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ASSEMBLY OF THE JURISTS FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
ELECTION AND DISCHARGE OF JUDGES AND THE QUESTION OF PUBLIC
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OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE FPRY, MADE A SPEECH AT THE DISCUSSION.

The Jurists Federation of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina held their annual meeting in Sarajevo. The President of the Supreme Court of the FPRY, Dr. Josip Hrnecvic, participated in the meeting. He took the floor and mentioned a number of problems dealing with justice. At the beginning of his speech he immediately talked about some organizational problems and said:

"The new Law concerning the organization of regular People's courts should provide provisions for coordinating the competencies of the Ministries of Justice and courts. The primary job of the Ministry of Justice in relation to the People's courts mainly consisted of assuring material conditions for the normal development of judicial proceedings, in conducting cadre policy and registers, also including the expert improvement of our judges and the remaining expert personnel, in collecting and classifying court statistics, in drawing up judicial laws, in legal matters, amnesty, and legal assistance, etc. I consider that the execution of all those tasks should continue to remain in the competency of the Ministry of Justice so that the law can correctly designate the relation and cooperation between the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Courts, especially in respect to the proposals for the selection of judges and their discharge as well as in respect to looking after the material needs of the courts".

After this comrade Hrnecvic talked about the changes that were carried out in the judicial organization after the Fourth Plenum of the CC of CPY as well as the changes in the competencies of courts and Public Prosecutors' Offices which will be executed with the issuance of the new Law concerning the organization of regular People's courts and Public Prosecutors' Offices.

President Hrnecvic then spoke ^{about} the problem of court juries:

"The problem of improving the jury service does not lie in restricting the participation of jurists in judicial proceedings, but in overcoming the existing weakness in the jury service and in creating material and other conditions for their proper functioning".

The question of electing permanent judges for the district and regional courts.

During the discussion on the question of electing judges two ideas crystallized; one, that the judges of the district courts continue to be elected by the district and city committees and the judges of the regional courts be elected by the People's Assembly of the People's Republics, and the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of the Vojvodina and that this election between two sessions of the Assembly be conducted by the Praesidium of the People's Republics and the Chief Committee of the APV, and between the two sessions of their Praesidiums and the Chief Committee of the APV with the additional approval of the Assembly.

Now let us see what advantages there are in transferring the election of district judges over to the competence of the People's Assembly. In the first place it is worthwhile to emphasize that

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the entire political, economic, and administrative organization of our state regarding the relation between the higher and lower organs based on the principles of democratic centralism which is expressed in various forms. A court council made up of one judge selected by the People's Assembly and two jurists selected by the Assembly of the People's committees would be, according to present conditions, the most suitable form of realizing the principle of democratic centralism in our judicial apparatus. Two, the small number of expert legal cadres and the needs of the cadre policy has frequently led the People's committee to select that candidate who was nominated by the Minister of Justice because the People's committee did not have any other choice. This was detrimental to the real selection of the district judges. Finally, the courts apply the Federal and Republic Laws, and in applying these Laws they must be free from the influence of local organs and their meddling in the concrete work of the courts, as was emphasized in the Resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the CC of CPY. Therefore, the transfer of the selection of district judges over to the competence of the People's Assembly can only contribute to the further improvement of justice and in fixing legality which is one of the elements in building a true democracy.

The right to discharge judges of the district and regional courts from their duties because of unfitness and unworthiness or some other reasons designated by law must belong to that organ that selected the judges, and according to our opinion, to the People's Assembly, to the Praesidium. The People's Assembly would relieve judges from their duties for the stated reasons upon the proposal of the Minister of Justice, who would be obliged, before recommending such a proposal, to get the explanatory opinion of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic.

The mentioned manner of selecting and discharging district and regional judges would instill a feeling of more security into their ranks as well as consistency in applying Laws. On the other hand it would be a sufficient guarantee for keeping their ranks clean of unfit and unworthy judges".

Independence and responsibility of judges

Comrade Hrnčević then spoke about the independence of judges and their responsibility for their acts to the Representative bodies which elected them:

"In pursuance of the Resolution of the Fourth Plenum to-day a process of struggle for more correct realization of independence of judges and for more correct application of law is under way. On the other hand, the unpermissible intrusion of local organs in the courts' dealings have substantially ^{been} brought down and even reduced to individual cases. Moreover, it could be said, that some local offices are insufficiently concerned for the work of courts in their own area.

The question of independence of judges to-day comes most often to expression in connection with the responsibility of judges for their work before the Representative bodies and in connection with criticism of courts at the meeting of People's committees in the press. There is no doubt, that the courts are responsible for their work to the Representative bodies, which have elected them. The principle of responsibility of all state officers, elected or non-elected, is the basic principle of our People's democracy, so that this principle is also applied to courts. But, there are judges who consider that

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People's committees and press could criticize only in general the work of courts, not referring to the individual decisions, stating that such criticism could impede the independence of courts and its respect. I think that criticism "in general" is not a true criticism and therefore the public criticism of courts can and should be based, among other things, upon the analysis of correctness of concrete judicial decisions, and that, by rule, on judicial decisions in cases which have been finally decided. Courts should not deny such criticism, but should accept it, and have in mind in further administration of justice".

(BORBA, 17 January 1952)

FROM SOVIET PRACTICE--ANOTHER YEAR OF SUBJUGATION OF BULGARIA

Sovietization of Bulgaria, or rather its transformation into a province of the Moscow hegemonists, greatly advanced during the past year. This has been expressed by every act undertaken by the Moscow Cominformists--as seen from the famous decrees" of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and the CC CP Bulgaria.

During the past year more than 15 "decrees" were issued pertaining to agriculture and to the question of the peasants. When one reads these "decrees", the first thing that strikes one's eye is that the Bulgarian economy is being managed completely according to the Soviet pattern--i.e. by means of bureaucratic and nonsocialist methods. Agricultural households in Bulgaria, regardless of whether they are private or cooperative, have practically no freedom of action or initiative either in production of foodstuffs and raw materials or in the exchange of these for industrial goods and services. The so-called system of obligatory state deliveries has been expanded during this past year. The agricultural households and cooperatives are supplying to the state not only grains but also vegetables, oil, potatoes, milk, meat, eggs, wool, fats and even fruits. In short, almost the entire agricultural production comes under the system of obligatory sale to the state. Supplies to the state in 1951 were increased by 22 percent over the 1950 level for meat, by 30 percent for eggs, by 73 percent for pork, etc. This shows either a constant decline in production or a constant pressure for export of these products to the USSR.

In order to see another example of how far Bulgarian economy has fallen into the hands of the bureaucrats, it is sufficient to mention that the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and the CC CP Bulgaria in their "decrees" deal with such small technical matters as, for example, plowing, deep or shallow plowing, sowing, reaping, livestock raising, etc. These two supreme institutions do not deal with political economy in the general lines but are, according to the Soviet style, posing as the all-knowing and infallible institutions. However, when Moscow pulls them by the ear, they, again according to the Soviet example, put the responsibility on the lower state and Party functionaries or on the direct producers themselves. Thus, for example, in January of last year certain Party organizations in the Bela district were punished because of wholesale perishing of livestock in that district. In March of last year the Party organizations in the districts of Kula and Teteven were liquidated; while the Party functionaries were punished for "twisting the political line of the Party and of the government. For similar reasons, the President of the District Committee in Stara Zagora was dismissed in connection with obligatory delivery to the state of cotton. In March of last year the leaders in the Ministry for Food Industry were dismissed because of "nonfulfillment of the plan of supply of milk to the state."

The death of Georgi Dimitrov was welcome to the Sofia Cominformists who in 1950 and 1951 in a most cruel way forced the Bulgarian peasant households into co-operatives without considering whether conditions for their proper development existed or not. The year 1950 was called "the year of big changes" for the reason that more than a half of the peasant households were forced to join this type of Bulgarian co-operative. The Stalinist methods of forcible collectivization of Bulgarian agriculture were accompanied by corresponding bureaucratic and anti-socialist organisational measures. This was carried out by two "decrees" of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and the CC CP Bulgaria. The first one dealt with the "measures for improvement of organisation, increase in production and increase in payment for work in the co-operatives". This order was framed, as stated in the text itself, on the basis of the "experiences of

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collective farms in the USSR." Adoption and application without any criticism of organizational and production forms after the fashion of Stalinist collective farms drives away rather than attracts the Bulgarian peasants from cooperatives. That this is so can clearly be seen from the second "decree" issued last September under the title of "Organizational, Economic and Political Consolidation of Cooperatives." We shall give here only the most characteristic extracts from the "decree" which illustrate how the Sofia Cominformists intend to consolidate the tie between workers and peasants and to attract the peasantry to voluntary cooperation in socialist reconstruction of the countryside.

"The regional committees are obligated to undertake the initiative and organize management of cooperatives by industrial enterprises and town institutions, considering that such a management is one of the most favorable and, for the masses, the most understandable form of linking the countryside to the town for the purpose of progressive influence of the town on the countryside...The Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies are obligated to organize by December 1, 1951 in all the cooperatives control of work and also, where necessary, investigation of the size of homesteads and the number of livestock left to households for their own needs and to bring the size of the homesteads and the number of livestock privately owned by members of cooperatives into conformity with the norms set in the Model Rules."

It is obvious that the Cominformists in Sofia are fully adopting the methods of the Moscow masters in hypocrisy and violence for the socialization of their country. Such also was the case with the contracting of the state loan at the beginning of this past year. First of all, the daily press gave wide publicity to the "patriotic proposal" made by the "Georgi Dimitrov" Locomotive Factory for the floating of a state loan. While the working collectives and the cooperatives competed against one another in sending public letters and telegrams in which they "begged" for the floating of the loan, the Cervenkovites set up in every enterprise an institution with so-called commissions for "cooperation in the field of saving" in which in advance assessed the sums to be subscribed for the state loan. When everything was ready, the subscription of the loan was announced on February 1. In connection with that, the paper Rabotnicesko Delo hypocritically announced that the "spontaneously expressed wish of the workers had been accepted." On the same evening the Minister of Finance solemnly declared that the full amount of 10 billion levas had been subscribed!

What other measures did the Cominformists in Sofia introduce in 1951 for the purpose of Sovietizing Bulgaria? In March of last year there were issued a "decree" for the reorganization of the banking system. This was necessary because the "Bulgarian National Bank because of sabotage done by the Trajce Kostov bands, despite having changed its form of work, had not improved its work and had not protected the interests of the people from the machinations of bad economic managers and underminers." This was an excuse made by the Cominformists in Sofia for reorganizing the National Bank of Bulgaria. The former Bank President was given the position of Director of the Credit Department because "the branch offices of the bank are under the direct control of the head office and must carry out only its orders." And since the President of the Bulgarian National Bank has to carry out the orders of the Gospodarska Banka it is obvious that in 1951 the Cominformists in Sofia turned the Bulgarian National Bank into an instrument of exploitation of the exploitative policy of the Moscow hegemonists, in the same way as in the past the Bulgarian capitalists placed the Bulgarian National Bank into the hands of international financial trusts.

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In Bulgaria's budget for 1951 a sum of 78 billion leva was reserved for capital construction. The most important object of capital construction was the completion of the "chemical combine Stalin" for production of fertilizers. The annual production of 80,000 tons will be used in fact by the Soviet rather than Bulgarian agriculture since the latter cannot usefully use more than 20,000 tons a year. This means that the Moscow hegemonists will be getting fertilizers at extremely low prices because of cheap labor and coal in Bulgaria. Independently of this plant, in 1951 there were completed and put into operation two thermo-electric power plants as well as some other less important plants. But all of them together could not use the sum of 78 billion leva particularly if one considers the fact that this sum of money exceeds the total sum of the Bulgarian State Budget for 1948. This money was therefore swallowed up by the bureaucracy in the service of the imperialistic aims of the powerholders in Moscow.

The question of the sovietization of Bulgaria is coupled with the foreign and home policy of the Cominformists in Sofia. The essence of this policy is "eternal friendship with the USSR" and the irreconcilable struggle against the Yugoslav "imperialists."

When one looks through the daily press and periodicals published in Sofia during the past year, one is amazed by the interminable self-humility of the Cervenkovites which they are practicing in order to curry favor of the Soviet hegemonists. The proof of this is their ingratiating manner towards the Soviets and their cynicism and provocative attitude towards the Yugoslav peoples and the Yugoslav leadership and Party.

During this past year, the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society was the strongest propaganda weapon for "eternal friendship with the USSR." Both in connection with the Congress of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society held in March of last year and in connection with the "Month of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship" observed last September, a large number of representatives of the Soviet bureaucratic caste visited Bulgaria. They dressed and ate well in Bulgaria and in their tour of Bulgaria "taught" the Bulgarian workers and peasants how to work according to the "Soviet style". And because, as the paper Rabotnicesko Delo wrote, "the sun of Soviet culture is shining more and more over the globe--and also over our Fatherland", it is unconditionally necessary "that the Bulgarian workers and peasants should learn the Russian language." However, despite everything, the Bulgarian workers and peasants have not manifested a particularly keen interest for "Soviet culture and language" and for this reason the CC CP Bulgaria has been compelled to address a special appeal for "massive learning of Russian language and for massive subscription to Soviet newspapers and periodicals."

The Federation of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Societies has another important task to perform. This task is clearly described in the 1950 report. "In the month of May", it is said in the report of the Federation, "we held for the first time a Week of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship in those districts which border on Yugoslavia. This has been an important activity of our Federation directed at breaking up the anti-Bulgarian and anti-Soviet band of Titovites."

This task is in fact the second pillar of the domestic and foreign policy of the Cominformists in Sofia which is being manifested in shameless slanders against the Yugoslav peoples, the Yugoslav Party and Yugoslav leadership. However, despite these forcible measures for the Sovietization of Bulgaria, facts tell us that Bulgaria is becoming unstable ground under the feet of the Soviet hegemonists and of the Bulgarian Cominformists and that the gap between them and the Bulgarian people is widening more and more. (sgd) "Ivan Piperov"

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THE IRREDENTISM OF OFFICIAL ITALIAN CIRCLES : A WRONGLY ADDRESSED LETTER

Endeavours of Italian irredentists to find a ground for their allegations, to "document" their attitude, are intersected with most diverse actions. In succession to the forged history comes the forcible changing of Slovene names into Italian; various geographical maps in which parts of Yugoslav territory have again been "annexed" to Italy, are affixed to the inventions of all kind. And in all these actions irredenta goes hand in hand with the Cominformists.

In Italy such actions are often concealed under the name of irresponsible factors - which is in fact only an attempt to conceal the true motives of irredentist tricks. But such actions often come from official Italian offices, they are expressed in official documents and correspondence of the Italian state institutions, and even ministries.

Italian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs sent on the 12th of December 1951 - in official envelope - confidential circular under No. U4/6461-1 di prot. to the address: Alla Direzione delle Poste e dei Telegrafi - Fiume, ordering action under this circular as if it deals with some of their offices of that Ministry, as nothing had changed since the time of Empire, as the question is not about a institution and a town of a neighbouring, sovereign country.

This case with the circular of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs is not solitary. Italian offices in a number of instances sent letters to our offices "requiring" the execution of certain official actions, behaving with the authority of superior organs, namely addressing in a manner as if they were organs in their own country. Such is for example the letter of the Municipal Council of Genoa - Personnel section - which was sent on the 4th of December 1951 to the District Court at Pula as well as the telegramme of the Prefect Caltanissetta to the District Court of Pula, in which data concerning the sentence of a certain Conilio Maria was demanded.

Similar cases occurred earlier on the other side. The Bulgarian Cominformists used to send official documents, statements and summons to the Headmaster of the Secondary School at Kumanovo, to People's committees in the Districts of Dimitrovgrad and Bosiljgrad, as if it were the case concerning their subordinated organs - while the Cominformist propaganda at the same time spoke about "great - Yugoslav plans" and about "aggressive intentions of Yugoslavia", etc.. And now the Italian irredenta employs the same methods.

Such actions cannot be interpreted - nor justified as mistakes of individual officials (who cannot reconcile themselves even five years after the signing of the Peace Treaty that some parts of the Yugoslav territory have been returned to the fatherland). The repetition of such cases prove that irredentist yearnings and conceptions are not only acts of "irresponsible" people but that in this affair the officials of the state administration also participate who according to the logic course of events have found themselves once more on the same line with the well-known enemies of our country - Cominformist agencies.

(Signed M.B.)

(BORBA, 19 January 1952)

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A NEW CRIME IN BARAGAN

3 months ago returned to Yugoslavia from the Baragan concentration camp by Constanca in Rumania the Yugoslav citizen Jon Suklja, together with his wife and sons. His father, mother and 2 younger brothers remained in the concentration camp. Following the orders of the Rumanian Cominformists the camp authorities did not permit them to return to Yugoslavia although Jon Suklja had regular passports for them. Without any explanation these people were kept back with other deported persons, members of the Yugoslav national minority where they continued live under terrible circumstances in the Baragan concentration camp. Jon Suklja for a long time had no news about his parents. A short while ago he received a letter from Rumania in which he was informed that his father had succumbed to torture, as he could not endure the regime which was stricter.

Jon's father died at the age of 56 although he was always in good health throughout his life. In this ill-famed camp near Constanca died about 20 people and children. Jovan Suklja lost quickly weight in the concentration camp, losing in a few days 15 kilos. He worked for 2 weeks as a sick man and when he was completely exhausted the camp authorities sent him to the ill-famed hospital at Sbovija.

Hardly anybody returns from this hospital. Either one gets there too late for treatment or medical "intervention" is criminally efficient. The "treatment" in Sbovija is hardly different from the treatment of Himmler's "doctors" in German concentration camps. Jovan Suklja spent 3 weeks in hospital. All the time he was experimented upon by the doctors. He noticed immediately that the doctors had no intention whatsoever of treating him. What cynicism: they prescribed him special treatment and sent him back to the Baragan wastes where they exist no conditions for treatment. In fact they sent him to the mortuary, because according to the words of the director of all Baragan camps in Rumania "these beasts need still stricter regimes".

Upon his return to Yugoslavia Jon Suklja learned about the dastardly murder of another Yugoslav citizen in Rumania when deporting began and the village of Stamora Morvice was surrounded by the police, the Yugoslav citizen, 35 year-old Kornja Kente attempted to save himself and succeeded in hiding in the nearby village of Varadija. The following night, believing that the police raid was over, he decided to return to Moravice, where he worked as a day labourer. Half way from this village he was arrested by an agent of the Secku Securitatea. The woman who was with him was permitted to go to the village, promising her that Kornja would arrive tomorrow. But Kornja did not turn up. He was found on the highway with a smashed head. Kornja Kente was first murdered, and then run over by a truck, and the investigating "commission" established the day after "death by accident". This finding of the commission could not convince the people. But the Secret Police knew in their own way how to punish a man who saved himself from deportation, thus showing openly what fate awaits all the people who have been sent to the Baragan camps.

(Sa.) A.A.

(BORBA - 19th January, 1952).

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DR. BLAGOJE NESKOVIC AT A PF CONFERENCE IN ZELEZNIK

(Zeleznik, 18th January)

At yesterday's formal conference of the People's Front in the village of Zeleznik at which were present workers from the factory "Ivo Lola Ribar", a speech was made by Blagoje Neskovic, Vice-President of the Federal Government. As the representative of the people of this district he described to his constituents the internal and external situation in which our country finds itself today as well as the new economic measures.

(Sd.) V.C.

(BORBA - 19th January, 1952).

BRITISH PUBLIC WORKER IN OUR COUNTRY

She will lecture to several agricultural committees.

(Split, 18th January)

Dr. Ruth Trayton, the British public worker, has arrived in Split. She will stay a certain length of time in our country and will give a number of scientific lectures to agricultural committees. During her stay in Dalmatia she will visit the districts of Kirin, Korcula and Zadar. In the Split district she will give lectures with lantern-slides on agriculture in Great Britain. Dr. Ruth Trayton will visit other parts of our country besides Dalmatia.

Dr. Ruth Trayton lived in Yugoslavia from 1928 to 1936 and has written a book about this country which will be published here in April this year under the title "The regeneration of farming in Yugoslavia from 1900 to 1950". (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 19th January, 1952).

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LOTTERIES AND GAMES OF CHANCE UNDER STATE CONTROL--A NEW REGULATION

The Federal Government has, on the proposal of the Minister of the Interior of the FPRY, issued a regulation on lotteries and other games of chance.

The regulation fills a gap in our positive legislation because previously there have existed no instructions regulating this question.

The object of the regulation is to place under the control of state agencies all lotteries and games of chance and thus to prevent irregularities and ensure the participants against damages which had existed. In the future, lotteries cannot be held without the permission of the competent agency of the Ministry of Finance, which will exercise control over the lottery.

Lotteries and other games of chance may in the future be held by the State Lottery of the FPRY and by social organizations for the purpose of obtaining financial means for carrying out socially useful tasks. The Minister of Finance of the FPRY will specify what lotteries and other games of chance may be held. Permits for lotteries and other games of chance will be issued by the Finance Agencies of the competent People's Committee of the Town or District, provided that the value of the lottery tickets does not exceed 1,000,000 dinars; if the value exceeds 1,000,000 dinars, the Minister of Finance of the Republic will issue the permit; if the value exceeds 20,000,000, the permits then will be issued by the Minister of Finance of the FPRY. If the lottery winnings are various articles and not money, then the value of the lottery tickets may be 1,000,000 dinars at the most. The value of the winnings in cash or articles in the case of all lotteries or games of chance must amount to not less than 60 percent of the total value of issued tickets or payments made.

Lotteries and other games of chance may be organized only in cooperation with the State Lottery of the FPRY which will supply the holders of the lottery with lottery tickets, participate in the making of the plan, in the drawing of the lotteries and in other work in connection with the holding of the lottery.

For those lotteries and games of chance held by social organizations at their functions (social evenings and the like), if the value of the issued lotteries does not exceed 100,000 dinars, it is not necessary to ask for permission from the competent Finance Agency nor is it necessary to pay a percentage into the budget nor is it necessary to apply for the cooperation of the State Lottery of the FPRY. (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 19th January, 1952)

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CHANGED REGULATION ON FIRE ARMS, MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL

By the regulation amending and supplementing the regulation on trade in fire arms, munitions and explosive material, which has been issued by the Federal Government on the proposal of the Minister of the Interior of the FPRY, there have been introduced more liberal conditions for trade in fire arms, munitions and explosive materials.

The previous regulation on trade in fire arms, munitions and explosive materials was issued in December 1946, shortly after the end of the armed revolution, so that it was quite necessary in view of the then prevailing needs of general security to establish a firmer control over trade in these articles. Today circumstances permit this to be freer.

According to the new regulation, fire arms, munitions, powder, all kinds of explosives and explosive fuses can be sold and for that purpose bought only by the state commercial enterprises and commercial enterprises belonging to the Disabled War Veterans organizations which possess for that purpose a permit from the Minister of the Interior of the Republic. However, while, according to the former regulation, the enterprises dealing in these articles had to have a special permit from the Ministry of the Interior of the People's Republic for every quantity of these articles which they bought, under the new regulation this special permit is no longer needed. Similarly, while under the old regulation individuals and enterprises (mines and other enterprises which use explosives) could buy these articles for their own requirements only with the permission of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic, under the new regulation, however, individuals, institutions and enterprises can buy these articles with a permit issued by the agency of the Ministry of the Interior of the competent People's Committee of the District or Town; economic enterprises, however, can buy these articles against this permission direct from the enterprise producing them. Furthermore, under the new regulation, members of hunting clubs who possess permits to keep shotguns can buy ammunition and powder for these without a special permit--but the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic may restrict the quantity of ammunition which they may buy. Similarly, social organizations specified by the Minister of the Interior of the FPRY may for their requirements and for the requirements of their members purchase arms and munitions in quantities necessary for the carrying out of their tasks--direct with the enterprises producing them by presenting a permit issued by the Minister of the Interior of the Republic.

With respect to keeping explosive materials, the new regulation lays down only the basic principles while more detailed prescriptions on this and on the transport of explosives by road will be issued by the Minister of the Interior of the FPRY. Thus, for example, commercial enterprises may hold in their shops the maximum quantity of ten kilograms of ammunition and explosive materials. Shops, however, must be insured against fire and theft. Bigger quantities must be held in special magazines built at special places.

The new regulation further provides that enterprises which deal in these articles must keep an exact record of sales and purchases of firearms, munitions and explosive materials. Agencies of the Ministry of the Interior will exercise control over trade in these articles. For violations of the provisions of the regulation there is a fine of up to 10,000 dinars or jail of up to 30 days. The regulation enters into force on the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

(POLITIKA - 19th January, 1952)

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PREPARATION OF NEW REGULATIONS--NEW ORGANISATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Organisation of social security, which was introduced by the Social Security Law of 1950, has represented a new stage in the development of social protection. Democratization and decentralization which are being carried out in our country have had their effect on this sector of our social life too. The work of the State Institute for Social Security, which was a centralistically organized institution, was transferred to the then FPRY Cabinet Committee for Social Welfare--now called the FPRY Cabinet Council for Public Health and Social Politics--while the work of the branch offices of the State Institute for Social Security was transferred to the Councils for Public Health and Social Politics of the republics. The offices of the State Institute for Social Security which used to carry out insurance on the territories of districts, towns or town wards were dissolved and included in the offices of Commissioners for Public Health and Social Welfare. Moreover, the social security service was transferred to enterprises and institutions which were able to make decisions and effect payments.

However, such organisation, parallel with the further economic development of our country, has revealed weak points. Further democratization has demanded coordination in this sector of state administration of the principles of organisation and operation with our general development. Social insurance service has been carried out only through the agencies of state so that participation by the insured persons has been very small or none at all. Transference of specific work of social security to enterprises and institutions has not brought the insured persons any closer to the insurance service in a practical way. Moreover, the enterprises and institutions, with the former method of financing, very often were not interested in the correct spending of financial means. Social security has been financed from the Federal Budget, and many of the enterprises and institutions have been, without prior decisions of the social insurance service, only effecting payments and taking money from the budget--not paying sufficient attention to how the money was spent. Enterprises and institutions have not considered social security as being one of their regular jobs. Both organizations and operation of the service have been weak. This work has been done by employees not always possessing the necessary qualifications. Moreover, either because of poor official cadre or because of its frequent transfer from one place to another, other work of the enterprises and institutions has also suffered. For this reason in practice mistakes have occurred which have resulted in depriving the insured persons of their rights on one hand and in paying amounts to insured persons to which they are not entitled on the other. In order to illustrate what sort of mistakes have been made, we shall quote here a few examples.

In Slovenia on the basis of orders without necessary documents there has been paid about 2 million dinars. In Bosnia and Hercegovina (in 3086 enterprises and institutions whose work has been audited) in five months alone no less than 25 million dinars have been paid out without proper grounds. In Serbia 40 enterprises have wrongly paid out about 2 million dinars. On the territory of the region of Rijeka in only one day about 2 million dinars were wrongly paid out. Certain enterprises and institutions have not undertaken the necessary steps to remedy matters although they have been warned.

Existing weaknesses have also manifested themselves in poor cooperation by the Social Security Board, the Health Service, the enterprises and institutions, the Hygienic-technical Protection Service, etc.

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Bearing in mind all these shortcomings, the FPRY Cabinet Council for Public Health and Social Politics in cooperation with the agencies of the republics has studied this question and has decided to introduce a new organisation of social security.

The idea is to democratise and decentralise in a certain measure the social security service; namely, the social security institutions in the republics to be the basic factors and bearers of social security and to have their branches in the districts and towns. Even up till now the management of social security has been concentrated in the republics; i.e. the Councils for Public Health and Social Politics of the republics have been carrying out the social security service on their respective territories--the FPRY Cabinet Council for Public Health and Social Politics has been the bearer of the budget. However, the social security institutions would now be organised upon the principle of self-government. Similarly, the majority of the work would be done by the institutions of the districts since they are most directly connected with the insured persons and know best the local problems.

The work done up till now by the enterprises and institutions would be taken over by the local agencies--the social security institutions of districts, towns and town wards.

Individual functions of the social security institutions of the republics would gradually be transferred to the social security institutions of the districts until they are able to work quite independently.

Since the social security service has a social character, it is indispensably necessary to bring it closer to the insured persons. For this reason it is planned to elect members of the committees for management of social security service from among the insured persons of the most important economic branches, labour unions of professional branches, associations of pensioners and other representatives of insured persons. These committees would work collectively; they would make proposals and take decisions at joint meetings. In order that the social security institutions of the republics would have more contact with the Council for Public Health and Social Politics of the republics, the directors of the institutions and some of the members would at the same time be members of the Councils for Public Health and Social Politics of the republics. These committees would render decisions on the better organisation and functioning of the social security service and on some of the rights of the insured persons on their respective territories, including also the institutions and enterprises. In this way a more correct spending of financial means would be ensured, as well as a better quality of the cadres and also a more direct participation by the insured persons in the carrying out of the social insurance service.

A properly organised social security service is of great importance because it represents one of the most valuable rights of the working men and because our socialist community gives enormous financial means for the realisation of these rights.

(sgd) "G. G."

(BORBA - 22nd January, 1952)

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPOSED LAW ON ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES

We are more interested in the general judgment of these law proposals; the objective which has to be obtained with their application, as well as their position in our socialist legislature with the help of which is realised our new social, economic and political development.

At first glance it might seem that in the introduction of administrative judicature, namely judicial control over the acts they apply in their work in regard to individuals and corporate bodies, as well as assigning special organs in representing the state in legal relations concerning property and administrative disputes, represents institutions which are foreign to the system of legislature under the conditions of our social and political order.

It is widely believed, that judicial control in general and particularly in law practice, by the nature of its functions contains in it reflections of a certain stationary conservatism, fixing the state of relations and established conditions, which cannot be in harmony with the dynamics of our development and basic postulations of their tendencies. The point of view was nearly paramount that the very idea of democratic centralism, as a basic characteristic of the system of our state, social and political order, is based on unrestricted possibilities of complaint, petition and on a number of requests for renewed judgment of already settled affairs and relations, regardless of the idea of the judged matter, established rights and similar, which is secured fully by the power of authority of higher officers in administration in relation to the lower ones, as well as with the principle that the higher official in authority can amend or abolish the decisions and conclusion of the lower officers in authority. It was considered that such a system of organisation of authority complies fully to the needs of a modern state and to the volume and importance of tasks of state administration in all sectors of state and social life.

However, the administration in the very fulfilling of tasks and functions, in a great number of cases, decides concerning the rights and obligations of the citizens, both of individuals and corporate bodies. The officers in administration, by their decisions in the broad field of application of law, create or change (amend) concrete legal situations of individuals and corporate bodies. Therefore the equalisation of this branch of activities of officers in administration at that kind of their activities, in which they decide concerning matters of general interest, concerning tasks of economy and its development, as well as concerning other state and social tasks and objectives, had to lead up to a situation where it showed itself as unfounded and unjustified in two ways. In the first place the importance of responsibility in deciding these other tasks eliminated the necessary attention while examining and deciding the first ones. On the other way about, greater engagement in deciding the first tasks was or could be detrimental to the necessary attention in deciding these other tasks. Experience has shown that the lack of control in administrative procedure can be executed only in fairly restricted established limits. And in spite of the fact that the hitherto forms of control over the work in administration was an important means for securing law, such control could not still give the necessary guarantees for the protection of citizens' rights. The shortcomings of such a system of control lie also in the fact that the citizens had not the right to start by themselves proceedings for the abolition of rescinding of acts which they consider as illegal, because the starting of these proceedings depended on the will of the higher organ in administration, namely on the Public Prosecutor. On the other side it was comprehensible that the officers in administration, who are responsible for the execution of

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set tasks (for example, taxes, compulsory purchase and similar) would be liable to take primarily care about the need of fulfilling these tasks, and that they would pay less attention to the interests of individuals. And finally, the final judgment rendered on acts of law of officers in administration is in the hands of the administration itself, and therefore it is quite clear that such a system would not secure a control of the law in the work of the administration as a whole. The introduction of administrative judicature changes basically this state of affairs. The control over the work of officers in administration when they create or change with their acts concrete positions of individuals and corporate bodies makes this more objective. The right of control in administrative-judicial procedure obtains large limits, because puts individual and corporate bodies on an equal footing with the officers in administration, whose acts in regard to the right application of the law are challenged, one comes to the contradictory exposing of the fact which characterise an established legal case. A constructive struggle begins for the right application of the law. Intellectual effort of the participators is deepened for correct legal conceptions and thus is given not only the greatest possible degree of guarantee to citizens' rights but also the authority of officers in administration and practice in their work is strengthened. The objective criterion both for authority and practice of administration is contained in Article 8 of the Constitution of the FPRY, where the principle is proclaimed that all acts of officers in administration must be based upon law. Therefore the appliance of this principle and the securing of its appliance by way of administrative judicature is in no way and cannot be in contradiction with the system of legislature and the conditions of our constitutional and social order. The appliance of these principles is not in the same way in contradiction with but in fact in full harmony with the dynamics of our development and with the basic postulations of its socialist essence, because the strengthening of control of law in the domain of citizen's rights stress in the first plane the basic idea of this essence, namely, that the total effort in the direction of creating socialist social relations has as its ultimate goal - the securing of the citizens' rights, the respect of the human dignity and realisation of their better and happier life. The appliance of this principle is in full harmony with the idea of democratic centralism, because the introduction of administrative judicature represents a step further in the development of the organisation of control of administration and the securing of general lawfulness in the country. And finally, the quantitative volume and importance of tasks of a modern state is thus practically and qualitatively overcome, because on one whole sector of state and social life the set tasks are realised in procedure which alleviates and secures the correct application of the law and besides offers the greatest possibilities to the administration to pay the necessary attention to the realisation of numerous tasks in all other sectors of state and social life. This is comprehensible because the practice of administrative collegiums of supreme courts will alleviate and conform the work and activities of organs in administration in the voluminous domain of the appliance of law, where the taking of action in administrative disputes is out of place.

(Sd.) S.

(REPUBLIKA - 22nd January, 1952).

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NEW REGULATIONS--PERMISSIONS FOR DOING CONSTRUCTION WORK TAKEN
AWAY FROM PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

The Government of PR Serbia has issued a regulation cancelling all the permits for doing construction work issued previously to private enterprises. The possessors of these permits are obligated to stop all construction work within seven days from the date of the entry into effect of this regulation and to start liquidating the work which they had been doing and which will be taken over by state-owned construction enterprises. The construction agencies of the people's committees of districts and towns will exercise control over the application of this regulation. (Tanjug)

(20 OKTOBAR - 22nd January, 1952)

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DR. VLADIMIR VELEBIT PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS IN ROME.
(Rome 22nd. January.)

This morning the new Minister of the F.P.R.Y. in Rome, Dr. Vladimir Velebit, presented his credentials to the President of the Italian Government, Luigi Einaudi. Present on this occasion were Dalibor Soldatic and Nikola Dumic, counsellors at the Yugoslav Legation, Lt.-Colonel Rudi Kodric, military attache, and Ivo Barbalic, trade counsellor.

(BORBA - 23rd. January 1952)

EDWARD KARDELJ RECEIVES NEW DANISH MINISTER, MR. ROLF KIAER.
(Belgrade 22nd. January)

At half-past twelve today, Edward Kardelj, vice-president of the government and Minister of Foreign Affairs, received Mr. Rolf Kiaer, newly-appointed Danish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the F.P.R.Y. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 23rd. January 1952)

A NEW REQUEST FOR THE SURRENDER OF ARTUKOVIC.
(New York 22nd. January)

At the annual assembly of the Society of Yugoslav Jews in the U.S., which has been held in New York recently, displeasure was again expressed concerning the continued freedom of the war-criminal Artukovic. The assembly unanimously adopted a resolution that a telegram should be sent to the American Department of Justice, requesting that proceedings for the surrender of Artukovic be completed as soon as possible, since he must answer before a Yugoslav court for the crimes he committed during the terrorist Ustasi rule.

(BORBA - 23rd. January 1952)

NEW SOVIET PROPOGANDA MANOEVRING CONCERNING KASHMIR.
(Lahore 22nd. January)

According to a U.P. report, diplomatic observers in Pakistan consider that Soviet attacks on U.N. efforts to resolve the four-year dispute between India and Pakistan concerning Kashmir, may be an indication of an intensification of the cold war in this part of the world. However, many think that the statement of the Soviet delegate, Jakob Malik, in the Security Council, is a propaganda manoeuvre which aims at affecting the elections in India or at preventing the rapprochement between the USA and India of which there have been signs.

In Pakistan the chief opinion is that the Soviet Union would take care to maintain this permanent source of hostility and permanent danger of war between India and Pakistan, which the Kashmir dispute provides. This would serve as a means of expansion of Soviet influence in these areas. Thus, certain observers point out that the USSR would be able to achieve a good deal if a weak and independent Kashmir were to continue on the borders of China, instead of a relatively strong part of Pakistan or India. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 23rd January, 1952).

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MEETING OF THE CLUB OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PF SERBIA:
CLOSER CONTACT WITH VOTERS: PROPOSALS AND CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING
FUTURE WORK

Last night in the small hall of the National Assembly of the FPRY a meeting was held of the club of members of Parliament of the PF Serbia, at which were present the deputies of the Federal and Republican Assembly who are in Belgrade. The president of the club, Deputy Rista Antunovic, opened the meeting and spoke about the most important problems which are now being discussed - concerning measures which are being carried out and which should be explained to the voters. Similar meetings are being held also in the Regions with deputies who are on the terrain.

Many discussions are taking place now in the districts and towns, in PF and syndicate organisations concerning this year's Social Plan. The tax collection is also an important question concerning which the deputies might discuss with the voters. In some districts they are occurrences where taxes are not collected as they should be. Somewhere they are assessed too high and somewhere too low. The deputies could contribute a great deal by explaining the directives of the CC CPY concerning the further social transformation of the village at the moment when they are visiting villages, peasant working co-operatives, mechanisation fund, etc. Further, elections for the committees of basic PF organisations are already being carried through in Serbia. From reports hitherto it can be seen that there is a lack of vitality and political struggle within the PF here and there, that in Committees unworthy people are infiltrated as leaders of the front and that also in some places the elections are not taking place in the new way, which is more democratic than formerly. The deputies could explain also actual questions from our foreign policy in which our people are greatly interested.

Some deputies have been lately visiting their electoral districts, participated at plenums of the People's Councils and the PF, talked with their electors and replied to their questions and intervened on their behalf on justified complaints and similar.

This meeting of deputies was a consultative one - how and in what way they could contribute mostly to the best way of carrying out different economic and other measures. The deputies gave several useful proposals.

The Deputy Sinisa Stankovic proposed that in future at such and similar meetings individual economic questions with concrete examples should be explained, because deputies work on different sectors and cannot be well-informed about everything.

The Deputy Tika Janic proposed that in future should be held meetings at which the deputies pose questions from different fields and get answers from men who know these problems well. The deputy Aleksandar Sevic pointed out the necessity of holding conferences after the carrying-out of some measures or campaigns at which they could give a kind of recapitulation after their return from the terrain.

At the meeting it was decided that the deputies should set up a still firmer contact with the electors, to visit their electoral districts more often because practice has shown how great their help can be in solving different problems. It was also decided that meetings of deputies should be held more often, namely as necessity arises, where they would be more fully acquainted with actual problems. It was decided that the Social Plan should be discussed at the next meeting.

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NEW HUNGARIAN PROVOCATION ON THE BORDER--YUGOSLAV FRONTIER
GUARDSMAN ALIL MALISEVSKI SEVERELY WOUNDED
 (Belgrade, 22nd January)

An Hungarian patrol which in company of a person wearing civilian clothes was moving in the frontier sector nine and a half kilometres due northeast of Subotica in the vicinity of Post No. 117 yesterday before noon fired on a Yugoslav sentinel in the region who was standing at a place 250 metres inside Yugoslav territory. One of the shots fired by the Hungarians severely wounded the Yugoslav frontier guardsman Alil Malisevski, who was born in 1929 in the village of Pohum in the district of Struga.

When another Yugoslav frontier guardsman came to the assistance of wounded Malisevski, the Hungarian patrol fired at him also. The Hungarian soldiers fired another six shots on two other Yugoslav frontier guardsmen coming to the rescue of their wounded comrade.

The wounded Yugoslav frontier guardsman, Malisevski, was immediately taken to a hospital in Subotica where an urgent operation was performed.

This most recent hostile action of the Hungarian soldiers together with other aggressive actions carried out by Hungarian armed forces on the Yugoslav-Hungarian border recently reveal the intention of the Hungarian Government to maintain by inciting and carrying out such and similar provocations the existing strained situation on the Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier.

In connection with this most recent planned aggressive action by the Hungarian frontier guards, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY will take corresponding steps with the Hungarian Government. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 23rd January, 1952)

PROTESTS OVER THE HOSTILE ACTIONS OF THE BULGARIAN AND HUNGARIAN
GOVERNMENTS
 (Belgrade, 23rd January)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY is every day receiving telegrams and letters from mass organisations and people's committees from all over the country in which most energetic protests are registered over the most recently committed crimes by the Bulgarian Cominformists who condemned to death Yugoslav citizens Danilo Doncic and Tafil Redzepov. In the protest resolution passed at the meeting of the War Veterans Association of the Razanj district, it is said in part: "We believe that the misdeeds performed by the Bulgarian Fascists during the Second World War in a number of places in the Razanj district were the last crimes committed by the enemies of brotherhood and friendly cooperation between our country and Bulgaria. In the interest of peace and friendship we have been prepared to forget the past. However, despite all this the Bulgarian authorities are continuing their crimes against our peoples. This shows that there is no difference at all between the former ruling group in Bulgaria and the present one." The citizens of the town of Vranje, which is the birthplace of convicted Danilo Doncic, also point out in a resolution taken at their protest meeting that the past and present crimes of the Bulgarian power-holders show that there is no difference at all between the Bulgarian Fascists and the Bulgarian Cominformists. In the resolution a demand is made that the Bulgarian Government

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immediately stop its hostile activity towards Yugoslavia. It is also stated that the citizens of Vranje most energetically support all the efforts made by the Government of the FPRY to save the innocent lives of Yugoslav citizens in Bulgaria.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY has also received a protest resolution passed by the inhabitants of the Slatina Radenci district in connection with the forcible annexation of the Yugoslav islet in the Mura River by the Hungarian soldiers. Enumerating the crimes committed by Hungarian Fascists in the past and those committed now by the Hungarian Cominformists against the Yugoslav peoples, by order of Moscow, the protest resolution also states that the Cominformists aggressors had hoped that the forcible occupation of the Yugoslav islet would provoke armed reaction by Yugoslavia so that they would be able to accuse Yugoslavia of alleged attack on Hungary.

(BORBA - 23rd January, 1952).

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EDITORIAL COMMENT ON LATEST HUNGARIAN PROVOCATION

The Hungarian Cominformists have not stopped at the seizure of the Yugoslav island on the river Mura. Their frontier patrols have heavily wounded our frontier guard Alil Malisevski. Both are hostile acts directed against Yugoslavia, executed at the moment when the General Assembly of the UN is still in session and where the delegates of the Cominform countries tried their best to convince the world of peace-lovingness of their policy. However, the democratic public has once more been convinced that on the borders of Yugoslavia the systematic policy of provocation as a part of the aggressive anti-Yugoslav withhunt is continued.

This latest criminal attack of Hungarian frontier guards upon the guardian of our fatherland proves only that the aggressive policy of Cominform countries against Yugoslavia is not changing and that the Yugoslav Government was in the right a short time ago when it pointed out at the UN the danger which threatens peace from that side. The provocative seizure of the Yugoslav island on the Mura which was executed by the Hungarian frontier military units, the sentences of death passed on innocent Yugoslav citizens at the Plovdiv trial and the present criminal attack upon the Yugoslav border guard are new examples of aggressive pressure upon our country.

The object which the Cominformist Governments attempt to obtain with these latest aggressive attacks upon Yugoslavia is quite clear. The attention of world public opinion must be averted from these non-peaceloving acts and present Yugoslavia as the supposed aggressor. Yugoslavia should be held exclusively responsible for all that which happens in this part of the world, which endangers peace, - namely to make Yugoslavia responsible for their own aggressive and non-peaceloving policy.

On the other hand, the Cominformists on the borders of Yugoslavia seem to be nervous because of the situation in their own countries so that they compete in hostile acts towards Yugoslavia. The peoples of Cominform countries live in insupportable working and living conditions, thanks to the "brotherly" aid of the USSR. But all these falsehoods and tricks of Cominformist regimes cannot hide the truth about Yugoslavia who, without anybody's tutorship, lives independently and who is building herself up with her own forces. Because of all this, the governments of these countries, subjugated to Moscow's policy, attempt by means of provocations on the Yugoslav borders and by staging anti-Yugoslav trials, to divert the attention of their own masses from the positive example of Yugoslavia. Such acts prove once more what means have to be used by the Cominformist Governments in order that they might hold their masses in obedience, and on the other side, to justify the confidence which is shown to them by their Kremlin masters.

The true character of this latest provocation by Hungarian frontier organs on the Yugoslav-Hungarian border cannot be hidden. The Hungarian Cominformists have once more shown that they are carrying out against Yugoslavia an aggressive policy dictated by Moscow. The whole world knows that such a policy endangers peace. The Hungarian Government, by the seizure of the Yugoslav island on the Mura river showed that it does not care about the peaceful solution of disputes with Yugoslavia. Ignoring the decision of the UN that the countries of the Soviet bloc are responsible for the tense situation in the Balkans, the Hungarian Government with this latest border provocation takes the whole responsibility for its aggressive acts against Yugoslavia.

(Sd.) D.Ka.

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REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION IN BELGRADE

Mrs. Ethel Wigmore, representative of the World Health Organisation for the problems of organisation and improvement of medical libraries, arrived in Belgrade from Geneva. She is to acquaint herself in Yugoslavia with our medical library service, study its organisation and give suggestions for its improvement. To this purpose she will, during her twenty day sojourn in our country, visit all our medical library centres in Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Ljubljana and Skoplje.

(POLITIKA, 23 January 1952)

NEW WAY OF ISSUING IMPORT AND EXPORT PERMITS IN FOREIGN TRADE

Specialists for foreign trade are preparing a new decree by which the way of issuing import and export permits to individual enterprises dealing with this business will be regulated. It is probable that the permits will be issued only to those enterprises which are able to transact business with foreign firms successfully, and in conformity with economic needs of our country. The licences will precisely determine which articles can be imported or exported.

All permits for import and export as well as for payment will be issued by the Secretariate of the Chief Office of National Bank in Belgrade or its agencies in centres of National Bank in Republics. This Secretariate will in fact be manipulative-administrative organ of the Committee for foreign trade business. Licences for transacting import and export business already issued by the former Ministry of Foreign Trade of FPRY will cease to be in effect and must be renewed by the Council for Trade of the FPRY Government. Institutions and enterprises not in possession of new licences will not be able to deal with such business. They will be able to complete the already entered business unless it is not transferred to another authorised enterprise.

(POLITIKA, 23 January 1952)

PEASANT WORKING CO-OPERATIVES IN CROATIA SPENT ABOUT 466 MILLION DINARS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION

(Zagreb, January 22)

Last year the peasant working co-operatives in Croatia set aside 466 million dinars from funds. For this amount co-operatives purchased in our country and abroad tractors, various agricultural machines, breed animals, seeds and various implements for more successful work in peasant working co-operatives.

(POLITIKA, 23 January 1952)

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THE "SOVIETISATION" OF HUNGARY: RAKOSI AGAINST THE WORKERS

On 12th January a meeting was held in Budapest of the leaders of the more important economic enterprises which occupy themselves with this year's planned tasks. Speeches which Rakosi and Gere held on this occasion prove that the Hungarian economy does not execute the tasks as set in the framework of Moscow's plans. Gere in fact did mention a figure according to which the total production plan of Hungarian industry for 1951 has been "fulfilled and surpassed". But at the same time he informed his audience that the coal mines and oil production did not fulfill the plan and that in metallurgy matters did not go smoothly. These are the industrial branches, which in the Soviet plans for building up war industry in Hungary have a decisive importance.

However, Rakosi and his collaborators cannot be blamed for not "striving" sufficiently for the fulfillment of the plan. They held innumerable speeches, they introduced "Soviet methods of work" accepted a whole army of "brotherly experts", introduced "shifts of peace" in honour of Stalin. Besides this they continually threatened the workers. However, all this did not help much. On this account the pressure upon the workers has taken enormous proportions, which has the objective of forcing the workers to produce as much as possible with the lowest possible wages.

Measures against "undisciplined" workers

The leaders of economic enterprises were authorised a long time ago to penalise independently "undisciplined workers". The Budapest masters remind them very often of the rights which they have on the basis of the "holy" principles of individual management of enterprises copied from the USSR.

By the principle: "You hold the workers responsible and we will hold you responsible", the leaders in economy and directors have been brought into the position, willy nilly, of becoming the closest accomplices of the bureaucratic leaders in oppression and exploitation of workers. Rakosi boasts with pride that the participation of workers in the management of factories, which was necessary in the period of taking over enterprises from capitalists has been fully substituted by the individual power and authority of directors, foremen, etc. He is proud of the process in which the workers are deprived of the least participation in the management of enterprises.

This is what Gere says: "The responsibility of the managers has increased, the individual character of managing economy has come to the fore..... But therefore directors in many places are still named 'leaders of enterprises' because they are afraid that the name 'director', sounds somehow bourgeois."

Gere continues: "In other places they go to the other extremity and name the director in a bourgeois way 'leader' although it is a well-known fact in our country that we have only one leader, our beloved Comrade Rakosi".

Forced labour for absenteeism

As a supplement to the rights of the directors to penalise workers, the Supreme Court of Hungary brought a decision a short time ago "concerning judicial protection of national economy". By this decision the violation of working discipline is qualified as a criminal act for workers who violate working discipline are foreseen

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penalties of an "educational" character . . . from one month to two years. The sentences are served at the earlier working place of the culprit with decreased pay from 10 to 25%. If the worker violates again . . . working discipline his sentence can be changed into hard labour. Many such sentences have been already passed on the basis of this decision by Regional Courts.

This decision of the Supreme Court of Hungary represents in fact the interpretation of the "Code concerning work" which has been passed as early as January 1951. This law deprived the workers of the right to change their places of employment according to their wish. Its new interpretation has the purpose of forcing the worker by fear to work. Besides, the increase in the number of sentenced workers should "decrease" the costs of production.

"The raising of the level of production" and the penalising of workers has not solved the problem of improving working discipline, harmonising the tempo of work and production of qualitative products.

The causes for non-discipline in work, low productiveness of work and bad quality of work is the disinterestedness of the workers because they know that they are not working for themselves, and all the measures which are undertaken by the Budapest masters for putting them aside are necessarily a failure.

(Sd.) G.A.

(Summary)

(POLITIKA - 23rd January, 1952).

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Articles and reports:

- Increased workers' influence on Government Administration - Before institution of "producers' councils" at Popular Committees in Yugoslavia - Kardelj explained significance of these councils in fight against bureaucracy (Fa)
- Italy gave notice of cancellation of peace treaty obligations towards Soviet Union - In note announcing this decision mention is made that Italy "will adjust fulfilment of her peace treaty obligations to Russia's attitude" on Italy's admission to the United Nations - Surprise in political circles - Question of American aid to Italy (Fa)
- *Are negotiations between Egypt and Great Britain about to be resumed? - Egyptian representative coming to King George's funeral will presumably prepare ground for them (Fa)
- Intention of preparatory London conference (+ before Lisbon meeting) is to eliminate opposition towards Germany - Still uncertain whether Adenauer will be invited to participate (Fa)
- Workers' adverse economic situation can only be improved through determined struggle of all workers against Trieste's economic dependence on Italy - Ever less work at shipyards while completed ships depart for Italy with predominantly Italian crews (La)
- Bogus prince, general, industrialist and what not, tried in vain to swindle local businessmen (La)
- How will the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion lire assigned to housing be distributed? (La)
- Trieste always lived from its hinterland (article)

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This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". Identical or quite similar headlines and articles are mentioned or translated only from one paper, and all translations are summarized, unless stated otherwise.

Five years of peace treaty violations (editorial)

In recalling the signing of the peace treaty with Italy on February 10th 1947, we again want to stress that the Yugoslav Government declared at that time that Yugoslavia would never renounce her national territory and that she would not recognize any change of national frontiers after the signing of the peace treaty. Although the peace treaty signed by Italy was not satisfactory to us, it nevertheless gave certain rights to the Slovenes in Italy and, through the creation of the FTT, gave them full equal rights in this territory.

In practice, however, Italy never respected her commitments. She openly violated all the provisions (Art. 15, 16, 17) of the peace treaty regarding the rights of the Slovenes in Italy (no equal rights, schools, indemnity for damage caused by Fascism, prosecution of sympathizers with and combatants for the Allied cause, constitution of neo-Fascist organizations). As for the clauses regarding the FTT, Italy did adopt some new laws and decrees admitting the loss of her sovereignty in the FTT, but soon changed her mind, prevented the appointment of a Governor, forced the issue of the Tripartite Declaration, resumed her imperialistic anti-Yugoslav policy, and interfered in the internal affairs of this territory.

In this Italy was helped, and is still being helped, by the Anglo-Americans whose duty should be to administer Zone A on behalf of the Security Council. Now, five years after the Peace Treaty was signed, the situation is such that practically every single clause of the treaty concerning the FTT had been violated.

Art. 21 of this treaty was violated by Italy's interference in our internal affairs (Financial agreements of March and April 1948, Rome's appointment of the Zone's President as its Prefect). Italy did not supply, besides Zone A, also Zone B with foreign and local currency, as provided by Annex VII to the treaty. Slovenes in the FTT are not even granted the basic human rights enumerated in the UN Charter and included in the peace treaty. Annex VII, whose clauses are undoubtedly enforceable according to Art. 21, and Annex VI, are entirely disregarded and violated, just like Art. 3 of Annex VIII which provides for the exclusive use of part of the free port by Yugoslav ships, and Annex X according to which all property of the Italian state, communes, of public institutions and societies, should become the property of the FTT, while Italy should return all ships which on September 3rd 1943 belonged to persons residing in the FTT.

Confronted with all these violations, we are justified in demanding that all clauses of the peace treaty be enforced as soon as possible, and that Slovenes in Italy and in the FTT, together with all the Triestines, be indemnified for all the damage caused by the violations of the peace treaty. The first step in this direction is to prohibit any revisionistic manifestation by those who in Trieste represent the old Fascist and imperialistic greediness and who have caused us so much injustice, bloodshed, and damage.

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Railway conferences (Lb) (full)

From March 19th to 22nd a general conference of the "Seehafenzweckverband", the league which regulates relations between the Northern ports and Trieste, will be held.

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At this important conference the railway experts of the following countries will participate: Trieste, Yugoslavia, Italy, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the DOAG.

A similar conference will be held in Rome from the 18th to the 20th of this month at which railway traffic between Trieste and Austria will be discussed. The conference will be attended by delegates of the Austrian and Yugoslav state railways, as well as Trieste's representatives. The Triestine delegation will be composed of Col. Pannol, Chief of AMG's Transport Department, Mr. Sardo, Chief of the Traffic Office, and Mr. Zinori.

At this conference especially the new direct tariff Trieste-overseas countries-Austria will be discussed. This new tariff will be necessary in view of the forthcoming changes and reforms in the Italian and Austrian tariff rates.

During the last part of January a conference took place in Prague of Czechoslovakian, Hungarian, Italian, Triestine, and Austrian representatives of the state railways. They discussed some changes in the tariffs which have remained the same for two years, but as they did not know the new Italian tariffs, they only stressed the need for reform.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, February 10th, 1952

Prominent article: Energetic protest against veto on Italy's admission to the United Nations - Italy does not consider herself tied any longer to obligations of the "Diktat" with regard to Russia - Note consigned by Under-secretary Taviani to Ambassador Kostylev - First official comments from Washington - Italy's action fully justified.

Articles and reports:

- His most humble "friends" keep watch over King George's body - In peaceful Sandringham sorrow does not know a "protocol" - Tomorrow Royal family will accompany King's body to London - Court mourning lasting until end of May announced by Elizabeth (Fa)
- German reactions to Schuman's declarations - Bonn's entire policy compromised by French attitude (Fa)
- Bonn Government's demands - Paris disagrees on five points (Fa)
- London preparations for arrival of foreign heads of state (Fa)
- VG Socialist Party's homage to the dead of the 1902 riots (Lb)
- For the constitution of a Triestine reportery company (+ speaking stage) (Lb)
- News vendors oppose too high fees for their stands (Lb)
- CdL demands extension to our zone of law on sickness insurance for house servants (Lb)

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On 5th anniversary of the Italian Peace Treaty - Messages sent to Rome (La)

Today, on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Italian Peace Treaty, the Triestine section of the Italian Republican Party sent to the President of the Italian Republic, the Presidents of Senate and Parliament, the Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the following message:

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"Recalling the glorious Irredentist traditions of the Triestine republican movement and the principles of Giuseppe Mazzini, we state that there will be no justice for the Italian people until the ill-fated Peace Treaty, which was imposed on our nation by force, is replaced by a really peaceful agreement whereby all our rights and the lands taken from us are restored to us. We demand the Italian Government to urgently begin the political action necessary for a revision of the territorial clauses of the Peace Treaty, and stress that the return of the two zones of the FTT, as a logical consequence of the Tripartite note of March 20th 1948, should represent the first valid step for eliminating the "Diktat" and effectively recognizing Italy's contribution to the defence of Western civilisation."

The exiles from Umago, residing in our city, will hold a meeting today during which the fifth anniversary of the Peace Treaty will be commemorated by the secretary of the Istrian CLN.

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With the usual assistance of the Italian government the Comune proposes a huge building program for 1952 - Two billions for 750 flats (La)

At the meeting of the City's Economic Committee, which took place last Thursday, Mayor Bartoli called AMG's attention to the vast building program which was agreed upon between the Comune and the Autonomous Institute for Popular Houses.

In view of the considerable funds allocated by the Italian government for this purpose (one and a half billion lire) several meetings have been held recently which were attended by the Mayor; the Deputy-Mayor; the chairman of the IACP, ing. Machlig; and some experts from both administrations. It must, however, be pointed out that the conclusions arrived at do not tally with the intentions of AMG. The latter seems to have the intention to allocate the major part of these funds to private enterprise, limiting its contributions to the building of popular flats only to the houses which the IACP is about to erect at Grotta. The remainder AMG wishes to utilize according to the dispositions of the "Aldisio Bill" itself, furthermore in conformity with the "Enlarged Aldisio Bill" and for loans of 40% to private builders.

The project of the Comune differs substantially from the former. Since AMG has earmarked about a third of the allocations for cheap housing, the Comune proposes that at least another half a billion lire be added to the remaining one billion lire for the second half of 1952. In view of the fact that the Italian government has granted triple that amount as its contribution for the first half-year only, there should be no difficulty in obtaining this additional grant.

According to the Comune's program for 1952 there should be a sum of two billion lire available for building purposes. Out of this 500 millions would be allotted to cheap housing, as established by AMG, while with the remaining one and a half billions the communal program could be carried out. The latter provides for the construction of 750 popular flats, consisting of two or three rooms and a kitchen, to be allotted to large families. Each flat would cost two million lire.

These new houses should be built in four different districts of Trieste, namely: 1) 180 new flats at Grotta; 2) 250 at San Sabba on the area overlooking the Valmaura square; 3) 250 in the neighborhood of the Villa Sartorio and near the race-track; 4) 70 or 80 at Barcola.

The very serious lack of cheap housing in our city was taken into consideration when this momentous program was approved. It suffices to remember that at least four thousand families have made applications to the IACP in order to obtain a flat out of the 250 new ones built in the Grotta and Ponziana districts.

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The Mayor pointed out that this does not mean that the Commune is against the "Aldisio Bill". The Commune abstained from allocating new funds for the realisation of the Aldisio Bill, because up until now less than half of the 640 millions allocated last year for this purpose have been used. Thus there is a remainder of 350 million lire, which will suffice to cover all expenditures of the Aldisio Bill during the current half year.

The City Board firmly opposes the granting of loans of 40% to private builders, since the results obtained show an anti-social effect. Experience has shown that the apartments built with the aid of these grants were let at a rent quite prohibitive to our population. Only Allied officials and military personnel are in a position to take advantage of those housing offers.

The proposals of the Commune have been submitted to the competent departments of AMG. The latter has assured that they would be duly examined. We hope that all the obstacles in the way of a vast and rational building program will be overcome without any further delay.

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Results of inquiry at the Tobacco Factory (La)

Work at the Tobacco Factory proceeded regularly yesterday. No trouble and no new cases of asphyxiation were registered. Meanwhile the inquiry commission, composed of Prof. Costa, Ing. Ivo Schiavon, and Prof. Amleto Loro, submitted to AMG, and for information to the Zone Presidency, a detailed report, the main points of which can be summed up as follows:

1) All (remaining) tobacco is free of toxic substances extraneous to the natural composition of the raw material; 2) the air-conditioning and heating installations cannot be considered as a probable cause for the trouble which occurred; 3) during the processing of another supply of tobacco (Prilap) no inconveniences were registered; 4) during the processing of the old stocks of tobacco (Voles) there were numerous new cases of slight asphyxiation; 5) the symptoms noticed in the latter cases should be attributed to an acute intoxication, and in this connection a detailed and definite report will be submitted in a few days.

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Sport Palace in Trieste - Work begun at expense of the APT (+ Trieste Boxing Association) President - CONI's approval - Services and grandstands will be ready by end of the month (Lb)

The general secretary of the FPI (+ Italian Boxing Federation) who came to Trieste in order to participate in the recent provincial boxing matches, stated that the CONI finally has decided to transform a Fair pavilion into a Sports Palace, in which boxing matches, basketball games, hockey and skating events could be held. The architect, who already has completed the necessary plans, will depart for Rome in order to discuss the matter. The president of the local boxing association stated that since no orders have been given by the CONI (Italian Olympic Committee) for preparations in view of the imminent competitions, he himself financed the construction of the most needed installations and dressing rooms, which have been already planned by the CONI, and for which he will likely obtain reimbursement.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, February 10th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- German unity and European unity (by Erich Ollenhauer, Vice-president of the West German Social-democratic Party)
- Americans accept on principle proposal to negotiate with China's representatives - Washington's about-face towards Peking? - Nevertheless it is emphasized in American Capital that this concession does not imply recognition of Mao's regime - Point of departure for general settlement in Asia (Fa)
- Allied acceptance of Communist proposal severely criticised by South Koreans (Fa)
- Electoral developments in USA - Taft's double defeat - Demonstration for Ike in Madison Square Garden (Fa)
- Spanish protests against Truman's statement (Fb)
- Wave of arrests in Argentine (Fb)
- Egyptian Government in fight against Communists (Fb)
- Rearmament discussions in Tokio (Fb)
- Airplanes for Europe to be built in Africa? (Fb)
- Gronchi will represent President Einaudi at King's funeral (Fb)
- No one thinks of repairing City's sidewalks - Pedestrians risk their necks (La)

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AMG should take steps to safeguard Triestine property in coded areas
(editorial)

A few weeks ago we took up the matter of Triestine property in the formerly Italian areas coded to Yugoslavia. The CLN of Istria has since joined this campaign, probably coerced by insistent complaints from a good many of its members who long ago were, by all sorts of promises, induced to leave their homesteads and now find themselves in the most squalid distress.

Requests addressed to Rome for a speedy liquidation were answered in a way which left no doubt that the Italian government, adopting the viewpoint expressed by Belgrade, judges the residents of Trieste as of "yet undefined citizenship". As a matter of fact, Belgrade has refused to discuss the subject with the Italian delegation, as far as the property of Triestines is concerned, obviously for the reason that the residents of Zone A have by a UN mandate been entrusted to the care of the Anglo-American authorities. A citizen of this zone, when travelling abroad, must in an emergency necessarily apply to British or American consulates, and a resident of Zone B, we suppose, will in similar circumstances have to seek protection from the Yugoslav consulates.

Thus the Yugoslav government justifiably stands on the ground of the Italian peace treaty. About two years ago Belgrade paid 10 billion lire to the Italian government, to be used for on-account payments against these indemnities due to Italian citizens. Naturally enough, these Italians are urgently demanding from Rome - from "our" government, as a CLN of Istria spokesman put it - that this sum should be distributed to them. They are not likely to succeed; at best, i.e. with the sole exception of a few politically privileged persons, they will receive their due in ten years or so, but, whatever the outcome, their action does not include the many cases of owners residing in Trieste.

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We advise the residents of Zone A who have property in the areas ceded to Yugoslavia - irrespective of whether they themselves are of Italian, Slav, Greek, German or any other nationality, provided they have a right to FTT citizenship - to apply to AMG, which should appoint a mixed commission to establish the value of the relinquished property and request Yugoslavia to use part of the reparations owed to her by Italy for the indemnification of these claimants. Of course, the settlement of this matter involves additional bother for AMG, but that cannot be helped.

In our view, every owner should be left free to address his demand either to the Italian government or to AMG, as he deems best, also because we do not wish to hurt the feelings of those who refer to Rome as "our" government.

AMG should have a strong interest in the earliest possible indemnification of the owners residing in its zone, as the sums received would give additional impulse to the local economy, or, at least, help penniless owners to make both ends meet. The operational cost of an office to be set up for the purpose would be quite insignificant.

The first step, as pointed out above, should be for the owners in question to apply individually or in groups to AMG. On the number of those applications might depend AMG's decision in the matter.

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The history of the present agitation among the shipping companies' personnel
(La)

After keeping the Union of Shipping Companies' Personnel (SINDAN) waiting for almost a year for the promised proposals regarding improvements in wages and salaries, the Association of Shippers (SIGEMAR) has now come out with the amazing statement that the Association is unable to make any proposals. This unexpected refusal gave rise to general agitation among the personnel, but a letter from Prof. Manzitti, the newly appointed president of "Finmare", calling a meeting for Wednesday, February 13th, seems to justify the hope that a last-minute settlement may be reached.

SIGEMAR and FINMARE are said to be anxious to avoid strikes in February, as the maiden voyages of two new passenger liners are scheduled for this month, so that disturbances at this moment would be particularly unwelcome.

The planned assignment of profitable transport lines to free shipping, together with indications that oil tankers totalling 200,000 tons are to be built at government expense and assigned to the shippers, is clear evidence that it is intended to scrap the FINMARE and the shipping companies of pre-eminent national importance. FINMARE's contract with the government expires as late as 1956, so that improvements granted to the employees would have to be included in the good-will payments due them at dismissal, should the companies cease to exist.

Although not being over-optimistic, we hope for a positive result of the imminent talks.

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MESSAGGERO VENTITO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, Feb. 10th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- *The European army (editorial)
- Why is American aid reduced? (Fb)
- Bradley and Marras also arrived at Lisbon yesterday (Fb)
- Dunn received by De Gasperi (Fb)

- South Italian Communists pass over to the MSI (+ neo-fascists) (Fb)
- A painful anniversary (editorial on signing of Italian peace treaty)
- The events of February 1902 (editorial on the Trieste riots)
- ERP and Italian contributions (editorial by-line on known polemic about ERP's recently published pamphlet)

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, Febr. 10th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Convention of Peace Partisans in March - Over 103,000 signatures demanding meeting of five powers (La)
- Third case of poisoning at Tobacco Factory - Women workers and population want to know who is responsible - What is outcome of two inquiries? (La)
- Respect labour contracts - Strike at the Shocchelli firm because of owner's arbitrariness (La)
- Boldness of a provocator at Isola (Zone B) - Parish to be transformed into a military barracks (La)

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Quo vadis, AMG? (editorial)

We have already called the population's attention to the intrigues plotted by the so-called Italian parties, particularly Christian Democracy, in order to prevent the next communal elections from being held on the proportional system, so as to artificially enable the City Council not only to retain the present majority, but also to reinforce it by the fraudulent medium of the law on linked lists.

In a subtle attempt to catch the classic fly, which in this case is AMG, the clericals make one believe they always stand for democracy, for free elections, for a wise democratic administration of the Communes, but ... the stability of this administration must first be secured by an overwhelming majority (two thirds). To achieve this to their advantage, they insist it is a matter of undisputed patriotism that the Italian law on linked lists be extended to the FTT.

We have already denounced the evident injustice of the linked lists system, which should secure a two thirds majority to those whose factious monopoly the Triestines must destroy in their own interest. What we further proved is the uselessness of this system to those who believe that an increase of Communist votes would thus be prevented or that ballots cast for the Communists would not count for the final, numerical and political, effects.

This is why AMG must not fall prey to this illusion, but from Italy's experience it must realize the uselessness of all efforts to conceal an increase in the ballots cast for the Communists. Why then assure an undisturbed domination to that clerical clique which so far in the City Administration has eluded all control by the minority? Does AMG, by eventually adopting the linked lists system, exclude the possibility that also we - for not being smartly sacked - could associate ourselves with others?

AMG, therefore, should think twice before yielding to the clericals by adopting an anti-democratic and vile electoral system which is described as such even by some Anglo-American papers, not to mention the conservative French press.

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Zone Presidency decided not to allow voluntary selling of newspapers today - Sunday distribution continues (editorial by-line)

Asserting that it constitutes "propaganda" if our paper is sold by circulating newsvenders each Sunday, the Zone Presidency decided that it would allow newspaper vending only from time to time. No reasons of public order are given, since this decision is intended only to strike a blow at Communist and other organizations which in defending the interests of the workers and of all citizens who oppose the limited number of exploiters, find that the "Unita" is the most efficient mouthpiece for this purpose.

In adopting these methods the Zone Presidency must realize that it does so only to protect those privileged groups against whom the "Unita" struggles. The best reply to this inopportune measure was given our comrades by starting this morning a silent distribution of our paper, which is explicitly permitted.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE, Monday edition, - Pro-Italy, February 11th, 1952

Articles and reports::

- Today the adventure of the "Diktat" is definitely ended - Italian note to Soviet Union on peace treaty - As expected, extreme left accused Government of having committed "a hostile act" against Russia (Fa)
- King's body leaves Sandringham this morning - At Westminster Commonwealth peoples will render extreme homage to their King (Fa)
- Grave disorders in Persia - A governor decapitated - So far 55 dead during elections (Fa)
- Some progress at Panmunjom - Northerners don't reject Allied counter-proposals (Fa)
- Towards solution of crisis - Contacts between London and Cairo resumed - Negotiations might begin at end of month (Fa)
- Atlantic general-staff gathers in Lisbon - Today first official meeting (Fa)
- Will MacArthur run on Republican ticket? - Secret manoeuvre supposedly started to have former pro-consul prevail over Eisenhower and Taft (Fa)
- On Germany's contribution to rearmament Bonn's delegates meet the "three wise men" - Meeting ended in friendly atmosphere, report says (Fa)
- American arms for Tito (+ arrive in Yugoslav port) (Fb)
- Tourist bus-lines convention at Gardone - Emotional greetings to Trieste (La)
- Five years since peace treaty was signed - Istrians' Calvary invoked on painful anniversary - "We shall struggle to the bitter end in defence of justice and liberty - Community of aspirations and destiny of Zone B, Trieste and Italy" (La)
- Vreaths laid at tombs of Triestines fallen under Austrian lead (+ during 1902 rioting) (La)

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In memory of George VI - General Winterton at yesterday's rites - Expression of sympathy and mourning (Lb) (full)

The first rites in memory of King George VI of Great Britain were held yesterday morning at the "Garrison Church" of Via S. Michele, with General Winterton and numerous representatives of British forces stationed in our city present.

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The ceremony, limited to special hymns and prayers for the soul of the deceased sovereign, took place during the Sunday service at 10.30 A.M. With particular solemnity, however, the official funeral rites will be performed simultaneously with the burial of George VI (on 15th February next).

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GIORNALE DEL LUNEDI - Pro-Italy weekly, February 11th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Significance of February 11th (+ when "peace" between Italy and the Vatican was concluded in the Lateran pact) (editorial)
- Pope's message to Rome's faithful - Holy Father proclaims himself the herald of a better new world (Fa)
- A truce in the Suez canal zone - Two more Britons killed (Fb)
- On anniversary of the "Diktat" - The Istrian CLN's contribution to the defence of our national rights (La)
- The "unpleasant forgetfulness" of ECL's propaganda - Too many opinions by former Minister Galloway lead one to assume that the shortcomings in the pamphlet stressing America's aid to Trieste's economy were not accidental (La)
- Two commemorations of the 1902 strike (La)

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The City Administration's budget (editorial by Mario Franzil)

Mentioning an article published by the "Corriere della Sera" on the budget estimates for 1952 of the Milan Communal Administration, Mr. Franzil, the City's Assessor in charge of Finance and economics, outlines the following considerations concerning our Communal Administration's budget estimates for 1952:

The financial policy followed by our Communal Administrations during the period 1947-1950 aimed at the general recovery of our economy and the reduction of the large budget deficits of the city. We succeeded in reducing Government financing by one half (from 2,482,755,971 lire in 1947 to 1,192,372,966 lire in 1950), so that the City's expenditures in 1950 exceeded receipts by 1,216,223,907 lire.

This improvement would have certainly continued during the present budget period also if, meanwhile, the costs of various materials had not increased and no new tariff burdens and considerable raises in salaries, wages and pensions, approved by the trusteeship authorities, had not occurred.

According to the revision made by AMG, the final budget of the Trieste Communal Administration for 1951 closed with a difference of 1,536,330,870 Lire between disbursements and receipts, which means an increase of 320 millions as compared to the final budget for 1950. But despite this considerable deficit, which was, however, 242 millions less than expected, the Communal Administration showed a very high sense of economy, especially as far as the balancing of various items is concerned.

The City Board's budget project for 1952 foresees: 10 billions and 40 millions as the grand total of expenditures which, compared to 9 billions and 211 millions in 1951, means an increase of 829 millions, while the grand total of receipts amounts to 7 billions and 963 millions, that is to say an amount which is 298 millions higher than that in 1951, but nevertheless resulting in a deficit of 2 billions and 77 million lire. This means that the increase in receipts does not balance that of expenditures, which is, unfortunately, quite natural under present conditions.

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To overcome this situation, the previous, as well as the present Communal Administration took recourse to the so-called "measures to be followed in compiling the Administration's budget", adding this item in the extraordinary receipts. Considering the positive experience of this measure, as well as the decisions of the mixed economic commission in Rome, and certain measures adopted in this field by AMG, we have plenty of reason to hope that the budget estimates for 1952 will also be consequently improved.

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Port workers' convention - Will the Communist labor unions change their names? (La)

Yesterday morning the port workers and employees of the Public Warehouse held a meeting under the catch-word "Labor Organisations' Unity" and for the purpose of electing the new directorate and the representatives to the convention of the SU, which will be held next April.

This meeting was opened by communal councillor Combacci, who explained the agenda of this meeting in Slovene and Italian. Many representatives of other workers' categories expressed their greetings to the dockers, ex-tolling the "Soviet-Union's struggle for peace" and branding the "imperialist warmongers".

The labor union report was made by Mr. Muslin, who outlined the present political situation and made a survey of the international labor union organization, in conformity with the communist rules. In Trieste they intend to promote the constitution of a joint labor union and thus frustrate Anglo-American imperialistic aims. The unity of the labor organisations was the "leitmotif" of the meeting. Perhaps also in view of this the communist labor union announced yesterday morning that the SU (Sindacati Uniti) will change its name into one "corresponding more to reality".

A delegate stressed the danger engendered by the Titoists, who intend to eliminate in our port the communist port guilds.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, February 11th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Italy, outpost of West's defence, without submarines, must prepare defence (Fa)
- Favorable comments in the United States - "Diktat" ended like Versailles Treaty - "New York Times" says that those who did not understand hard lesson of 1918, must now complete their experience through natural disintegration of Italian Peace Treaty (Fa)
- Three million Koreans have died since beginning of war (Fa)
- Third disaster at Elizabeth - Big plane crashes into house of 40 flats - Number of victims still unknown - There were 62 persons aboard - Rescue-work hindered by fire (Fa)
- Motorcyclist hits truck and dies instantly - His wife gravely injured (La)
- A dispensary for University students will be opened in premises of new University next month (La)
- Another safe broken into last night - Meagre booty: only about 20,000 lire (La)

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Articles and reports:

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- Constitutional meeting for Popular Library in Trieste (La)
- All main thoroughfares in city will be repaired and asphalted -
- Electricity supply in suburbs is still deficient (La)

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Flags at half mast for the death of King George VI - At noon today British military forces in Trieste will fire a 56 gun salute (Lb) (full)

The death of King George VI, which was announced by the Radio Trieste at 1 P.M. yesterday, changed the external aspect of Trieste as it did of all places where British military forces are stationed. On public buildings, the City Hall, the Zone Presidency, AMG's HQ, the Palace of Justice, etc. flags are flown at half mast. As in Gt. Britain, so in Trieste, civilian officials will wear black neck-ties, while military personnel will wear black neckties and also black armbands during the fifteen days' mourning. All private entertainments, cinema and theatrical performances among the British circles in Trieste are suspended until further notice. No change in the operation of Allied offices has been announced so far. Today, 7th February, the British military forces in Trieste will fire a 56 gun salute for the death of King George VI.

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Condolences for death of the British King from Trieste's Deputy-Mayor to Gen. Winterton (Lb) (full)

In the absence of Trieste's Mayor, Bartoli, his deputy sent the following telegram to Gen. Winterton on the death of the British King George VI: In the Mayor's absence, I express in the name of the city administration, my sincere sympathy to the British people for the great loss they have suffered.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, February 7th, 1952

Prominent article: Emotion and grief in British Empire over King's death - Elizabeth II will be in London today to assume her royal heritage - Her arrival by plane expected this afternoon - Sovereign's death probably due to embolism - Scenes of sorrow at Royal Palace - The deputies' oath in the Commons - Silent and reverent homage of population before Royal Palace while bells of Westminster peal (with photo showing late King with Princess Elizabeth).

Articles and reports:

- King George commemorated by De Gasperi in Parliament - Einaudi's condolence to British Royal Family (Fa)
- Gronchi withdraws his resignation and resumes Presidency of Chamber - Social-democrats support admission of Greece and Turkey to Atlantic Pact (Fa)
- Acheson confident that divergency between Paris and Bonn will be settled (Fa)
- For fifth time Moscow shuts the door of the UN to Italy - British delegate: "Italian Government should draw its own conclusions from this Russian attitude" - Malik's ridiculous accusations (Fa)
- The Katyn massacre as described by an eyewitness - How 200 Polish officers were killed (Fa)
- CISL (Free Italian Labour Unions' Federation) demands a 12,000 lire on-account payment to civil servants - For higher grades up to 50,000 lire (Fa)

- Communist manœuvring at Panmunjom - New attempt to undo everything - Reds intend to make truce conditional on discussion of "other questions" of Far East (Fa)
- Mutual Security Agency's explanations on aid to Italy (Fb)
- Egyptian Court announces 14 days' mourning (Fb)
- New incidents at Rome University (Fb)
- Another masterpiece of Trieste shipyards - Even telephotography on the "Augustus" (La)
- Too many children cannot swim - Surprising results of an inquiry (La)
- Renew identity cards in time (La)
- New Committee of War Orphans Institute installed in office in presence of Prefect (La)
- Three brush fires in city's surroundings (La)
- The Bersagliori (+ Italian elite units) convention - Trieste organisation offers Rovigno section a new banner (Lb)

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Atmosphere at the Tobacco Factory cleared up - Cash-advance and daily milk ration granted - A strike at the San Luigi yards of the SELAD (La)

An agreement was concluded yesterday between the management of the Italian Tobacco Factory and the labour unions which, at last, brought about a relaxation in the tension. Thus the management will pay the workers next Saturday a cash-advance of 3,500 lire, which must be repaid by weekly instalments of 300 lire.

Furthermore, the management undertook to serve the workers a daily ration of milk as long as the premises are not quite dustfree. The question of wages for the work-days lost through no fault of theirs has not been solved. Another 80 workers will resume work today.

Because of some disciplinary measures the workers of the San Luigi yard of the SELAD went on strike yesterday morning. The labor unions and the Labor Office will examine the situation today.

A general meeting of all workers of the SELAD will be held today at the CGL, whether they are members of labor unions or not.

We are informed from Rome that the secretariat of the oil refineries labor unions and the members of the CGIL and CISEL met yesterday in order to examine the situation which arose from the refusal of the relative industrialists' associations to grant any improvements in the contracts now in force. Both labor organisations decided to call for a strike of 24 hours on February 20th should the employers not change their present attitude.

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The situation in Zone B - Apprehension among Italians in view of new Titoist measures (La)

The Italians employed by firms and in offices of Zone B are greatly concerned about their future since they are threatened with the loss of their jobs. Persecutions of all Italians living in Zone B have continued steadily since Juli Boltram declared in a Ljubljana broadcast that "the Slovenes and Croats are the only ones who are really persecuted in Zone B" and that justice must be done to them.

According to an approximate calculation more than 300 Italians have been dismissed in the course of the last two months. The most severely hit town is Isola d'Istria with more than 160 dismissals. The reason is quite evident. The most important industrial plants of Zone B are located at Isola (Arrigoni, Ampolea, etc.), their workers constituting the Italian nucleus of the entire population.

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In part these measures have also been determined for economic reasons, such as the reduction of the administrative apparatus and a more rational employment of man-power. But these economic exigencies offer a welcome pretext for striking a blow against the Italians, regardless of their personal and economic situation.

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56 salvoes for the death of King George VI - City's sympathy expressed to Gen. Winterton (Lb) (full)

The news of the death of King George VI was received with great sorrow in our city. The Allied Commands and public offices put their flags at half mast yesterday afternoon. In the name of the population the Bishop, the Prefect, and the Deputy-Mayor (in the absence of the Mayor) addressed to Gen. Winterton messages of sympathy for the British Government and the British people for their grave loss. After hearing the news, Count Carrobio, Chief of the Italian Mission, paid a visit of condolence to Gen. Winterton.

The news caused great concern in Allied Military circles, especially among the British. Gen. Sebroo, THUST Commander, immediately expressed to Gen. Winterton the deepest sympathy of the American detachments stationed in Trieste.

As a sign of mourning for the death of their King, British units will fire 56 rounds at the Via Rossetti barracks at noon today.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FTT, February 7th, 1952

Prominent articles: 1) Great Britain and the Commonwealth mourn the death of King George VI - He died at Sandringham where he was born - The people loved him - Privy Council invests Princess Elizabeth with title of Queen in Banquet Hall of St. James' Palace. 2) Elizabeth burst into tears when informed of her father's death - Parliament swears loyalty to new Queen who will arrive in London tonight - Sorrow of British population.

Articles and reports:

-Messages from all over the world - Tokens of sympathy for death of King George VI - Einaudi and Italian Parliament - Tito's telegram to Churchill - Flags at half mast on Palais Chaillot - Commemorations in the US - Mourning in countries of Commonwealth (Fa)

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The true essence of the rent problem (editorial)

For fear of "losing face" with its followers, the local Cominformist party has launched a campaign against the increase of rents, inviting even the "undemocratic" Independentists to join its action. A short time before, they had solemnly demanded the extension to the FTT of "all" Italian laws, indiscriminately whether good or bad, censuring, however, AMG for reducing the extent of Italy's financial contributions to our deficits. Yet, who demands money from Rome should also be prepared to accept Rome's laws and regulations. Logic, obviously, is not the forte of our Cominformists.

As regards rents, a more realistic approach to the issue would be both desirable and helpful. It is unfair to condemn wholesale all house-owners as greedy capitalists, as there are hundreds of small people, artisans, shopkeepers, etc., who have invested the savings of a lifetime in a house, hoping to live on the receipts from rents in their old age. They have a right to feel disappointed, for a house of, say, 10 flats which before the war yielded, after deduction of taxes, about 800 lire a month, i.e. enough for a modest livelihood, nets them now, at best, 4-5,000 lire a month. Not only are the small owners unable to live on this income, but any need for repairs throws them entirely out of balance, saddling them with debts which they can never expect to repay from the rents they receive.

Before the last war, when a worker was paid 18-24 lire a day, and the rent for a flat was 100-120 lire a month, the earnings of 6-7 days were required to defray this rent. Today the same flat costs him 480 or, since February 1st, 600 lire, equal to half a day's pay at present wage rates. This shows that there is no sense in dramatising the issue; it would be much more useful to study ways and means by which even this not exorbitant burden can be taken from the weakest shoulders. We know that by expressing this view we lay ourselves open to accusations of acting as defenders of real-estate owners, but we are impervious to such attacks, our only aim being to serve truth, even at the cost of unpopularity.

Since the continual rent-increases are a symptom of a gradual and necessary return to normal, the only way to lift the weight of even the additional monthly 150-200 lire from the tenants would be for them to demand a recurrent "rent allowance", similar to the "cost-of-living allowance" already granted them. Let us not forget that rents for flats in the low cost houses recently built by the city in various suburbs vary from 2,500 to 4,000 lire a month, although all these flats are occupied by workers and employees with very limited incomes. These rents, which absorb their pay for 2-3 days, are admittedly fixed on the lowest possible level; other tenants who are lucky enough to have been occupying flats in the central districts for many years pay much lower rents and in addition save the expensive tram fares which suburban residents have to face.

We consider that rents should be further increased and then finally blocked when they have reached the level of the rents charged by the city administration. No house-owners should be permitted to make excessive profits, but the capital invested in houses must be allowed a minimum yield sufficient to meet all operational expenses (repairs, maintenance) and leave a moderate percentage of interest.

No less important is a revision of the law on evictions. No individual and no family should be exposed to the risk of being driven into the street without emergency accommodation being previously provided for the evicted tenant and his furniture.

By appropriating 1.5 billion lire for private housebuilding during the next six months AMG has done much to ease the housing situation and to check the activities of greedy speculators.

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Flags at half mast - Death of King George VI - British soldiers and civilians will wear mourning - Local authorities express sympathy to General Winterton - Message of sympathy from General Sorece - 56 gun salute at noon today from barracks in via Rossetti (La) (full)

The news of the death of King George VI broadcast by radio at 1 P.M. yesterday spread everywhere, causing a deep echo of consternation. The British soldiers one met in the streets and offices showed their dismay at the heavy blow which had struck their country and the Royal Family with the death of their beloved King.

Soon from the City Hall, the Zone Presidency, AMG, the Palace of Justice, and other public and private buildings flags were flown at half mast. Civilian officials and British soldiers in the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT will observe deep mourning. For a fortnight civilians will wear a black tie, while the soldiers, besides the black tie, will wear a black arm band on the left sleeve of their uniforms. Until further orders, all cultural and recreational events, such as lectures, meetings, festivities, theatre and cinema performances, are suspended in the British community, while British authorities and high officials will abstain for a certain period of time from all participation in any secular event. As yet nothing has been decided about an eventual temporary closure of the various offices as a token of mourning. Yesterday morning General Sebree, TRUST Commander, sent a telegram of sympathy to General Winterton, BETFOR Commander. Various other telegrams arrived yesterday afternoon, among them one from the Deputy-Mayor Ing. Visintin which read: "In the absence of the Mayor and on behalf of the Civil Administration I express my deep sorrow for the great loss to the British Nation." A telegram to General Winterton was also sent by the management of "Corriere di Trieste".

From the British radio stations the sad tolling of the bells, the touching words of the announcers, the soft tunes of the British National Anthem, left in minds and hearts a feeling of sincere and infinite sadness.

It is learnt that at noon today at the "Betfor" Barracks in Via Rossetti a 56 gun salute will be fired as a token of mourning for the death of their King.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital.right-wing, Febr,7th, 1952

The entire front page is dedicated to the following articles:

- An announcement which surprised and filled Great Britain with consternation - Sudden death of King George VI (banner headline across top of page)
- Cause of death not announced - All political controversies in Capital put aside - Body will be taken to Windsor Castle
- Deep emotion all over the world - Only Moscow did not say a word of sympathy - Mourning also in Cairo
- Flags at half mast all over Italy - De Gasperi's commemoration in Parliament - Einaudi's telegram to Royal House - Deep impression in Vatican
- Accession to throne of Elizabeth II will be proclaimed tomorrow at noon - The oath of the Houses of Lords and Commons
- Tropical storm delays departure of Elizabeth from Kenya - Princess cried bitterly

Articles and reports:

- Relations between European Army and NATO at Lisbon Atlantic session - Decisive week for relations with West Germany - Meeting in Paris next March of American Ambassadors in Iron Curtain countries (Fa)
- OEEO's Exchange Committee - Financial and monetary policy in Europe must be harmonized (Fa)
- News from beyond the Morgan line - Another 300 Italian workers dismissed during past two months (La)
- A jewel of naval craftsmanship - M/S "Augustus" of the "Italia" Shipping Co. will sail today from Maritime Station - From noon to 5 P.M. wonderful motorship open to public - Departure scheduled for 6 P.M. (La)

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, Feb. 7th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- SEIAD workers employed at San Luigi stop work owing to two disciplinary measures - Seamen's agitation for fair share in crew membership - ATI's concessions to tobacco workers (La)
- Interview with tenants - Bad living conditions in Poggi Sant'Anna flats (La)
- Another forty workers dismissed by Arrigoni - This is the road to the UAIS (Italo-Slav Anti-Fascist Union) elections in Zone B (La)
- A social and human problem - Are drunkards despicable? (La)
- Let elections be held as soon as possible! (+ motion to this effect sent by Trebiciano "democrats" to General Winterton) (Lb)
- Those CRDA "jokers" ... (+ letter to the editor referring to fact that CRDA workers must pay the 100 lire admission to visit the M/S "Augustus")

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What is being prepared against Trieste? (editorial)

Several papers announced the imminent conclusion of an Italo-Yugoslav agreement about some adjustments of the border in the Gorizia region. In commenting this "primo" news, as it was defined by the British "Sunday Times", the Italian nationalistic press in Trieste uses an excited and almost affectionate tone towards the Italo-Yugoslav commission. The British and American diplomatic circles are evidently satisfied, as they have for a long time pleaded for better understanding between Tito and De Gasperi.

This "better understanding" is, however, intended for quite different purposes than those "Giornale di Trieste" alluded to when writing in favour of the Gorizia population on this and on the other side of the border. Even De Gasperi's followers in Trieste are now aware of this.

The Trieste problem has for the time being quietly returned into the limelight since Velebit's arrival in Rome. On becoming Tito's ambassador to De Gasperi's Government, this old friend of the Foreign Office clearly announced his intention to solve "all pending problems" between Italy and Yugoslavia. One such problem was that of Gorizia, by solving which the atmosphere of "better understanding" is being created in favour of the main problem, that of Trieste?

Both the local and the international press are now talking about the Mediterranean Pact, which should include an Adriatic Pact between Italy and Yugoslavia, and Trieste is insistently being mentioned in this connection. We cite as an example the "Messaggero Veneto" report about a recent meeting of the General Staff at the Pentagon which urged on efficient organization in the southern flank of Eisenhower's line-up ... with Trieste as the main cornerstone.

The "Sunday Times" gave the news of the Gorizia agreements in connection with these plans for the reinforcement of the southern Atlantic flank. Even the "Corriere della Sera", which is much quoted by our "most Italian press", wrote some days ago about "unwritten agreements" on this subject. Afterwards the "Messaggero Veneto" went so far as to assert that no confirmation of the Gorizia agreements was obtainable either in Rome or in Trieste circles, and admitted that this "trial balloon" might have been released from London where "there is supposedly a certain concern to find a solution to comply with Ljubljana's and Belgrade's wishes based on the so-called ethnic line".

Now it is confirmed that no "trial balloon" was launched at all. Furthermore, the "ethnic line" is first of all favoured by London and Washington, and not only that, but Rome has agreed with it ever since Sforza first mentioned it.

Far from being merely a fantasy, as defined in bad faith by the "Giornale di Trieste", facts have confirmed that Comrade Vidali was right in asserting at last Sunday's debate with the Social Democrats, that only a united front of the citizens, opposing what is being prepared against Trieste and Zone B, can prevent the "ethnic line" from threatening peace and the application of the peace treaty.

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What has happened to the aid for the flood victims? - Red-tape instead of assistance even in Trieste (La)

There are disastrous consequences to the fact that assistance to flood victims has been monopolized by state authorities and clerical organisations. How many people are still walking around in search of a job and, most of all, of a piece of bread because the promised aid funds were swallowed by bureaucracy itself?

One of these victims, a certain Alfredo Tiengo from Canaro near Rovigo, landed in Barcola on November 19th, after a sea trip of six days. He was given clothing and then sent to the flood victims' center of Padua. From there he went to Milan and finally was sent to Casalotto Lodigiano, where the first person to interview him was a priest, who told him that "they were all chastized by God for being communists". After this lecture he was accommodated in a kind of damp cellar. As for food, he was compelled, like all the others, to shift for himself.

On January 27th Tiengo left for Milan, hoping finally to get his dolo, or at least a job. From Milan he was again sent to Padua, from there to Trieste. Then again to Padua and back to Trieste. This ball-game would have continued had Mr. Tiengo himself not put a stop to it.

We ask the local committee for assistance to flood victims: after having sold at a public auction a lot of worn clothing and single shoes, did they not collect enough money to assist such a poor devil?

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The M/S "Augustus" departs (editorial by-line)

The M/S "Augustus", built in our shipyards mainly with Trieste ERP funds, sails tonight for Genoa, just like the M/S "Vulcania" and "Saturnia". This was the desire of the "Italia" Shipping Co., of the Demochristian Ministers Petrelli and Cappa, of the American shipowners and the US Senate who do not allow more than one Italian line on the North Atlantic route. This is the outcome of the enslavement of Rome's "black" (+clerical) government to America, of the unworkable "status quo" of our territory, of AMI's policy, of the betrayal of the interests of our port by the dominating groups in Italy and in the EEC. This is a warning to all citizens of all classes and ideologies to face the grave problems which confront us and to put an end to this disastrous state of affairs.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, February 7th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Mourning England awaits her Queen - Plane carrying Elizabeth II and the Prince Consort back to London landed in Libya at 7 this morning - King George rests in small chapel at Sandringham - Tomorrow Sovereign's body will be placed on the same gun-carriage which conveyed Queen Victoria, Edward VII and George V to their final resting places (Fa)
- "From man to man" - Homage and moving salute from every Englishman to late King (Fa)
- Italy's homage (Fa)
- In Korea 101 salvos fired on enemy positions to salute deceased King (Fa)
- Indiscretions of circles close to the Viminal - Political elections supposedly moved forward - Piccione allegedly will propose new electoral law based on pure and simple proportional system with utilisation of remainder on regional scale - De Gasperi to speak on foreign politics (Fa)
- The mysterious fall from the Florence-Rome express - Was Milena Kacianski murdered? - Woman who died under mysterious circumstances was believed to be a Yugoslav secret agent (Fa)
- Most modern transatlantic liner "Augustus" sails for Genoa tonight (La)
- Land-slide interrupts railway line near Miramare for a short time (La)
- Motor-trawler sank in Gulf this morning - Crew saved (La)
- Foreigners in Trieste and a hundred years ago - City's Italianity evident even to casual visitors (+ commenting on recent publication "Triestine Impressions") (article)

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In Memoriam - King George VI

Under the above title the text of an inset reads as follows: (full)
The Allied Military Government informs the population that in its HQ in Via del Teatro Romano (former Casa del Popolo) an album will be available in which all who desire to express their sympathy for the death of the British King may enter their signatures. This opportunity is open to everyone.

To General Winterton and all British nationals, military and civilians, stationed in our city the "Ultime Notizie" express their most deeply felt sympathy.

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THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS SUMMARY
AND THE STAFF OF THE PRESS READING BUREAU EXTEND
TO ALL BRITISH NATIONALS THEIR DEEP SYMPATHY AND
CONDOLENCE FOR THE SUDDEN AND UNTIMELY DEATH OF
H.M. KING GEORGE VI.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, February 9th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Elizabeth proclaimed Queen at State ceremony in center of British capital - Only in afternoon was Sovereign able to go to Sandringham - Touching meeting with mother and sister - Two minutes' silence in entire country on day of funeral - Margaret's new obligations (Fa)
- A grave blow to exports (editorial - + on difficulties of inter-European trade)
- Treaty on European army still far from being concluded - Only marginal questions will be discussed in Lisbon - Germany and Atlantic Alliance "incompatible"? - Schuman's declarations (Fa)
- Italian Cabinet meeting - New measures for flood areas (Fa)
- Acheson arrives in London on Wednesday - Lisbon conference deferred for four days (Fa)
- After two days of lively debate Bundestag approves Germany's re-armament - Mandate to Adenauer to sign agreement for European army (Fa)
- Half of flooded Po region now reclaimed - 100,000 refugees return to their homes (Fa)
- Italian woman ferociously murdered at Asmara (Fa)
- George Allen departs for Paris to confer with Eisenhower (Fb)
- Report of mobilisation of 50,000 Italians denied (Fb)
- Italian Senate approves new automobile taxes (Fb)
- Fifty Fiume women held by Yugoslav police (+ because they talked to sailors from American cruiser which recently visited there) (Fb)
- INAM services will be improved and accelerated - Assurance to workers' representatives (La)
- San Giovanni school will reopen for pupils next Wednesday (La)
- Triestine delegation at Gardone bus conference (Lb)
- Assembly of Istrians on 5th anniversary of signing of peace treaty (Lb)
- The 1902 events - Why OGL does not participate in Communist manifestation (+ considering Mayday best suited to commemorate all such events) (Lb)
- Trawler which recently sunk in our port has been raised (Lb)

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Trieste's recovery - An unpardonable omission (editorial)

The Trieste ECA Mission recently published a pamphlet illustrating America's contribution to the recovery of Trieste's economy. Communal employees, members of the OGL, which had to distribute the pamphlet among its members, added the following leaflet:

"This booklet sent to us by the ECA Mission for distribution among the communal personnel tends to illustrate the recovery of Trieste after the war. On our side we want to point out, without belittling ECA or AMG for what they have done for our city - with the full collaboration of Triestine and Italian private and public bodies - that if the recovery of Trieste was made possible 'this was mainly due to the constant care of the Italian Government'. This is proved by the at least 70 billions which Italy has given Trieste since 1945. We cannot, therefore, but deplore that an official ECA publication does not mention the pre-eminent contribution of Italy to Trieste's industrial and housing reconstruction".

It is a fact that the pamphlet does not even mention Italy's contribution to the economic recovery of Trieste. We would like to believe that this is due to an unpardonable absent-mindedness of those who compiled the pamphlet, but this pamphlet illustrates in detail every sector of local life, and for each sector it quotes the amount of ERP contributions: where it cannot do so, because there was no contribution (as in the case of house-building), it attributes all merit to AMG.

Not a word about the Italian Government, not even when, as in the introductory remarks, mention is made of the collaboration between "ECA, AMG, local authorities, and population".

Interpreting a feeling of painful surprise among our public, Mayor Bartoli made a short statement to our paper, pointing out "that it cannot be understood how, in the spirit of cordial and loyal collaboration towards AMG and the American Economic Mission, the ECA could have committed this unpardonable omission".

In connection with the comments on the publication made by the communal employees, the Mayor said, also on behalf of the City Board, that he fully approves the attitude of the labour organisation.

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Private flats occupied by military personnel - Promises which must be kept -
In three years only fifty flats derequisitioned (La)

Two years ago AMG announced a program of derequisitions to be carried out in the course of 1949. It was intended at least to clear private flats of military personnel. This program included about 200 villas and flats, which were to be replaced by new Allied constructions, such as at Barcola.

During 1949-1950 the Allies actually repaired or built new houses containing a total of 247 flats. But only three flats were derequisitioned. In May 1950 further derequisitioning was suspended. The Allies declared that the new hotel at Barcola was not intended to replace requisitioned flats, but only to avoid further requisitioning of private flats. From 1951 onwards the situation should return to normal. For each new flat for military personnel a private flat would be derequisitioned.

But this promise was not kept. In spite of new Allied constructions in 1951, only 32 flats have been cleared. Thus a total of fifty flats has been returned to private tenants. It must be recalled that up to now 193 private flats and 102 private villas, and 31 flats and 37 villas belonging to public institutions have been requisitioned. Furthermore, it must be pointed out that the Allies are in a privileged position to avail themselves of new houses, without the necessity of requisitioning.

According to our information the Rome Government has directly financed this program of construction of flats for Allied military personnel, since Rome had allocated hundreds of millions of lire for this purpose. For years the interested private persons and public institutions have applied to the local authorities, to Rome, London, and Washington in order to put a stop to the military occupation of private premises. But in vain, they obtained nothing at all, not even maintenance of their property.

Here is an example of the queer Allied procedure. At Barcola a villa was first occupied by the Germans, then by the Allies. When the Allied officers moved, the house owner was not able to get his home back: it was turned into a school for Allied children, who very soon made a mess of it. All the protests of the owner were of no avail.

Moreover, there has never been any assurance that the circumstances of the owners are taken into consideration when derequisitioning. Only very seldom have families who were very badly housed had their flats returned to them. They insist that AMG should take the advice of the magistrates when deciding about any derequisition, a principle which AMG itself had adopted some years ago, but has never applied.

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This strange Tobacco Factory - More cases of sickness since work was resumed (La)

New cases of sickness, although on a smaller scale and not so serious, occurred yesterday at the Tobacco Factory when work seemed to be again normal. Fourteen workers showed the same symptoms as during the previous mass poisoning: headaches and vomiting, and in that very department where the "Voles" tobacco was being sorted, a tobacco which, according to the inquiry commission, did not have any poisonous properties. There was no need this time to send the workers to hospital, although some of them were taken to their homes in private cars.

A more serious accident happened in another department where a worker was seized with dizziness and in falling injured herself rather badly so that she had to be taken to hospital.

In the evening the workers of the ATI gathered at the CdL and charged the labour organisations to intervene with the Labour Office and the other responsible authorities in order to learn as soon as possible the results of the inquiry on yesterday's events and the general situation.

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Trieste's aid for flood victims - Further offers - Clarification by City's Committee (Lb)

The communal employees, members of the CdL, had renounced the distribution of Christmas gifts to their children in favour of the victims of the Po flood, and a few days ago some fifty gift-parcels, containing clothing, food, and school articles, worth almost 400,000 lire, were sent to the Town of Rovigo. The Association of retail shop-keepers collected a considerable quantity of food which was distributed, by decision of the City Committee, to the victims still sheltered in our city.

The President of the City Committee addressed a letter to the editor of "Unità" in reply to the article "What has happened to the aid for the flood victims" (see PS 175, page 8) which specifies that the flood victim Alfredo Tiengo, who remained in Trieste only two days on two different occasions, received 7,000 lire in cash, two railway tickets Trieste-Padua, a suit, a pair of shoes, an overcoat, handkerchiefs, socks and shirts. In between his two visits to Trieste, Tiengo was assisted by the Committees of Padua, Milan, Casaleto Lodigiano, and again Padua.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FTT, February 9th, 1952Articles and reports:

- Linked lists or pure proportional system? - Signs of first clashes among Italian parties - Initiative of Demochristian Piccioni arouses suspicions - Position of Social-Democrats fluid - Republicans' counterparts - MLI's (Movement of Italian Workers, led by Magnani and Cucchi) clear policy - Social-Communists are reticent - Neo-Fascist's contrasts (Fa)
- Development of Anglo-Egyptian relations - Mutual good will for resumption of negotiations - British Government invited to approach Cairo - Maher Pasha comments British Note of protest - Social crisis in Egypt (Fa)
- Atlantic Conference in Lisbon on February 20th - Adenauer's participation in preliminary tripartite meeting still uncertain - Adenauer and Acheson will be in London for King George's funeral (Fa)

- Following Communist invitation for a political conference, Joy's reply will be decisive - Unexpected visit of Ridgway to truce camp - American merchantman sunk? - Slight activity along front line (Fa)
- American military experts in Spain (Fb)
- Split in Swiss Communist party (Fb)
- Crisis of Finnish Government avoided (Fb)
- Men responsible for five thefts arrested, they confessed guilt - Their field of operation was Via Boccaolo and their target military cars (La)
- In memory of King George VI - "Triestine Bloc" expresses its sympathy - All performances in AMG Auditorium suspended (Lb)

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Figure-juggling for simpletons - Ships built for Italy with dollars donated to Trieste - Tendentious leaflet distributed by communal employees together with ERP pamphlet (editorial)

With reference to the leaflet distributed by the communal employees together with the ERP pamphlet "Trieste's recovery", the paper remarks that there is a great difference between the contributions from America (which had no obligation towards us and whose money need not be refunded) and that from the Italian Government (which inherited responsibility for the war which caused all the huge damages, and whose money was not a gift). Moreover, if Italy lends money to Trieste, it is Trieste which lends money from the ERP Fund to Italian shipowners.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, Febr. 9th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Great Britain and Elizabeth (editorial)
- Although not attending threepowers conference, Adenauer will go to London for King's funeral - Germans hope that Chancellor may meet Acheson (Fa)
- Congressional inquiry in USA on murder of Polish officers - Zarubin responsible for Katyn massacre - Washington Soviet Embassy officially invited to depose (Fa)
- 100,000 Italians to emigrate every year to USA is objective of a New York organisation (Fa)
- Complete calm in Tunisia (Fb)

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, Febr. 9th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Woman tobacco workers treated like guinea-pigs yesterday - Repetition of poisonings at the ATI - Tobacco which caused previous accidents was experimentally processed - A physician said: "Work on quietly and God help you!" (La)
- An important court verdict - Judges condemn violent methods used by a detective - A plain-clothes man was too harsh in dealing with a rather tipsy youth - Even the prosecutor demanded acquittal of the defendant (La)

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- Increased fees at psychiatric hospital (Lb)
- Former inmates of concentration camps in Germany are against Germany's rearmament (Lb)
- Let us participate in commemoration of the 1902 martyrs (Lb)
- Communal employees demand advance-payment on wage increases (Lb)

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The dockers' convention - Determined to defend their rights, they stand united against all enemy attacks (La)

As announced by an SU placard, the dockers will meet tomorrow morning for their annual convention, which they do not consider an ordinary administrative event, but an important gathering, at which they intend to thoroughly discuss their future activity. More than ever before they must stand united in order to oppose any attempt to split their ranks.

A profound change in the social and moral character of the port workers has taken place since 1945, so that of the old work "gangs" only a few unruly persons remain. However, they will never forget how difficult and often bloody it has been to defend their rights. The employers, supported by imperialistic AMG's Orders do not like the new atmosphere in the port, but the sad memory of Fascist and other times helps the workers instinctively to avoid the fake unions which, supported by foreign funds, have tried to infiltrate. Proud as they are of their solidarity and unity, the dockers will convene determined to defend their rights.

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About the SELAD workers' rally - The CGL's leaders are sworn enemies of unity (La)

The workers who on Thursday evening attended the SELAD rally at the CGL discovered that the CGL leaders oppose the so much desired unity of labour organizations, on principle. If they sometimes take joint action they confine themselves to concessions granted them by their masters and AMG, thus handicapping the efforts of the labour struggle.

Mr. Pinguentini went so far as to forbid members of the CGL to join any action with the SU. He took care not to justify the attitude of the CGL when the Work Relief Division was transformed into the present SELAD.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, February 9th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- All British hearts at Sandringham today - Dead king's body to arrive in London Monday, catofalque prepared at Westminster - Queen-mother stands before hearse (Fa)
- Granchi to represent Einaudi at obsequies of Georges VI (Fa)
- Italian communist party will attempt to "conquer Rome" in administrative elections - Christian Democracy determined to check at all costs advance of popular front (Fa)
- Allied counter-proposal for Far East conference - Only Korean problems to be discussed (Fa)
- 10th of February fifth anniversary of "Diktat" - Secretary of CLN will deliver commemorative speech tomorrow (Fa)

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MARXISM CONCERNING THE RELATIONS OF THE WORKING CLASS TOWARDS RELIGION

Contrary to bourgeois sociology ^{which} generally treat religion as a part of human nature and which means that it considers it as eternal, Marxism, namely historical materialism approaches religion as a social historical occurrence, which came into being at a defined level of social development, which has its objective foundation and therefore cannot be eternal, but is historically transitory. This, however, does not mean that the Marxist conception of religion has come suddenly and that in former theories about this question there is nothing positive. A long time ago antique materialists pointed out the human character of Greek gods and French encyclopedists, materialists, towards the end of the 18th century were all convinced atheists. Until Marx the science concerning society although it had given in the treatises on religion many precious things could not solve scientifically the problem of religion and because of its idealistic views on appearances and society. Marxism did not seek an explanation for religion in the abstract human nature but in concrete material conditions of the life of man.

The beginning of religion, historical materialism discovers and defines social economic conditions of the initial epoch of the community. Because of his helplessness before unknown forces of nature, the man belonging to the initial community was very closely connected with the community from extreme poor conditions of life and human imperfection says Marx, began religion. Man did not know yet nature nor its forces in front of which he felt himself helpless and weak. His working tools were extremely primitive. They were objects discovered in nature, stones, clubs or some other processed objects. It is quite comprehensible how small was the power of the pre-historic man over nature, who was equipped with such miserable weapons. These weakly developed productive forces, the very bad equipment of pre-historic men in the struggle against elementary forces of nature contained that basis upon which appeared their wrong understandings concerning nature and natural forces. Because of that, the pre-historic man explained different natural appearances as acts of supernatural forces. At a set level of development of productive forces, according to Engels, as early as in the period of barbarism, and at a set level of intellectual development appear amongst men religious presentations in which were expressed falsely and in a distorted way natural appearances, which continually held pre-historic man in a helpless position. In the consciousness of this social-economic formation secret nature had to be always explained with something which is supernatural and which rules nature. To this should be added, as Engels underlines, that these men had to the very end unclear conceptions of their own nature. They did not know the composition of their body and dreams led them to think that in their bodies existed a soul and that their own thinking is the result of the activities of this soul and not of their body, namely their brain. From there the men went a step further and proclaimed this soul eternal, because they did not know what to do with it after the death of the body. Engels says that the first gods came into being in a similar way. In the consciousness of men the first gods were the paragons of many unknown natural forces and appearances and in this way because of wrong conceptions concerning natural forces, as well as of the nature of their own body, whose structure they did not know, came the belief in supernatural forces, belief in gods who ruled nature and the fate of human life, which as invisible forces stand above natural appearances.

During the further social development, in all forms of class life, class society, as the basic source of religious conceptions and comprehensions of men appears their helplessness towards unknown social forces, towards economic laws, which as an invisible force rules their fate. Finding themselves under the power of social forces, which at the beginning they could not understand as in the case of natural forces,

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the men were not conscious of their social position, they did not know how to explain to themselves why some are born as slaves and poor, and others as rich men in whose hands were enormous material goods of society. Thus in the consciousness of men is formed the conception of the man separated from concrete material conditions of his own social life, the conception of man as man in general. The reflex of this man in general, the abstract man, is the almighty God created by human phantasy, which is separated from all worldly whom human imagination placed in the depths of the skies and according to whose will everything happens in life. This helplessness of men in front of unknown and all powers of social forces, expresses itself fantastically in the belief in one god, before whom men are also helpless, and he in their consciousness gets a supernatural power over all natural and social forces. From the time that society divided itself into classes, and later in all forms of class society, religion appears as a means which serve the ruling classes in holding down the working masses in a position of economic subjugation and spiritual slavery. Religion is needed by the exploiting classes to eternalise their way of exploiting working men and thus the exploiting classes in history were always the bearers of the religious poisoning of the masses.

Religion is a form of social consciousness and together with morals, arts, and science composes the ideological super-structure of society. This means that religion is not innate with mankind but just as other forms of human conscience is conditioned by objective social factors. In religious conceptions of men objective reality is expressed in a specific manner. "Religion is", writes Engels, "only a fanatical expression in human heads of those external forces which rule over their everyday life, an expression in which natural forces get the form of supernatural forces. In the beginning of history these natural forces are in the first place reflected,.... But soon, besides natural forces come into action social forces who are just as much foreign to the men and inexplicable, which rule over him with the same seeming necessity as the natural forces".

Religion is a false picture of reality, and the false, fantastic reflection of objective reality is created by the slavish subjugation of man to unknown laws which act in nature and society. And so long as men live in such a society, where "over them as some foreign power, rule economic relations which they created themselves" an objective basis will exist for the false fanatical expression of reality, namely for religion. The roots of religion lie in such social-economic relations toward which men are helpless just as they were once upon a time helpless in regard to natural forces. In a society divided up into classes, of which one is the exploiting and ruling one, and the other one exploited and deprived of rights, the roots of religion belong to a class; the helplessness of the exploited classes in the struggle with the exploiters give birth unavoidably to the belief in a better life after death, just as the helplessness of savages in the struggle with nature gives birth to the belief in gods, devils, wonders and similar. Religion teaches the one who throughout his life works and suffers poverty to be quiet and patient in the life of this world, consoling him with the hope for a celestial reward. And those who live from other people's work, religion teaches them to be benefactors in worldly life, proposing to them very cheap justification of their whole exploiting life and selling them at a favourable prices tickets for celestial happiness" (Lenin "Socialism and Religion").

The working classes fight for such a society in which there will be no exploited and no exploiters; the working class in its revolutionary struggle is inspired by scientific socialism and they do not need any means of spiritual oppression of the people such as, for example, religion, but is in fact and in principle religions irreconcilable opponent. The ideology of the revolutionary proletariat, scientific socialism, cannot comply with religion and in the struggle for the realisation of historical tasks with which socialism is confronted, the proletariat has not resorted to religion as the bourgeoisie, the proletariat has no need for religion and what is more, as a component part of the ideology of the bourgeoisie, religion stands in the way of socialist objectives.

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From the social position of the working class and its historical role, which social development has assigned to it, results its relationship towards religion which it denounces as an ideological weapon of reactionary social forces. It would be wrong to think, however, that the working class while waging the struggle against the bourgeoisie denounces religion and stands on atheist positions. Such ideas would begin from the untenable supposition that the working class as such is immune in regard to religion and is not susceptible to its influence. During the process of class struggle the working class comes to know deeply its enemies, methods and means which they use in order to exploit the working masses. In the face of the reactionary clergy, the working class sees in it an enemy equal to that of the bourgeoisie, which by way of religious sermons wishes to divert the working class from its revolutionary struggle. In every conflict with the bourgeoisie the working class sees the reactionary clergy always on the side of the bourgeoisie and in the ranks of those who behave with the greatest hate and hostility towards the exploited masses. But in spite of that the clergy succeeds in holding the masses in religious deception, with stories that "one should pray to God and then it will be better", that the "people are in a difficult position now because they are sinning against God's commandments", etc.

The success, which the Church succeeds in obtaining by spreading religious teachings amongst the working class is primarily explained by the very social-economic position of the working class in capitalist society, in which the working class produces everything, but does not dispose of anything but with its working power. Not knowing the essence of capitalist economic relations the exploited working masses comprehend it as some mysterious power in whose hands lies their fate, which is kindhearted to some, giving them all conditions for a happy and comfortable life, and towards others stingy and merciless and exposes them to continuous sufferings. But waging the struggle for better conditions of life, the working class comes to know that the material situation of the capitalists is based not only on some fate, but on the exploitation of its proper work and so in the process of the class struggle of the working class, its revolutionary consciousness is formed, where not much room is left for priestly tales concerning God, paradise, fate and similar. Having once come to know the reactionary role of religion, the working class breaks with it decisively, the Church becomes its enemy in principle, as well as in the period of the revolutionary struggle for power, and also after the victorious revolution.

The struggle which the proletariat leads as the only revolutionary class against religion is the component part of the struggle for the acceptance of a right, scientific, Marxist view on the world. To accept Marxist views on the world means not only to explain different social appearances and their causes, but also in the first place it means to wage a struggle for the transformation of the world, for the change of social relations in the direction in which act objective laws of social development. Therefore it is not sufficient for the working class and its advance guard to discover and learn the objective social-economic roots of religion, in order that religion might disappear. Waging a struggle against religion means to wage a struggle against its social-economic roots, against those social relations which condition it and in which religion unavoidably exists, and for such a society in which the men will stand in regard to social relations as their masters and not slaves. The knowledge of the social sources of religion is not sufficient, because such a conception leads to wrong conclusions that it is sufficient to raise only the educational level of the masses in order that religion might disappear. Such a point of view is not capable of explaining how religion keeps its position, for example in such cultural countries such as for example, Switzerland, Sweden, and some other countries in which there are no illiterates and where the cultural level of the masses in comparison with other countries is relatively very high. Besides this, if one would accept this point of view then one would unavoidably come to the conclusion,

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that the source of religion is to be found in the ignorance of man. Ignorance plays a helping role in the birth and upkeep of religious conceptions, while knowledge and education also help to push religion into the background. In order that religion might disappear, Engels says "it is necessary in the first place a social deed. And when this is done, when society by taking into its hands the total means of production and by way of planned management of these means had liberated itself and its members from slavery in which they are held now by the means of production, which they themselves produce, but which stand towards them as a superior power from outside. - therefore, when men not only say but when they dispose of, then will disappear also the last power from outside which is keeping its position in religion and religious reflections will disappear for the simple reason, because there is nothing left any longer to be expressed". The struggle against religion therefore is no abstract struggle but a concrete struggle of the working class against the class enemy which exploits and oppresses all the working masses.

In the history of the workers' movement there were conceptions that religion can be liquidated by force and by decrees. Such conceptions are basically wrong and foreign to Marxism. Religion has not appeared as the result of force, and as a form of social consciousness cannot be rescinded by force. On the contrary, the struggle against religion by application of force would have very damaging and negative consequences for the development of the revolutionary struggle of the working class. Engels criticised very sharply the supporters of L.A. Blanqui (French socialist 1805) who declared a political war against religion and against religion. During who was of the opinion that religion should be forbidden in socialist society. Lenin also condemned the struggle of the anarchists against religion as damaging to the class struggle of the proletariat. By the fact that they separate the problem of the struggle against religion from the basic questions of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the anarchists give a greater importance to religion than it really has, and in practice help the clergy and the bourgeoisie to separate the backward masses from the progressive forces of the working class and its advance-guard - the Communist Party.

The success of the working class in its struggle against the bourgeoisie lies primarily in its unity and in the fact that all exploited masses of the working people should be assembled around its revolutionary slogans and its revolutionary actions. The politically and culturally backward workers are alienated by empty atheistic phrases from participation in the revolutionary actions of the working class. This holds ground particularly in regard to the allies of the proletariat, such as the middle and poor classes. To demand from the working masses to solve in the first place the problem of religion while the most important political and social questions remain unsolved means to direct the struggle of the working class in a channel which suits the interests of the bourgeoisie and total reaction, thus betraying objectively the interests of the working classes. Posing the matter in this way, means to lose out of sight the fact, that religion is a social historical appearance which occurred in defined social-economic conditions, and that as a form of social consciousness keeps its position thanks to the very existence of defined social-economic relations in which men live.

(Sgd.) Enver Redzic.

(OSLOBODJENJE, Sarajevo, Jan. 29, 1952.)

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MARXIST DOCTRINE ON THE WORKING CLASS AND RELIGION

The struggle against religious mysticism and various religious prejudices may succeed only if "it is conducted concretely, on the terrain of class struggle" (Lenin), because the question of struggle against religion constitutes a part of the entire class struggle of the proletariat and is subordinated to it. This is not a question which is solved by a revolutionary onslaught by the labour class, but rather by a prolonged struggle for the liquidation of all those socio-historic factors which cause existence and maintenance of religion. Religion is not, therefore, done away with by some kind of an abstract, theoretical struggle, but rather by the revolutionary struggle fought by the labour class and by all the other exploited social strata against the capitalist production relations, as well as against all the traces of the remnants of capitalism in the minds of men.

For the labour class, its socio-economic liberation is of primary importance and the question of struggle against religion is coupled with this basic question and is solved through concrete revolutionary practice. Both under the conditions of popular revolution and during the period of socialist build-up, our Party has been approaching the question of religion in a Marxist way, pointing out that the affiliation of the masses to this or that religion is not and must not be an obstacle to their participation in the realisation of the tasks presenting themselves at various stages of our struggle for socialism. In the Proclamation issued by the CC CPY to the peoples of Yugoslavia on 25th July 1941, it was said: "The peoples of Yugoslavia should unite regardless of their political and religious convictions and by a united struggle throw the hated invaders out of their country". The basic task which at that time confronted our peoples was to throw the Fascist invaders out of our country and in that struggle it was necessary to realise firmest unity among all the anti-Fascist and democratic forces. Had our Party at that time put the struggle against religion before the struggle against invaders and local traitors and put the struggle against religion in the first plan, there is no doubt at all that such a policy would have benefited the invaders themselves as well as the bourgeois reaction and would have created conditions for the realisation of their enslavement plans. However, during the process of the Popular Revolution, which was conducted by our Party, the working masses gained the conviction that no belief in divine miracles would bring them freedom. Further, the working masses gained the conviction that in the ranks of the invaders and local traitors were almost all the highest church dignitaries and the entire reactionary clergy who in their anti-popular aspirations counted on their religious convictions and warmed up and provoked religious hatred and intolerance.

In building up the unity of the working people during the struggle against all the enemies of the working people, headed by the invaders, to whom all the churches gave their blessings in the name of God through His representatives on earth, the Party has achieved on breaking of religious prejudices and on convincing the masses - more than any propaganda of atheism could have achieved. Thus our revolutionary practice confirms the correctness of Lenin's opinion that the struggle against religion is not fought at anti-religious atheist meetings and assemblies but rather "concretely on the terrain of class struggle which is fought in practice and which educates the masses more than anything and better than anything". among others, also in the spirit of atheism.

Thus also during the present-day socialist build-up our Party is handling the question of religion i.e., it is handling it as a question which is subjugated to the struggle for socialism, which constitutes a part of that struggle. Our popular authority is not waging a struggle against the priesthood as such, but rather against those priests who are inciting religious and chauvinist hatred among our peoples, who together with the other class enemies are working against the building-up of socialism in our country. This segment of the clergy is exploiting the religious upbringing and prejudices of the faithful ones, and by various lies and fabrications is striving to separate every one it can from the general struggle fought by the people for the building-up of socialism.

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Thus the reactionary priests are conducting a struggle against the socialist reconstruction of the countryside, telling the people that "entering the Peasant Working Co-operatives means separation from God and the Church"; when we had the drought they "explained" to the people that that was the result of the fact that the "people had become bad, that they did not believe in God and worked on Sundays"; and when the People's Front arranges any massive work activities, then as a rule they start talking that the people have their bell-ful of work activities, etc. Naturally this "propaganda" is nothing else but real hostile work against the achievements of the Popular Revolution and against the struggle fought by the working masses for socialism. And when our popular authorities punish such priests, they don't do that just because of the fact that they are priests but rather because of the priests' concrete hostile and anti-popular work. The reactionary clergy strives to present things so that the policy of the Party and of the popular authority is generally directed against the entire priesthood. However, the line of the policy of the Party is such that it enables every citizen, and this means every priest also, who is devoted to the people and to the homeland to take his position in the socialist build-up of our country.

Now the question is what is the attitude of the working class concerning the question of relations between the Church and the state. Starting from the Marxist theory, which has been tested in practice of social development, that religion is "opium to the people" and that the Church is playing a reactionary social role, the working class is conducting a struggle against religion within the framework of the concrete class struggle for socialism at various stages of its development and resolutely demands and consistently puts into effect separation of church from state. This demand is formulated in the so-called Erfurt programme of the German Social Democracy which was adopted in 1891 at the congress in Erfurt. In article 6 of that programme it is stated; "proclamation of religion as a personal matter. Abolition of all expenditures from public funds for church and religious purposes. Church and religious associations should be considered to be private associations which arrange their matters quite independently". The attitude of the German Social-Democrats Party with respect to the question of relations between Church and state has been subsequently adopted by all the Marxists labour parties and our Communist Party has the same attitude. The consistent Marxist attitude of our Party with respect to this question is clearly reflected in article 25 of the Constitution of the FPRY wherein it is said: "Freedom of conscience and freedom of religion are guaranteed to citizens. The Church is separate from the state. Religious communities, whose teaching is not contrary to the Constitution, are free in their religious affairs and in the performance of religious ceremonies. Religious schools for the education of priests are free and are under the general supervision of the state. The abuse of the Church and of religion for political purposes and the existence of political organisations on a religious basis are forbidden. The state may extend material assistance to religious communities".

This Constitutional provision was introduced on the basis of the greatest victories of our popular revolution, on the basis of the fact that the working people under the leadership of the Communist Party have taken the power in their own hands and that in the course of the armed struggle against the invaders and against the traitorous bourgeois unbreakable foundations of brotherhood and unity of our peoples were laid. By separation of Church from state all confessions in our country have been proclaimed equal and free, and there is no longer any "state church" which is being favoured at the expense of other Churches as was the case in the past. By the fact that Church is separated from state, religion becomes a private matter of the citizens of our country, i.e. every citizen is guaranteed freedom of affiliation to this or that religion in the same way as he is guaranteed the freedom not to belong to any religious association and to manifest atheist convictions.

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Our Constitution contains a paragraph which does not appear in the Erfurt program and which provides for the possibility of the state helping the Church. Does this paragraph in principle violate the Marxist way of solving the question of relations between the Church and the state? I consider that in this case there is no deviation from the Marxist positions. A Marxist party approaches every question of class struggle of the proletariat in a concrete way, taking into consideration the given historic conditions in which it is developing itself. It is a basic principle for a Marxist party to keep on conducting a struggle for socialism to the spirit of Marxism rather than to its letter, and the practice of struggle for socialism serves as the most correct indicator whether its attitudes are correct, whether they correspond to the essential interests of the labour class and of the other working masses. That in the solving of the question of relations between the Church and the state in our country there is no deviation from the Marxist positions is best confirmed by the socialist practice itself. The authority in our country is in the hands of the popular masses, and in the process of our socialist development the working masses, led by the CP, are more and more broadly actively participating in the administration of the various forms of their social life in the solving of all the questions of the present and of the future. Under these conditions there is nothing dangerous to socialism due to the fact that such authority provides for material aid to the Church and because of the fact it is realising this possibility because it is doing this solely for the purpose of facilitating our struggle for socialism.

It is different in those countries in which the dictatorship of the bureaucratic caste is in power such as the USSR and the Soviet bloc countries. Material aid is being given to those countries in the first place in order that the ruling class should ensure for itself on that position a support in the carrying out of exploitation and subjugation of broad masses of workers. Meanwhile when our popular authority extends material aid to the Church it does that also for the reason that it should mobilise a major segment of priesthood which shows understanding for the interests of the people for the carrying out of the tasks of the building-up of socialism in our country. By such a policy towards the Church our popular authority is making it impossible for the reactionary clergy to provoke and sharpen the religious problem and to split the popular masses on those questions towards which it is driving the popular masses with the aid of the other enemies of socialism. By the fact that it extends material aid to the priesthood which is orientated towards the people and by the fact that it does not sharpen religious questions, our popular authority, by organising all the popular masses for carrying out the essential task for the struggle for socialism, is creating more and more favourable conditions for complete liberation of the masses from religious prejudices and concepts, from the persecution which the Church exercises over them through the medium of religion.

Our Party is also persistently fighting against opportunistic twisting of its line towards religion and the proper putting into effect of this line has hitherto given important results. The reactionary anti-popular clergy has not succeeded in sharpening in our country the question of religion towards which it has been striving together with the deposed capitalist class, and in the carrying out of the party line towards Church and religion "we have neither made a martyr of the Church nor have we given to the Church any greater rights than any which social organisations possess" (Djilas). These hopes of the enemies of our socialist homeland have failed, while the promises of liberation of the popular masses from the influence of religion is assuming a broader and broader scope.

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The Cominformist Parties are manifesting on this question also a pronounced revisionism and utter lack of principle, and this is quite understandable because revisionism on the basic questions of theory and practice of a revolutionary labour movement entails revision of all lines and on all questions. Here are a few data which show in a convincing way their anti-Marxist line on this question also. In Rumania the Ministry of the Interior has been making preparations for changing over from the Greek Catholic to the Orthodox religion and of late the Church in co-operation with the Rumanians' Cominformist Party has been endeavouring to induce our Croatian minorities to adopt Orthodox religion. On the occasion of various religious holy days the members of the CC of the Rumanian Workers' Party go to Church to attend services.

Josef Revai, Chief of Agitation and Propaganda of the Hungarian Workers' Party, has written an article titled "Christmas Truth" in which he said that Christmas is a symbol of brotherhood and peace and that for centuries Christianity had fought for justice. The Secretary of CP Czechoslovakia, Gottwald, on the occasion of his proclamation as President of the Republic, went to Church and allowed all the Church ceremonies to be performed which previously Benes did not want to be performed. The Secretary of the CP Italy, Togliatti, in his speech delivered in June 1951 in Genoa in connection with municipal elections declared that, "anti-clericalism has been liquidated in the CP Italy", and after returning from Moscow last year he offered co-operation to the Demo-Christian Party which is in power in Italy. We see from these data that the leaders of the Cominform parties, both in those countries in which they are in power and in those countries in which "they have not had any luck" to assume power because of the policy of the division of these spheres of interest between the USSR and the Western countries, are conducting an explicitly anti-Marxist policy towards the Church and are in this way throwing the popular masses into the lap of the reactionary clergy to whom they are making concessions and offering agreement.

During the period of transition from capitalism to communism, in which our country finds itself, religion also has its objective foundation. Religion is being maintained both in view of existence of the still unliquidated elements of the old society in our economy and also in view of the relative independence which it enjoys as a form of social consciousness. Under the leadership of the party, the labour class in alliance with the other working masses has performed that "social act" of which Engels speaks in the Anti-Durand as being the pre-condition for the disappearance of religion, i.e., it has taken the means of production into its own hands and in that way freed itself from the position of being a slave of these means. For the first time in their history the working masses in our country have by their revolutionary struggle created for themselves the conditions to become complete masters of their social relations, and under the leadership of the party they are participating more and more in the management of all the forms of their social life. With the further development of socialist democracy in our country and with its continuous deepening and broadening the influence of religion on the masses will inevitably become smaller and smaller because the religion's social basis from which it grows and upon which it rests it being easily liquidated. In the process of our social development, which leads towards the building-up of a communist society, there will be liquidated not only the remnants of Catholic elements in our economy as for example production of small articles which today in our country represents the strongest economic basis of religion, but also the remnants of the old ideas in the minds of men which still exist after the liquidation of their social-economic roots. There is no doubt at all that our social development is progressing along the lines scientifically envisaged by the classics of Marxism-Leninism (Marx, Engels and Lenin) and that it will lead up to complete disappearance of religion, because men will be in a position "not only to say what they will create" but also "to dispose" with that which they create.

(Sd.) ENVER REDZIC

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DISCUSSION ON SOCIAL PLAN:

Large enterprises in Rijeka introducing important changes for the purpose of more profitable operation--There are also such which try to reduce the fixed minimum of utilization of capacity.

RIJEKA, Feb. 7- Discussion of the Social Plan is developing in the enterprises of Rijeka. It is the question in the first place of those enterprises which in a sense have no competition (ports, shipyards etc) and of those which are only starting production of certain articles which hitherto have been imported from foreign countries (various engines, cranes and other equipment). Production costs of these articles have not up till now been the subject of discussion although certain amount of attention has been paid to these expenses. Now, however, the situation has changed: production costs have become the most serious subject of discussion. The questions of saving, introduction of new mechanization, assignment of workers according to qualifications, changing of norms etc are being discussed.

Discovering of stoppage in production.

One of the enterprises in which discussion is very lively is "Vulkan". The question of surplus labour forces is being particularly successfully solved in this enterprise. Switching over to work with the number of workers required by technical process has already started.

The enterprise has for 20 days now been carrying out strictest check-up on production stoppage and has discovered that about 2,000 working hours were lost on waiting caused by lack of co-ordination of work among various sections.

New method of work in the "May Third" shipyard.

Our largest shipyard, "May Third", is seriously tackling its problems. It has just started building two passenger vessels for coastal service. The work is being done according to the so-called "inverted keel" system (putting of sheet metal from above instead from below); this is a well known system in shipbuilding which can be successfully applied in this shipyard. Under this new system, vessels will be built more quickly, better and with less expense. The old process of work will be considerably changed and, what is most important, will be more economical. For example; sheet metals will be assembled into larger sections in workshops and after that they will be installed to the framework of the ship. The sheet metals will then in the majority of cases be welded together instead of riveted which will mean a saving while the vessel will be lighter and stronger because there will be fewer rivets and holes.

These are only some of the results achieved during the discussions. The discussions however are being continued and it is not out of question that many other possibilities will be discovered for cheaper and better production and consequently for realization of bigger accumulations.

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Attempts to reduce the fixed minimum of utilization of capacity

However there are still plenty of negative occurrences in some of the enterprises particularly with respect to treatment of labor force, when it is a question of establishing profitability of the enterprise. Such enterprises are now seeking internal reserves and are finding them most easily in "surplus" labor force, not paying much attention to whether or not such reserves exist also in the process of production, in organization of work etc. Because of such concepts there are cases of careless dismissal of workers without finding other jobs for such workers. There are also such enterprises which are endeavouring to reduce the minimum utilization of capacity, although there is no reason for this except the fear of not being able to seriously solve the problem. Thus for example; the construction enterprise "Jadran" whose minimum capacity under the social plan is below forty percent has wanted to reduce even this figure. And so it has already made plans to dismiss about one hundred construction workers. The enterprise is trying to justify this action by the fact that in Rijeka there are seven or eight private construction enterprises which usually, because of lower overhead, are doing every job cheaper. However the "Jadran" enterprise which is better equipped, has better technical possibilities and consequently bigger possibilities to reduce overhead, has not bothered to reduce production costs in any other way but by simply trying to reduce the capacity below the fixed minimum.

Unlike the "Jadran" enterprise, the enterprises of the Central Administration of Ship Machinery, although they are making new and as yet unsufficiently profitable articles, are trying to maintain the level of production or even to increase it.

(Sgd.) B. Miljkovic.

(POLITIKA, February 8, 1952)

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IDENTICAL WORKING BOOKLETS FOR WORKERS AND CLERKS

On the basis of the art. 38 of the Law on the planned management of our national economy and on the proposal of the Council for Public Health and Social Welfare, the Federal Government passed its Regulation on employment booklets. The aim of this Regulation is to establish stable and sound working relations in our country. The former system of issuing employment booklets failed to meet our expectations. Some workers had two and even three of such booklets and some of them have been employed without possessing any. On the other hand, even the system applied to the employment booklets of employees did not correspond to the present day requirements. Both of these booklets have been lacking the necessary authority since they had no connection with rights of workers and employees deriving from the social insurance or working relations in general. Henceforward, all persons wishing to enter a service, as well as those already engaged, must be supplied with employment booklets.

According to the new Regulation, employment booklets will have the following main characteristics: they will serve as a confirmation of the extent of proficiency or skill, profession, degree of qualification, of years spent in service, and of rights to the social insurance, pension and of other privileges based on working relations. Employment booklets will be identical both for workers and employees and they are to be issued to all persons engaged by the state or cooperative and private employers. Henceforward, working persons can have but one employment booklet and they cannot get another employment if it is not explicitly stated in the booklet that such persons have left their former jobs in accordance with legal provisions.

This Regulation stipulates also fines for directors of enterprises, institutions, cooperative organizations as well as for private employers and workers and employees who would be acting contrary to the provisions of this Regulation. This Regulation refers to all, the government, cooperative, social and private employees and it is to be implemented immediately.

(POLITIKA, February 8, 1952.)

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OUR FUTURE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The structure of the local organs of authority in the new organization of the People's Committees will be down to two degrees: the municipal People's Committees and People's Councils of Town Municipalities and above them District People's Committees. The Regional Councils have already been abolished and between the Republican and the lowest local organs of authority remain only the District People's Committees. The hitherto independent cities, towns outside the precincts of the district will be abolished as such, except the big cities (Belgrade, Novi Sad, Subotica, Nis and others) will be included as components of the district as their economic, cultural and political centres. The simplifying of the structure of the People's Committees creates serious advantages for the development of the local organs of authority, the costs of their administration are lowered, conditions for the improvement of their composition from the professional and political point of view are created and thus make organs of authority much nearer and direct to the people. A separate place in the preparation concerning the reorganisation of the People's Committees has been taken up by the problem of creating municipalities as the basic administrative-territorial units. The essence of creating municipalities and setting up municipal People's Committees has given cause to different naive conceptions concerning the fact that the name municipality is "is unsuitable" and that "does not comply with our system" because it is similar to the municipalities in former Yugoslavia which have been compromised. But, besides these naive there are also some ill-intentioned interpretations in the villages and outside them that the creation of municipalities represents "reversion to the old". In this second "conception" there is not much need for discussion, because it is only the forlorn hope of a number of individuals who in each of our new measures would like to discover something as "reversion to old". But they and their wishes are continually denied by the socialist essence of all our measures in the building of the country. But characteristic are the first conceptions which appear with some comrades in the District People's Committees. They are, no doubt, the result of insufficient study of the essence of the forthcoming reorganisation of the People's Committees.

The creation of municipalities has nothing in common with such conceptions. The territorial division on local People's Committees complied with our hitherto development in which the local People's Committees had to execute directly a number of important economic and other tasks. More or less all People's Committees were in the major part operative organs and very often they took no part as leading organs in the building of their area. In the further development of our country these operative functions will decrease daily until they disappear completely, particularly in regard to economy and other social obligations. But on the other hand the responsibility and the tasks of the People's Committees in the field of communal building in creating more favourable conditions for the life of the citizens, in overcoming class remnants in our social community and in the further development of forms of socialist democracy and participation of the people in the activities of the agents of authority will increase. These tasks will be particularly important and great in relation to the villages, in the field of socialist transformation of agriculture to the creation and strengthening of peasant working co-operatives and other forms of agricultural co-operatives. The People's Committees in the new financial and planning system will get definite rights in regard to all enterprises in their area and they will thus strengthen the economic basis of their self-government but at the same time as we see their responsibility and tasks towards the social community will increase.

In order that the People's Committees might execute successfully all these tasks it has been shown as vital to create such areas - basic administrative operative units, economically encircled, whose economic possibilities will ensure their further development and execution of all tasks as well as their gradual growing into the natural community of the inhabitants in a set area, future local social community of the

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type of the commune about which Marx spoke. In it lie basic reasons for creating new territorial units, municipalities. The name municipality (which in our country has some tradition) represents in no way a "reversion to the past." On the contrary, the creation of municipalities and people's municipal committees represents an important step further in our socialist building and represents the first foundations from which local social communities will be formed.

The proposal for enlarging the areas of the local People's Committees and the creation of municipal People's Committees has been accepted generally in PR Serbia. The formation of areas of the future municipalities has been the subject of all round and fundamental discussions in our People's Republic. All proposals of the District People's Committees in the new administrative-territorial division have been examined critically at electors' meetings in all the villages. Electors had everywhere great possibilities to express their opinion, wishes and inclinations both in regard to the inclusion of their village in one of the municipal areas as well as in regard to the seat of the People's Committee of their municipality. The conclusions brought at electors' meetings were taken in the majority of cases as the basis of legal draft in administrative-territorial division which, after being accepted by the Government of PR Serbia will be handed to the Legislative Committee and the Committee for the People's Authority for examination and then brought before the People's Assembly of PR Serbia. The formation of the Municipal People's Committees will follow ^{only} after the assembly passes a new law concerning the administrative-territorial division of PR Serbia.

The People's Municipal Committees enter the new organisation disburdened of numerous operative tasks which the local People's Committees had, particularly in the field of the compulsory purchase, sowing, labour and so forth. Disburdened from these activities, the municipal People's Committees will be in the possibility of engaging themselves in solving local problems and the needs of the villages. And such problems are numerous in all our villages both in the field of communal activity as well as in the field of national health, education, social insurance, etc.

In the solution of all these problems the people's Municipal Committees will have a great deal of independence. This lies on the basis of their foreseen organisation. The municipalities will have their own independent budgets and will decide independently concerning revenues which they will realise in their area. The needs of the municipality will be financed as a rule from local taxation and in order to raise individual communal, health and other objectives in the village, the People's Municipal Committees with the acquiescence of their electors will be able to levy taxes locally. Besides these means the municipalities can have revenues also from social contributions, inheritance taxes and gifts, from the collection of different taxes, etc. In what percentage the municipalities will participate in the distribution of these revenues will be decided by the Social Plan, namely by the budget of the District People's Committee. This principle of self-financing of municipalities will anyhow contribute seriously to develop the spirit of saving, particularly in local administration and it will give incitement to the municipalities to develop their communal activities and to approach more seriously the settling of the villages and life therein. Besides the President, the municipality will have no longer paid councillors. The Secretary of the People's Committee will be an employee, who, in agreement with the District People's Council will be chosen and named and appointed by the Plenum of the People's Municipal Committee. The number of other municipal employees will be established separately for every municipality, but this number, in regard to the more direct participation of councillors in the solution of all problems of the committee, will in any case be smaller than the number of employees in the present local People's

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Committees. As a rule in the municipalities there will not exist committees for individual organs of authority except with the greatest ones (for example in the Vojvodina), where more complicated communal and other problems similar to those in town and municipalities exist. In such People's Committees the need might arise for the formation, for example, of a communal or other committee.

The organisation of the municipal People's Committees which will take place in the immediate future, will be simplified in regard to the organisation of the local committees. But for this reason, the larger and more direct participation of the councillors as well as of electors in the every-day work of the People's Committees must be ensured. This is a necessary condition and therefore the draft of the new organisation of the lowest organs of the People's Authority, People's Municipal Committees, provides also forms for the participation of the people's masses in social affairs, such as electors' meetings, village councils, different commissions and other forms of people's participation. The development of these forms in the hitherto local People's Committees has shown important successes. In the functioning of the future Municipal People's Committees, in order to increase the development of socialist democracy, this will be a pre-requisite for their right functioning.

(Sd.) M.

(GLAS, 8th February, 1952).

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PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS OF LABOUR SYNDICATES: Place and tasks of labour syndicates under the conditions of planned economy.

There has been a lot of unclearness regarding the tasks of labour syndicates under the conditions of planned economy in connection with the question of protective functions of the syndicates. Opinions have been expressed that the syndicates should no longer perform these functions, that they should no longer fight against mistakes and violations of the acquired rights of the workers, but that instead of the syndicates the Workers's Councils and Managing Boards should directly solve all such and similar questions.

Such concepts are completely wrong, and the result of them has been passive attitude adopted by some of the organisations and weakening of their influence on the workers. Protective functions of the syndicates should, as a principle, weaken because all the questions concerning working and living conditions of the workers should be solved by the Workers's Councils and Managing Boards. However, it would be a great illusion to expect that all this can be done overnight, that by the fact that management of enterprises is now in the hands of workers and employees--there is no longer any need to protect the interests of workers and employees, because all possible irregularities would be corrected by the managing organs.

Contrary to these illusions, every day practice shows that even under the conditions where enterprises are being managed by workers, at least at the beginning, there often happen smaller or bigger mistakes harming the interests of the workers, as for example: prolongation of working hours, not paying for over time work, irregular payment of emolument, short payment of emolument, insufficient technical and hygienic protection at work, mistakes in connection with social security or housing etc. Does not the fact that certain enterprises are dismissing their workers and nursing mothers as well as older and physically weak workers under the excuse of excess labour forces, in order to ensure profitability of the enterprise which, in the opinion of some of the managers, is possible to achieve only by young and healthy labour force--plainly tell us that the workers's managing organs should have sufficient power to prevent such inhuman and unsocialist attitude towards the workers? Is not this a sufficient reason for energetic activity by the syndicates in this respect? It is not a question of protection of individual workers or employees, but rather a question of defending the democratic principles and the authority and prestige of the new economic system of management of the enterprises by workers. And it is just this new system of management and distribution of surplus labour that demands of every worker to show full interest and to exercise full control over the work of the organs of management--which means that the labour union organisations must keep an open eye on the work of the Workers's Councils, that they must develop and guarantee constructive and positive criticism, in the same way as they must not forget the fact that, despite the existence of the managing organs composed of workers and employees, they must watch over the interests and positions of the workers as long as there are occurrences of neglecting these interests.

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Consequently, the weakening of protective functions of the syndicates should be considered as a long process. Protective functions cannot be abolished by any decision of labour union leaders nor by any regulations--because these functions will gradually disappear parallel with the gaining of economic strength by the country. As long as there is a need for the labour union organisation to look after the interests of the workers and to protect the workers--it must perform these protective functions.

It is very probable that just now--during the period of introduction of the new economic system, when hundreds of new problems and questions will crop up before the Workers's Councils and Managing Boards-- it will be necessary for the labour union organisations to intensify their protective function.

(Sgd. Ivan Bozicevic.

(BORBA, Feb. 9, 1952.)

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AGGRESSIVE PRESSURE OF HUNGARIAN COMINFORMISTS

It seems that Hungary, under the plan of the cominform center has been assigned, in the present situation, to lead in the execution of the policy of aggressive pressure against Yugoslavia. Acts of the Hungarian leaders, to carry out orders obediently and assiduously, show sufficiently clear the stubborn continuance of hostile policy, in spite of the recently adopted Resolution in the UN General Assembly.

Immediately after the passing of the said Resolution, the Hungarian cominformists organized the well-known surprise attack on the river Mura and with armed forces seized a part of the Yugoslav territory. In the dispute, which arose due to this incident, obviously beforehand prepared, the complete lack of good will of the Hungarian leaders to settle their relations with Yugoslavia, in a manner as provided by the usual regulations in international practice, by international law, by the Charter and the Decisions of UN, came to full expression.

The rise of intensity and scale of the propaganda campaign, which in connection with that border provocation of the Hungarian authority appeared, enlightens only more clearly the motives which the organizers had in mind during its preparation, as well as on the course which they intend to carry out in relations with Yugoslavia. The organ of the Hungarian cominformists Szabad Nep, dealing with this question, described the call of Yugoslav Government for pacific and conformable approach for solving this dispute as "shooting a provocative bullet in the open" and insolently imputed to Yugoslavia the alleged intentions that "she wants to cause provocations of international scale". It is obvious that such expressions have no other meaning but to sanction new and future provocations against Yugoslavia and endanger the international security in general.

The Hungarian government and its organs are applying other, already common forms of pressure and threats. As it is known, Hungarian organs have recently fired at frontier guards on the Yugoslav territory, seriously wounding our frontier guard Alil Malisevski.

The stated facts - beside a series of other which occur daily and through which the aggressive political line of the Hungarian cominform agency is carried - quite clearly speak about the continuation of cold war against Yugoslavia conducted by the countries of the Soviet bloc and about the participation of Hungary in it.

The fact that Hungary has been assigned with the task to be at the head in carrying political pressure on Yugoslavia, surely has its foundations and motives in the internal situation in Hungary too, in problems and difficulties which the Budapest cominform agency has encountered on the people enduring double pressure and exploitation - their own bureaucracy and the bureaucracy of the enslaving "leading country". Following blindly "the Soviet experience in building socialism" and the directives from Moscow, Rakosi's government recently strengthened its pressure over the working masses, and under the name of fight against "undiscipline" rapidly intensifying the state capitalistic relations, increasing the position of bureaucracy and still further pushing the producing masses into the position of complete

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lack of any rights and subordination. This campaign against the "undiscipline", that is, against the resistance of working masses to the brutal exploitation and terror, and for setting up a system of control in economy, causes dissatisfaction and serious internal problems, which still further increases and deepens the contrariety derived from the colonial position of the country in relation to the USSR.

In such situation the Hungarian cominformists think that by organising provocations and border incidents at the Yugoslav frontier and by anti-Yugoslav propaganda which those aggressive acts are accompanied, they will draw the attention of Hungarian working masses from painful internal problems and to canalize their dissatisfaction to other direction.

Signed: R.R.

(BORBA, 9 February 1952)

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DISCUSSION ON THE SOCIAL PLAN IN AGRICULTURE

The Special Commission of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry of the government of the FPRY composed of vice-presidents of councils of the Republics and agricultural experts from Belgrade, have already been working for several days on the elaboration of the proposals of the social plan in agriculture. For some days they will continue to work on the proposed means by which state agricultural holding and peasant working collectives will transfer to the new system of economy.

(Tanjug)

(BORBA, 9th February, 1952)

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Lady Limerick, vice-president of the British Red Cross and Evelyn Bark, councillor for international relations in the same organization, who are staying in Yugoslavia as the guests of the Yugoslav Red Cross, have visited a number of health and social institutions in Belgrade and the Yugoslav Red Cross organization in Bela Crkva. On this latter occasion the guests expressed their satisfaction with the accommodation and health care of the Greek children in our country.

(BORBA, 9th February, 1952)

NEW ORE DEPOSITS IN CROATIA

(Zagreb, 8th February)

Geological experts discovered new ore deposits in Croatia last year. At Beslinca in Banija substantial amounts of metal are to be found, particularly iron and copper. Samples of the iron ore found at Debeljak in Lika contain as much metal as is found in the ore of the best mines. Geological and other experts have examined the depth and extent of the layers, and possibilities of exploiting them.

Geological experts have found reserves of coal and ore at Ras. Borings are being taken for oil in Dalmatia and along the Montenegrin coast and similarly around the existing oil wells.

(BORBA, 9th February, 1952)

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LETTER FROM THE CCCP SLOVENIA ON THE POLITICAL WORK OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS - Communists should be political organizers and the most active fighters in the political, cultural, and economic fields.

(Ljubljana, 8 February)

In connection with the recent session of the Seventh Full Plenum of the CCCP Slovenia at which the domestic political questions were discussed, the letter from the Central Committee on improving the political work of the Party organizations in Slovenia was announced today.

After noting the successes in connection with the reorganization of our economy and the development of socialism, the letter emphasized the importance of greater political activity by the communists and Party organizations. In regards to this the Party organizations and communists should not become part of the state apparatus but should first of all represent political organizers and be the most active fighters in the political, cultural and economic fields. The hitherto practice of the Party organizations which have been preponderantly dealing with the practical solution of every day problems, shows the necessity for a stronger political activity which would prevent the future appearances (in press, propaganda, culture, etc.) of ideas foreign to socialism and also prevent the unraveling of various outlived decadent "theories" and particularistic and nationalistic slogans under the mask of democracy.

The letter further emphasizes that there have been attempts to use our economic difficulties to promote chauvinism, and to destroy fraternity and unity among the people of Yugoslavia. Because of this, with the support of the progressive socialistic force of the working class we must constantly and energetically destroy the remains of petty bourgeois chauvinism, which is especially in the present phase of our internal development and in the existing circumstances.

In connection with this it is necessary to improve the work of the Party organizations, committees, and individual members of the Party. For Slovenia it is especially important that the working class strengthen its progressive and revolutionary role, which it has in our economy, in organs of authority, in social-political and cultural-educational life. It is necessary that the workers press be improved, the workers cultural organizations and institutions be developed, and in that manner quicken the mastering of Marxist ideologies amongst the workers, and in acquiring a general knowledge of culture. This would make it easier for the working class to carry out the Party line and to conduct an ideological battle against the present day perverters of Marxism.

In the same way it is necessary to conduct an all-sided and systematic battle against all attempts by the reactionary clergy and the other remains of clericalism and white-guards (home guards of Slovenia) who are attempting to use religion for reactionary purposes, and to explain to the masses that the principle of free religion must be sharply separated from the attempts to misuse religious feelings.

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In order that the Party organizations may fulfill these tasks, the district, municipal, and town committees should prepare their own plans of work in the future, to analyse our forces and those of the reactionaries and to clean out all the opportunistic, careering elements and cominform agents from out of their ranks. Open Party meetings will contribute much to strengthening Party organizations. Special attention must be devoted to the constant ideological education of the Party members so that finally all the remains of religious and idealistic education in some of the Party members will be liquidated and that all the conditions for successful work amongst the masses will be assured. We must fight so that all the aims and aspirations of our policy will be clear to all communists, to all members of the People's Front and to all working men. (Tanjug)

(BORBA, 9th February, 1952)

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SESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF BELGRADE

At its last night's session, the People's Committee of the City of Belgrade dealt, among others, with the question of changing the names of some of the street of Belgrade.

The Red Army Boulevard will from now on be called Revolution Boulevard; Marshal Tolbuhim Street will be called Disabled War Veterans Street; Stalingrad Street will be called Macedonian Street; Warsaw Street will be called Jasa Prodanovic Street, and Sazon Street will be given the name of Filip Filipovic the first communist Mayor of Belgrade in 1920.

The changing of the names of the streets has been done because they carried the names of men who wanted to subjugate our country and to make it one of their provinces. The name of the Warsaw Street was changed because just recently the Polish authorities changed the name of a street in Warsaw which was called Belgrade Street, as well as the name of another street which carried the name of our Youth Brigades. The name of Sazon Street was changed because Sazon was Foreign Minister in Czarist Russia.

(POLITIKA 9th. February 1952)

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AFTER THE PROVOCATION ON THE MURA - YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT REJECTS HUNGARIAN NOTE

(Belgrade, 19th January)

A note has been handed to the Yugoslav Legation in Budapest which is designed to be the Hungarian Government's answer to the Yugoslav Government's request that Hungarian troops will immediately evacuate the Yugoslav island in the River Mura and to the proposal that a Yugoslav-Hungarian commission be set up to settle the dispute and confirm the actual position.

According to the direction of its government the Yugoslav Legation in Budapest has today returned the Hungarian reply because of its slanderous and offensive contents, which cannot be given consideration. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 20th January, 1952).

DR. JOZE VILFAN LEAVES FOR HIS NEW POST

The Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the FPRY in India, Dr. Jozé Vilfan, left yesterday to take up his new duties. At the railway station Vilfan was seen off by Assistant Minister Mita Miljbovic, departmental head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Pavle Beljanski, deputy chief of the Protocol. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 20th January, 1952).

REALIZATION OF AID FOR YUGOSLAVIA

Our importing enterprise has already begun to set in motion trade negotiations for the realization of promised help for the first half of 1952 to the amount of 25 million dollars, of which the US will contribute 16,250,000 dollars, Great Britain 5,750,000 dollars and France 3,000,000 dollars.

Representatives of the three countries have approved in principle a list of articles which was submitted by our government. It is understood that these anticipated goods will be delivered at an early date.

(BORBA - 20th January, 1952).

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WORLD CHURCH COUNCIL LEAVE YUGOSLAVIA

(Belgrade, 19th January)

The representatives of the World Council of Churches, Dr. Tuft and Dr. Tobias, have made a 4-day visit to the Serbian Orthodox and Evangelical churches in our country. On this occasion they have had conversations with the Head of the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Patriarch Vikentije and with representatives of the Evangelical Church in Voivodina and in Zagreb. After this, Mr. Tuft and Mr. Tobias left for Geneva. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 20th January, 1952).

YOUNG PEOPLE FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES WILL AGAIN VISIT YUGOSLAVIA THIS YEAR

The Central Committee of People's Youth and the Central Committee of the Federation of Students of Yugoslavia have invited members of student and youth organisations of other countries to visit our country this year so that they can see the beauties, her development, her historical and cultural monuments and the way of living of her citizens and young people.

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According to the programme, holiday resorts and rest centres will be organised for the young people and students on the Adriatic coast at Dubrovnik and Rab, and in Slovenia at the foot of the Julian Alps. For foreign students interested in Yugoslav economy, folklore, and historical and cultural monuments there will be arranged trips of several days in various parts of our country.

Delegation of Socialist Youth at Zagreb

(Zagreb, 19th January)

A delegation of the International Union of Socialist Youth which is visiting our country on the invitation of the CC of the People's Youth of Yugoslavia has arrived in Zagreb. The delegates have visited two of the largest factories in Zagreb - "Rade Koncar" and "Promajsko" and were interested in the administration of labour in these undertakings.

(BORBA - 20th January, 1952).

BAN ON SLANDEROUS FILM IN ZONE A OF THE FTT

(Trieste, 19th January)

The Anglo-American military administration in Trieste has banned the presentation of the Italian film "Trieste mio" which had been shown in Trieste for two days. The banning of the film followed the sharp disapproval of the public concerning the false and biased representation of events recently past. The aim of this film is to stir up nationalist hatred and enmity between Italy and Slovene Trieste. The struggle of Slovene anti-Fascists in Trieste against Fascism is represented as being co-operation with the Germans and the Trieste Freedom Movement as banditry.

(Sd.) M.P.

(BORBA - 20th January, 1952).

TRIAL OF JAKOB SIRAJ AND MARIJA KRALJ IN LJUBLJANA

(Ljubljana, 19th January)

The trial of Jakob Siraj, Catholic priest, from Mirna, and President of the Children of Mary Maria Kralj, aroused great interest throughout the whole of Dolenska. The accused were tried by a committee of the Regional Court of Novi Mesto, under the Presidency of Hubert Repovz. The trial was held in the Fellowship Hall in Trebrija. The priest Siraj was an active worker against the Liberation Front in 1941 and organised peasant youth groups for the so-called "Legion of Death", later the "White Guard". He gave information concerning members of the Liberation Front to war criminals and betrayers of the Slovene people. On the basis of this information Slovene traitors, together with the occupation authorities, imprisoned Slovene patriots in concentration camps or had them executed immediately. And after the liberation the priest Siraj continued his work against the people's authorities and progressive organisations. The accused, Marija Kralj, was charged with two war crimes. The court sentenced the clergyman Siraj to nine years' hard labour and three years loss of civil rights, and Marija Kralj to six months' hard labour.

(Sd.) M.M.

(POLITIKA - 20th January, 1952).

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THE BULGARIAN NATION UNDER THE TERROR OF KREMLIN HIRELINGS:
CONVERSATION WITH REFUGEES

(Skoplje, January 20)

Five Bulgarian citizens recently escaped to our country in front of the terror committed over the Bulgarian population by officials and members of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Among them is Asen Simonov, electrician from Custendil. He is a young man, in his thirties, electrician by profession, but without job - pronounced as "unreliable" (the same as the Bulgarian fascist authority during the occupation pronounced as "unreliable" every member of the Communist Party in Macedonia and its sympathizers as well as all other progressive men. He does not enjoy the most elementary rights which other citizens enjoy.

"To get a job in Bulgaria - said Simonov - one should have first of all a certificate about "reliability" I had no such certificate, and that is why I could not get a job. Care about my child, my old father and my family forced me to sell my property. This was not enough so I had to take a licence, belonging to one of my relatives, to sell fruits. With that licence I was selling pears at the market in Sofia. I could hardly sell it because the wages of workers and employees were very low, about 7,000 leva monthly".

Asen Simonov has been called to the "District Office" about twenty times, where he was beaten up for about ten times, still feeling the effects of this.

Former partisans are being persecuted.

Asen Simonov spoke about how former partisans who fought together with Yugoslav partisans during the People's Liberation War are now being persecuted and arrested in Bulgaria.

"One day - he said - I have been invited by the father of Kiril Bogoslovski (who is born at Custendil and who is well-known in that part as a partisan belonging to the unit of Slavco Trnski) to mend the electric installation. He told me then that his son, Colonel Kiril, has been demobilised from the army because he was in the partisan units with Slavco Trnski".

Beside him, he knows that Stojne Prljov, officer and well-known former partisan, from Zilnica, has been degraded.

"Freedom of criticism" in BCP

Refugee Stojne Gikev has been for a long time member of the Communist Party in Bulgaria.

Gikev has been expelled from the Bulgarian Communist Party because he once criticized the leadership BCP in his village of Gornja Bresnica, when this "leadership" distributed among themselves half of the received quantity of wool for wide consumption, giving the other half to the whole village population. Beside him, 14 other members quitted the BCP. Because of this, out of 32 members of their party organization only 17 remained.

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Then he spoke about the terror of Cominformists over other inhabitants.

"In my village - says Gikev - a group of terrorists have beaten up Krum Vasev, Dimitri Tabuski, Jordan Brosacki, all peasants. They were only threatening me. Once they fired at me - killing my dog. Peasant woman Grozda Ljubenova hit the attackers with an axe when he wanted to take her oxen. Grozda has been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour. For all this we complained even to Sofia. A delegation consisting 15 men went to Cervenkov - he did not wish to receive them. His secretary received them, who said to the delegation to submit a written complaint. Then we went to the State Control Commission. There we were received by a Russian, we were said that he is the most important man in the State Control Commission. He said: "They, (referring to Cominformists in our village) are right, because they were fighting for 20 years, while you were sitting at home. That is why you have no right to complain against them".

These are only some details in the picture of present Cominform Bulgaria. Deprived of all rights and persecuted, daily exposed to arbitrariness of cruel bureaucratic hirelings, these Bulgarian citizens seeked refuge in our country.

(BORBA, 21 January 1952)

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MEETING OF PARTY ACTIVISTS AT NOVI SAD AND PARTY LEADERS FROM THE WHOLE OF THE VOJVODINA: SPEECH BY COMRADE BORIS KIDRIC

(Novi Sad, 20th January)

Member of the Politburo of the CC CPY and President of the Economic Council of the FPRY, Boris Kidric, spoke last night in Novi Sad at a meeting of the members of the town party activists and party leaders from the whole of the Vojvodina concerning the draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1951 and concerning the discussion which is now taking place concerning this draft.

At the beginning of his speech Comrade Kidric emphasised that the draft of the Social Plan for 1952 is important, first because it presents a complete example of the new economic system in regard to the plan, and secondly it is important in regard to attaining some of our basic objectives: completion of capital investment building, the strengthening of our defensive potential and all foundations for the further building of socialism.

"Our party leadership had in its mind 3 basic hypotheses when elaborating this draft. They are: first, the completion during 1952 of at least key capital investment building from the building point of view, to complete, as far as possible the erecting of machinery in our new factories, so that one part of this work can be carried over to 1953.

The Importance of the Completion of Capital Investment Building

What does the completion of key capital investment building mean?

The completion of the key investment building, namely the putting into motion of new factories, means in the first place that we shall take our country out of the foreign trade payments deficit, which is well known to you all and from which our country is still suffering. In other words that means if we complete key investment building and when these factors are put into motion, we will have enough foreign exchange for buying raw materials and half-processed goods so that our capacities might work both at present and also for future greater production. The second result will be that we shall have sufficient raw materials coming from local production. You know, that in connection with our foreign trade payments deficit we experience difficulties which are illustrated not only in the fact that we have not sufficient raw materials for new factories, but also momentarily in connection with foreign exchange we have not even enough raw materials for the full exploitation of our existing capacity. However with the completion of capital investment building we shall set into motion new factors

On the other hand, the possibility of setting into motion all existing factories at full capacity and to complete some new objectives will enable a very rapid development of our country. When we have finished capital investment building this will enable a very rapid raising of the standard of living. We are speaking a great deal today concerning the standard of living. However, on account of big difficulties about which we have spoken we have no real possibilities of raising the standard. But when we complete our capital investment building we shall have means to liquidate our foreign trade payments deficit by the fact that we shall have enough raw materials and half-processed goods and by the fact that we shall be able to put into motion our industry, particularly the processing industry, and thus we shall raise enormously the standard of living. The volume of production is also important and on its level of production will also depend the standard.

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Therefore the third factor which will be attained by the completion of capital investment is the completion of possibilities for a quicker raising of the standard. When we shall speak then concerning the standard, this will no longer be a promise for the future, this will not be an empty phrase, but a real factor of the present, and not of the future.

I would particularly like to emphasise how this will be reflected in regard to the work of the metal industry. At present, in the metal processing industry, we can fully exploit more or less only those factories and enterprises which work for capital investment building, who manufacture new machinery. However, the metal processing industry is not fully exploited in those enterprises which work for mass consumption both for the town and particularly peasant populations. And this is for the reason that we have not enough steel, iron, etc. With the completion of capital investment building we shall have all kinds of steel, iron, so that we shall be able to put into motion the total metal processing industry, not only for machinery building but also for general mass consumption. We shall be able to put them completely into motion and the result will be the fall in prices of metal products for mass consumption and particularly for the use of the peasants. Or, for example, the textile industry in our country is not working at full capacity because we have difficulties with the import of cotton, we have not enough foreign exchange for buying cotton. This results in the high price of textiles. We would be able to lower the prices of textiles by 100% if we could import sufficient quantities of cotton. With the completion of capital investment building we shall have enough foreign exchange so that our textile industry will be able to work at 100% capacity. That means that for about another 2 years the prices of textiles will rapidly fall. In regard to footwear, we do not exploit the full capacity because we must import leather.

The final matter which is linked up with the completion of key capital investment building is that the defensive potential of our country will strengthen to a great extent and with less efforts for the country itself. You all well know that in the present tense world situation in which we find ourselves by no fault of our own, we must give for the strengthening of our defensive potential a great portion of our national revenue. We must invest great efforts, because many things we need for the defence of our country we import from abroad and pay for these half-processed goods and raw materials with foreign exchange. However, with the completion of the capital investment building will be produced a number of different raw materials and half-processed goods and our country will be much stronger then, while the efforts will be less.

Therefore, the completion of key capital investment building which represents one of the basic foundations of the Social Plan for 1952 is one of the basic strategic factors in our total social and state development, so to speak. If we would prolong with the completion of the key capital investment either from subjective weaknesses or objective difficulties we would in that case of course continue also the difficulties in which we find ourselves now because of incompleting building. Therefore, I think that it is absolutely clear, nor is it over-estimated that the draft of the Social Plan has given such an importance to the completion of capital investment building.

We can say today, for our party organisation, for our syndicates, for Workers' Councils and Workers' Executive Committees, for peasant working co-operatives, for co-operatives of the general type and for all honest citizens of our country that their faithfulness to the cause of building socialism in our country is reflected and will be reflected in their efforts for the completion of key capital investment building.

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If we invest in this key capital investment building all our efforts this year then we shall obtain really enormous results for our country. Therefore, our party and state leadership give so much importance to key capital investment building.

The Strengthening of the Defensive Potential of our Country

The second factor which plays a decisive role in the distribution of the national revenue are the needs of our national defence. We spent nearly 25% of our national revenue on national defence. This figure might perhaps look large to some people. In fact the sum is great, but in regard to the situation in which our country finds itself we must be clear about the fact that our peace, our peaceful socialist building, our national freedom we can only protect if our country is strong and if our army is equipped sufficiently. If we take all this into consideration, then we can say openly that our efforts are relatively small. Our state leadership, led by Marshal Tito, and the leadership of our army, demand only for the purpose of defence that which is most vital.

I think that we cannot name anybody as a good patriot of this country who is not clear about the fact that it would be a crime to neglect the defensive potential of his country. We must give for our potential all, of what use to us would be the factories which we are building and those which we will build in the future, if the aggressor and enemy of our socialist buildings took our freedom away from us. Finally, our people knew always that freedom is the greatest prize and it will be so also in the future. And freedom in the present situation is linked up with the strengthening of the defensive potential of our country.

The Level of the Standard of Living

The third factor in the distribution of the national revenue lies in the fact that the Social Plan is so composed that the efforts which are employed for the completion of key capital investment building and for strengthening the defensive potential of our country are calculated and harmonised with the other factors in our social and economic life, so that the standard of living might remain the same. We cannot promise that we shall improve it to some extent but we shall mainly, with a little improvement keep it at the present level and with the completion of the key capital investment building we shall improve it.

Therefore, I think that this basic distribution of the national revenue, as has been provided for by the Social Plan for 1951, could not and must not be in any way altered if we do not wish to threaten the interests of our socialist community as a whole.

The very interests of our country demand that this distribution should be done as has been provided for in the Social Plan. I do not say this in order to restrict discussion concerning the Social Plan, but on the contrary, I think that all citizens should participate in this discussion so that one can draw out of it that which is most basic for the whole community and that is the correct distribution of the national revenue because we are thus securing really the correct development of our country, capital key investment building, the strengthening of our defensive potential, as well as all other elements."

Kidric went on to underline that the other side of the Social Plan is composed, that by the coming into force of the Social Plan we are finally switching over to a new economic system which in the essence is the relinquishing of old, in fact bureaucratic methods of managing economy and are switching over to the management of enterprises by workers' collectives. In connection with this Kidric pointed out

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that the Social Plan contains all elements on the basis of which such management by Workers' Councils is clearly seen.

"The basic capital building has been given as well as the rate of accumulation and funds. In connection with this, on the basis of the net profit, the enterprise can calculate by itself how much it has earned and how much it can establish for its wages fund, own accumulation, etc. Therefore, the enterprise is no longer dependent on any eventual administrative or bureaucratic arbitrariness. In the Social Plan it has its clearly defined obligations and on the basis of these obligations it becomes really independent." - Said Kidric.

The Main Tasks of Discussion Concerning the Draft of the Social Plan

After this Kidric went on to speak concerning the discussion in connection with the draft of the Social Plan which has begun in our public life and stressing its importance, he said:

"In regard to the capacity, in regard to the proposed rate of accumulation, in regard to the economic prices which have been fixed a short while ago, there can exist and no doubt exist a number of mistakes which must be put right during the discussion. The main task of discussion is on one side, to mobilise our working masses, in all efforts for the basic realisation and distribution of the national revenue and on the other side, to discover all which is best and which might contribute to the right distribution of the national revenue, to better functioning of our enterprises on the basis of the management by Workers' Councils and Executive Committees. Therefore it is necessary to discuss a great deal about these rates, funds and economic prices, etc.

I would like only to warn you about some things in connection with this. I have already said that the rate of accumulation and economic prices contained some mistakes because this was all done in a short period of time. But, the basic calculation is right and I would warn you here in the first place, that there will be some attempts, on the basis of a too-egoistic conception of proper interests by our enterprises, or on the basis of the under-development of socialist consciousness in some Workers' Council and syndicate organisations, and from time to time there might be attempts by the class enemy to attack through these channels the rates of accumulation and economic price.

However, we must be clear about the fact that the old system enabled enterprises to spend much more than they should have done. The enterprises were sure in any case, the wages fund was ensured and full stimulation was neither given to the workers nor to the leadership of the enterprise. According to the new system, the minimum wages are in fact guaranteed by the socialist community, but this wages fund will be at a minimum and the less the enterprise works, the less the wages.

No doubt that on the basis of the old system of our economics there exist still enormous reserves in our enterprises which must be discovered and this is both in the interests of the enterprise and socialist commonwealth. The matter might be posed as follows: Let us comrades hide a little of these reserves because our wages will be greater. This is not correct. An enterprise can reason in this way, but this is an anti-socialist reasoning, because if all enterprises argued in this way then there would be no profit for the socialist commonwealth but only damage. When an enterprise argues in this way, then it deprives really in an egoistic way the socialist community at the very moment when this socialist community demanded the investment of enormous efforts for the building of the country and for the defensive potential, when the country finds itself in a difficult foreign policy situation, when it has not as yet completed its building. It is clear that such tendencies must be suppressed. These are anti-socialist tendencies.

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Revealing rather than hiding reserves in enterprises

There is no question of taking away something from the socialist community by dishonest hiding of reserves because the socialist community can and will find ways and means to uncover these reserves; it is rather a question of benefitting our socialist community as much as possible and thereby also each individual member of the community by mobilizing all our individual and collective forces. Therefore, we must today, especially when it is a question of prices and rates, appeal to our working collectives to manifest a high socialist mind and not to hide reserves but rather to honestly uncover them in favour of the community and thereby also in their own favour.

I, as I have already said, permit mistakes and we shall be satisfied if the discussion reveals mistakes in certain rates of accumulation, funds and individual economic prices. But there must at the same time be a discussion for revealing these mistakes and also for revealing reserves in enterprises. Our working collectives should be mobilized in such a way that they contribute to the socialist community and uncover reserves, that they, so to say, compete one against another on such a basis.

If there is any argument about correcting the rates, we shall correct them. A discussion like this is and ought to be in the spirit of full democracy. In a discussion like this every member of the Workers Council should participate; every worker in a factory must have a full possibility of expressing everything he thinks with respect to these rates, of proposing corrections, etc. There are mistakes and it would be wrong to unconditionally defend everything as it is drafted. But democracy does not mean that reserves can be hidden, but it means rather that reserves must be uncovered on the one hand and that mistakes must be detected on the other, and this not by simply believing in crying but rather by seeking economic arguments. This is the only honest way. In this struggle against incorrect and dishonest hiding of reserves and at the same time for a real freedom of the enterprises within the framework of our social plan, we must be clear once for all regarding the question of real management of the enterprises by the Workers Councils. We must raise the socialist conscience of our working collectives in the sense that on the basis of the democratic rights which we have extended by the new economic laws there will not develop a kind of ownership instinct. A working collective is not the owner of the enterprise. the owner is the socialist society. We are not going back to any kind of capitalism or cooperative capitalism in which the capitalist will be the owner instead of the working collective because thereby our society and our working class would be divided from a united whole into particularistic parts.

Our working men are enjoying socialist rights on the basis of socialist ownership, on the basis of joint ownership of all the working men and on the basis of joint ownership of our entire socialist society. Consequently, in the same way as it is necessary on the one hand to develop the initiative in such a way that the new economic system is a stimulus for every individual worker and for the entire working collective, so also it is necessary to suppress every bureaucratic tendency which would oppose these rights of our working men and of our working collectives, and in the same way it is necessary to raise on a high level the socialist conscience of our working collectives by fighting against egoism because someone uninvited might mix in there where the socialist conscience is at a low level.

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Further raising of the conscience of the working men

Therefore, parallel with the entire struggle for as broad as possible a swing and for as great as possible an initiative, we should devote in this discussion our attention to the raising of the socialist conscience of our working men also. This will be in the coming years one of the basic tasks of our labour union organizations.

There is no doubt, my comrades, that within the framework of this discussion there will manifest themselves also various hostile tendencies and attempts of nationalist chauvinism. We are not afraid. Let them manifest themselves. The only thing necessary to uncover them and to show their real face in the discussion. These tendencies will manifest themselves in such a way that some will say, for example, that in this or that mind, in this or that people's republic the rates are low while in another mind or another people's republic they are too high. However, it must be clear to us that all these rates have been worked out upon the basis of a proper national policy in our country, a policy which is based upon equality. A lot of talk has been given to this and the rates have been properly fixed.

The various rates for various worksites and for various republics are the expression of the factual position of our productive forces. Where are the rates the highest? The rates are particularly high in those working centres and for those productions which in view of the needs of our country are small, and as soon as production is small and the needs great (and production is small because we still do not have the capacities), then of course the prices are high. According to all the economic laws, the price in such a case jumps up above the value. Monopolistic prices then occur. It is our duty to keep such monopolistic prices in hand because if we do not keep them in hand individual collectives rather than the entire country would benefit by them. We would not then be working for the benefit of the socialist community but instead of that those working collectives which would be able to sell their products at monopolistic prices would reap the benefit. These prices have acquired a monopolistic character because production is smaller than the needs of our country. And it is our duty to liquidate this monopolistic character, to send the money to the state treasury and to use this money for the entire socialist community and not to let the respective enterprise use it only for itself.

In the coming years you will see by comparing the social plans of the coming years with the social plan of this year that the differences between the rates and the funds of the social plan are getting smaller, that harmony, synchronism and proportion are taking place. The more we are able to produce a greater quantity of those products of which we are short at the present time, the smaller will be the differences between the rates of accumulation and funds, the closer will they get to an average rate for the whole of Yugoslavia, a rate which really represents the element of value of individual production.

Differences in rates cannot subjectively be liquidated. They are the instrument of the socialist community for liquidating the incorrectnesses which stem from the objective economic conditions and from the degree of development of the material forces, they are the instrument for achieving a harmony in the structure of our productive forces and for the prices to get nearer to their real value and for the rates to equalize and to get nearer to the common rate for the entire country.

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During this discussion it may happen (this applies to individual republics, regions, districts, etc.) that the rate of accumulation for some branches is found to be too high. In such case, the rate should be lowered, but at the same time it is necessary to discover those working sites and branches where the rate is too low, where the enterprises would without justification put the accumulation of funds into their own pockets.

Because what would happen if during the discussion we had discovered only the mistakes made at the cost of the enterprise and not discover those mistakes which benefitted the enterprise? It would happen that only the whole the mass of the funds would be smaller than we had planned and therefore the entire sum of accumulation and funds would also be smaller than we had planned. And if the sum is smaller than we had planned, then we would not be able give as much as we had planned for capital investments and for our army, and then also we would have to lower the living standard of certain categories of our citizens.

In the meantime we must strongly pledge ourselves for the general sum of accumulations and rates. In other words, from here the obligations for our organizations and collectives originate so that they may expose where there was overplanning and, on the other hand, and immediately seek where there was underplanning. I already have examples that this was not carried out and this is dishonest. All of our sugar factories, on the basis of their rates, could do colossally well. There are directors and even workers--members of administrative committees in the sugar factories--who say the rate is good for us but they will not say that it is too low. Such things, on the basis of socialist consciousness, must be exposed. It is true that there are cases where we burdened the enterprises with rates and this fact must be remedied. But how will we remedy this? No-one is in favour of remedying this at the expense of the defense forces or capital development or living standard, and there are no other categories.

Comrades, the organization of this discussion is without a doubt a very important factor in our social and economic development and for our entire future political work. What should such an organization of discussion show? It must show that the discussion is not a meaningless phrase but a real discussion, that everyone should express his opinion about all the elements which are being discussed. We must check the nonsocialist tendencies in the working collectives which wish to create their own reserves or some unjustifiable complaints that their rates are too high and we must convince them that by giving their reserves they are contributing to our socialist community, to capital development and to the people's defense.

Beginning of the proper social relations

According to this, on the one hand, the development of socialist democracy through this discussion and on the other hand the high elevation of consciousness, which is necessarily connected with it, must be the task of this discussion.

What we are now doing with the new plans and the entire economic system is something what is not in history, something that is not in the history of social relations. This is the beginning of proper socialist relations. On the one hand self-government, workers' democracy through the medium of Workers Councils and **Managing Boards** and, on the other hand, their high consciousness of socialistic community. This is indeed democracy and this is

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socialistic democracy. This is happening for the first time in the world, naturally for the first time not only in our country but for the whole world and we must be conscious of the great task that confronts us. Each one of us, according to his possibilities, must contribute to get this task realized as best as possible."

At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Kidric appealed to all the Party leaders to study very well all the material which will be announced or that has been announced in connection with the social plan so that they will be able to acquaint the workers on the terrain as well as possible with the facts about the social plan and in that way bring about a more constructive discussion. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 21st January, 1952)

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
DO NOT DETACH

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STATINTL

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DISCUSSION ABOUT THE DRAFT OF THE SOCIAL PLAN OF THE FPRY FOR 1952 -
The Value and Importance of the investment construction

The second chapter of the second part of the draft of the social plan for 1952 refers to the basic investment construction amounting to 152 billion and 425 million dinars. One should add to this sum another four billion dinars or estimated value of buildings which will be erected by individual persons. In this way, the aggregate value of all investments should be 156 billion and 425 million dinars. This sum represents the total value of the basic investment construction inclusive building activities, factory installations, equipment and other investment costs (elaboration of plans, necessary prospecting activities, acquisition of land, compensations and such like). But this sum excludes the value of machines and equipment which should be imported from abroad on the basis of various state loans. It is estimated that the value of such equipment should amount in 1952 approximately to 9 billion dinars at the recently established parity. Our basic plan represents total investments without maintenance or reparations of buildings, railway lines and factories which should be financed from our sinking fund.

Total investments may be divided into a compulsory state plan of investments and free investments. The compulsory state plan includes construction of key projects of the Five-Year Plan as well as some other projects of importance which have not been stipulated by the Five-Year Plan, valued at 128 billion and 329 million dinars, after which our basic building projects will be completed.

The second part are free investments, amounting to 28 billion and 386 million dinars, and most of them investments made in agriculture, that is, investments of cooperative and individual farmers from their own funds. We have ensured for them building material on the free market, agricultural machines and implements from our own production and a considerable number of tractors which will be imported. A small part of such investments forms part of the investment building to be done by workers' collectives which they will finance from their own accumulation left at their disposal for that purpose.

The total volume of investments for 1952 remains at an approximately same level as the year's realization, but that of the compulsory plan for key projects of 1952 is below the realization of this year, while the volume of free investments, above all of those made in agriculture, increased.

After finishing in the main the building part of the key projects, this ratio will be considerably altered in 1953 in favor of agricultural and other free investments.

Out of the total investments, there will be expended

for industry and mining	100 billion dinars
for communications	14.5 billion
for agriculture and forestry	28.4 billion
for social standard (dwellings, schools, hospitals etc.....)	10 billion

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Investments for particular republics amount

for PR of Serbia	to 34,656 million dinar
for PR of Slovenia	to 14,103 million dins.
for PR of Croatia	to 23,202 million dins.
for PR Bosnia and Hercegovina	to 37,699 million
for PR Macedonia	to 6,450 million and
for PR of Montenegro	to 3,983 million

These sums refer only to the total investments of the compulsory state plan, while the free investments, amounting to 28 billion and 386 million dinars, will be realized by respective people's republics in accordance with funds which would be at the disposal of cooperatives and individual farmers or workers' collectives, because they will be able to buy material at the free market. In addition, we are withholding a certain reserve of materials which will be used in accordance with the existing requirements.

In order to acquaint one with the importance of consummating our key projects, we will point out here their significance for our economy.

With respect to their volume, the biggest and the most important part are projects of the electro-economy, because they are a prerequisite for further industrialization and electrification of our country. Of the 21 hydraulic and thermal power plants now in the course of building, in Serbia are those of Zvornik, Vlasina I and II, Raska, Ovcara Banja and Medjuvrsje, in Croatia Vinodol in which the first aggregate has been tested a few days ago, Konjscina and a new aggregate near "Jugovinil", in Slovenia power plants Vuzenica, Medvode, Moste and Maribor Otok with Sostanj, in Bosnia and Hercegovina Jablanica, Jajce II and Una, in Macedonia Mavrovo and Dosnica, and in Montenegro Glava Zeta, while construction of an important power plant at Gornja Zeta should soon begin. When completed, these power plants will produce 2 billion and 425 million KW/hours to the output of 1,100 million KW/hours of the pre-war Yugoslavia.

Output of 12 of our coal mines will be 6 million tons of coal per year

In this respect too, construction has been concentrated to the most important projects such as those of Kolubara, Kostolac, Aleksinac, Senjski rudnik, Rasa, Velenje, Zagorje, Kakanj, Kreka, Banovici, Zenica and Breza. The output of these 12 coal mines alone will be about 12 million tons per year or just as much as the total output of coal in pre-war Yugoslavia.

In addition to 675,000 tons of coke, which will be produced every year at Zenica and Lukevac, we will be producing also by-products such as benzol, toluol, naphtaline, sulphur, tar etc or precious raw materials for promotion of our chemical industry, above all of dyes for textiles, explosives, medicaments, etc.

After extending our refineries of Rijeka, Sisak and Bosanski Brod, they will be producing 122,000 tons of additional crude oil by-products such as gasoline, paraffine, lubricating oil etc. of which some will also be exported.

New capacities of our ferrous metallurgy

Further key projects are expressed in construction of a sound basis of our heavy industry, above all, of our ferrous metallurgy. New plans are now under construction at Zenica, Sisak, Jesenice, Gustanj, Store and Smederevo. Their output will be 350,000 tons of new rolled

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products and seamless pipes. In order to compete with this output, we are improving capacities of our iron ore mines of Vares, high furnaces of Zenica and those of all of our Siemens and electro-steel works.

After constructing these projects we will have a normal production of other industry, particularly of metal reprocessing industry and machine construction, whose existing capacities we may now exploit, according to the basic proportions of the social plan, to the extent of 66% in metal reprocessing industry and to the extent of 85% in machine construction. The existing capacities cannot be exploited, above all, because of the lack of raw materials.

After putting new capacities of our ferrous metallurgy into operation, we will be in position of exploiting fully both the existing and new capacities which are now in course of construction, because almost all of our economic enterprises of machine construction of importance are now being extended and reconstructed. This will permit us to continue an uninterrupted industrialization of our country and arrive at a complete reconstruction of the inherited obsolete reprocessing industry, improved communications and mechanized agriculture.

Completion of the seamless pipe rolling mill of Sisak should stimulate a rapid growth of production of crude oil, because it was exactly the lack of such pipes that hindered most of all the growth of production, although we had a sufficient number of oil fields.

Strnisce should produce 30,000 tons of aluminium

In constructing our non-ferrous metallurgy, we will also contribute to the world economy, because we will partly meet the demand of the world market for such metals as copper, aluminium and various ferrous alloys and ensure in this way the necessary foreign exchange for buying raw materials, which we are importing, such as cotton, wool, leather, etc. The output of Strnisce will be 30,000 tons of aluminium most of which will be exported. After opening new veins of copper at Majdanpek we will be getting considerable quantities of copper in addition to considerable quantities of sulphuric acid for production of sulphur phosphate. The new electrolytic plant of Bor will reprocess 24,000 tons of Blister copper into electro-copper. Furthermore, the copper and brass rolling mill of Sevojna will be producing 20,500 tons of rolled products of copper and its alloys, and aluminium works of Razine 15,300 tons of aluminium and its alloys.

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Ten times greater production of refractory material

With the building of the "Magnohrom" refractory materials factory in Rankovicevo, the firebrick factory and the electro-porcelain factory in Arandjelovac and the installations for taking magnesite in Goles, we shall obtain 185,000 tons of various refractory bricks, electro-porcelain and caustically baked magnesite which represents ten times greater production than before the war. This will make possible unhindered work of our metallurgy and we shall also be able to export some of the refractory material since we have first-class raw material.

The electro-porcelain factory together with the cable and conductor factory in Svetozarevo, which will produce annually 38,000 tons of various cables and conductors, will provide a firm basis for the future electrification of our country.

In Novi Popovac and in Usij near Skoplje there are being built new cement factories and where the existing factories are expanded they all together will be able to produce annually 526,000 tons of cement. And what this represents can best be seen from the fact that the total prewar production in our country amounted to only 663,000 tons.

Our process industry is orientated in the first place towards those products for which raw materials exist in the country. With the building of the new cotton-spinning mills in Pristina, Stip, Bijlo Polje and Sinj we shall obtain annually a quantity of 10,500 tons of cotton yarn and thread whereby there will be eliminated the disproportion existing in the capacities of our cotton-spinning mills and weaving mills, the disproportion which we have inherited from the old Yugoslavia.

In Mladenovac, Pojatno and Titov Veles we are building porcelain and ceramic factories which will produce 25,000 tons of ceramic and porcelain products for broad consumption (various utensils), as well as sanitary ceramics and tiles for the building of objects of social standards.

The salt works in Tusanj will give to our industry and broad consumption an annual quantity of 300,000 tons of rock salt, whereas the total prewar production of salt in our country amounted to only 75,000 tons.

Home production of wireless sets, x-ray apparatus and roto-paper

Reconstruction and expansion of the glass factory in Paracin will make possible the increase of production of hollow glass by 20,700 tons. The wireless and x-ray tubes factory in Nis will produce annually 500,000 pieces of radio tubes and thus completely make independent our wireless sets industry, and will at the same time produce annually 300 x-ray apparatus which will represent an important contribution to our health service.

In our chemical industry by expansion of the "Zorka" factory in Sabac there will be increased the production of sulphuric acid by 24,500 tons and by the expansion of the soda factory in Lukavac 59,000 tons of caustic soda and ammoniac soda will be produced in addition to the quantities produced at the present time. In Gorzde we shall be producing annually 27,000 tons of nitric acid and ammonium nitrate. With the putting into operation of the plywood factory in Blazuj production will be increased by 18,000 tons.

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By completing the cellulose factory in Prijedor we shall obtain an annual quantity of 10,000 tons of cellulose. The sulphate cellulose and natron-paper factory in Maglaj and the roto-paper factory in Vidin-Krsko will be giving 42,000 tons of natron- and roto-paper and thereby we shall liquidate the typical example of semi-colonial character of our industry which we have inherited from the old Yugoslavia; namely, we are strong exporters of cellulose wood and are importing considerable quantities of roto-paper, natron-paper and sulphate cellulose.

The plan also provides for the corresponding funds for building of dwelling quarters for the workers of our key objects.

Liquidation of the semi-colonial character of our economy and the raising of the living standard

We are continuing the building of our most important seaports in Rijeka, Sibenik, Split, Kardeljevo and Bar whereby we shall obtain another 870 metres of wharf for anchoring of ocean liners.

When the building of all these objects is completed and when production in them gets into swing, we shall have an ensured power and raw-material basis for our industry and thereby also the necessary prerequisite for the industrialisation of our country. However, this work will not give us such difficulties as we have had up till now and which we still have due to the fact that we started building with almost nothing. We shall liquidate the inherited semi-colonial character of our economy under which we have been exporting at low prices our mineral wealth and metals and importing at high prices semi-finished articles and finished articles made of raw materials exported by us. At the same time our foreign trade balance will be definitely righted on a higher level than hitherto because we shall reduce imports of certain materials (which we ourselves will be producing) and will increase our exports. This will make it possible for us to balance our trade and to increase our import of those articles which we cannot produce in sufficient quantities. We shall thus ensure full utilisation of the capacities of our process industry which we are unable to do now because of our adverse foreign payments balance.

All this will greatly influence the raising of the standard of living in our country, and this can be achieved only by increased production. When our country completes the building of key objects it will be able, in the course of the next year already, to free considerable capacities for the building of such social standard objects as hospitals, schools, dwelling quarters and health and cultural objects.

By the building of the planned objects, the defense ability of our country will get greater insurance from the material point of view. (sgd: "Engin. Božo KOSIR")

(BORBA - 22nd January, 1952)

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MEETINGS OF VOTERS AND THE RELATIONS OF THE FRONT AND THE PEOPLE'S AUTHORITIES

A year or two ago, cases of a wrong conception of the relation between the organization of the People's Front and of the People's authority were occurring more often. This was mainly the result of concentrating the functions of the Front officials and the officials of authority in the same persons. It is true that even today we can find such anomalies - as for example, at Dikla near Zadar - where the work of the Front and the People's authority has been almost completely equalized, because they have the same persons to perform both duties, but these cases are not very frequent. In some places, however, the Front and the People's authority are still interfering in others sphere of activity.

The Peoples's Front is the organized mass political basis of the People's authority. Its tasks originate from this: to assist People's committees in developing various democratic bodies, to prepare them politically and to draw together the broadest possible masses for management. The special role of the Front is to educate the masses for wide political control over the work of authority not only for due and correct execution of tasks but for observance of law and order.

Nevertheless, there are manifestations at certain places, where the Front has almost become an instrument for performing technical jobs of executive officers. For instance, at Djulici in the district of Andrijevic, the assistance of the Front to the People's authority was reduced to the execution of various economic measures and to the mobilizing of labour. Such a conception changed these measures into pure administration, because they resulted from the lack of that political assistance which the Front had to give, and carried out work with much difficulty, even at the cost of breaking the law. The fault is not only with the Front which took the job outside its province, but also with the Committee of authority which transferred all its functions to the Front, sometimes by regulation and sometimes by written request.

The incorrect conception of the role and tasks are reflected most often at the meetings of voters. It happens not rarely that Front conferences become meetings of voters, deciding questions within the province of People's authorities, and at the same time discussing various problems from the work of mass organizations. From this equalization of meetings of voters and the PF conferences comes the interference in the competence of People's authorities and the Front, although it is well-known that these two meetings are quite different. The PF conferences represent a form of political work with the masses at which the Party line is explained, in addition to the economic measures carried out by our Government, then, various political events and so on. At the meetings of voters the executive members report about their work. By this means an opportunity is offered to the voters to participate in the execution of the duties and the control of officials of the People's authorities, to assist them by making proposals and criticizing in an equal and democratic discussion.

People's committees are under an obligation to hold meetings of voters. In spite of all this it happens that People's committees leave or "assign the task" to the Front organization to convene the meeting and to prepare all technical matters.

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For example, the Town Committee of Zenica referred in writing to individual Front organizations with the request that they should execute some tasks which the People's Committee should have decided, as well as the organization of the meeting.

Such a practice is incorrect. The Front organizations have to assist the meetings but only in political preparation. Through all their mass activities which are held prior to the meeting the Front prepares its members, acquaints them with the legal rights to start discussions about problems of the People's Front and explains correctly these political questions, and at the meeting its task is to develop a constructive discussion and to take care that the principles of socialist democracy are observed. In the same way, the task of the Front is to take into account how much the People's Committee refers to the people and how much it fulfills its legal obligations toward voters /for example, are the meetings held regularly, is the subject under discussion a work of authority and are conclusions reached, are the proposals of voters decided at meetings of the People's Committee? etc./.

There where the People's Committees take up an irresponsible attitude toward the voters, the Front can and must be the initiator for convening meetings, because there are People's Committees which do not regularly or almost never hold meetings of voters and there are such executive members who have no sense of duty.

It can be seen from only one example how useful is such a practice. The Front organization of Karaburma in Belgrade follows the work of its People's Committee and its officials with full attention. Last month the voters requested the officials to convene a meeting. As they have not responded the Front has used its right and convened the meeting on its own initiative. The officials who attended the meeting could not satisfy the voters with their answers, because they in fact have not worked hard. From their answers it could be seen that they do not know the situation in their district. One of the officials for example, described how the repair of streets could be carried out only in the coming year though this problem has already been completely settled. For this the voters criticized the officials.

It happens, that the voters meetings do not appoint the working committee but the meeting is managed by the President of the basic Front organization, who even submits the report instead of the competent official, minutes are not taken and no decision made. Or, for example, it happens that the Committee relies upon the Front, and the latter for its part expects all preparations even political to be made by the People's Committee, so that the meetings are not held at the appointed time. Or the presidency of the meeting assigns the Front to carry out the decision, which practically means that it decides the tasks of the authorities, instead of interpreting and explaining the need and benefit which both the voters and the community will derive from the fulfilment of these tasks.

There is no need nor reason why the Front and the People's authority should intermingle their sphere of influence. The Front organizations should not allow tasks to be "imposed" to them which are not within their competence, because when the relation between them and the People's authority is incorrect, all this can result in the People's Front losing its true aspect and its basic task of educating the population of its members and thus

the development of socialist democracy in general, and particularly, to train people through meetings of voters to take part in the work of the People's authorities.

(BORBA, 22 January 1952)

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES DANISH MINISTER.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the President of the Federal Government and Marshal of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, received the newly-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark to the FPRY, Mr. Rolf Kaier. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 24th, January 1952)

GENERAL JOHN HARMONY VISITS MARSHAL TITO

Yesterday morning Marshal Tito received General John Harmony, attache for military aid at the American Embassy in Belgrade, General Harman presented Marshal Tito with a hunting rifle, a gift from General Lawton Collins. Vice-Admiral Srecko Manola was also there, and various details concerning military aid to Yugoslavia were discussed. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 24th, January 1952)

CONFERENCE FOR FOREIGN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES AT DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION.

In the Directorate of Information a conference was held yesterday for members of the foreign press. All foreign correspondents in Belgrade were present.

Their questions were answered by comrades Vlatko Begovic, director of the Main Administration for Government Planning, and Kiro Gligorov, assistant minister of Finance. The journalists were most interested in the position and prospects of capital investment, the balance of payments, the disposition of accumulated funds and the incomes of workers and peasants.

The conference lasted two hours.

(BORBA - 24th, January 1952)

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION SCHOLARSHIPS TO IMPROVE OUR DOCTORS

The World Health Organisation at its session in Geneva has awarded to Yugoslavia a sum of \$77000 for medical scholarships to be used for overseas training in 1952. It is considered that this award will enable about ninety of our doctors to enjoy specialist training, since, according to the agreement, our country will bear the cost of the travelling expenses of every candidate. Experienced doctors will spend at most three months on the training and younger men from six months to a year. They will be trained in health institutions in those countries for which they express a preference. It appears from requests so far received that most of them wish to specialise in England, France, and Scandinavian countries.

Up to now the World Health Organisation has provided modern medical instruments for the technical improvement of our health institutions to the value of \$198,000. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 24th, January 1952)

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FPRY
TOWARDS DISPLACED PERSONS

At the second extraordinary meeting of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, held on December 29, 1951, replying to a question asked by People's Deputy Milovan Batanovic about the attitude of the Government of the FPRY concerning the possibility of return of the displaced persons to the homeland, the Vice-President of the Government and Minister of the Interior, Aleksandar Rankovic, said that the displaced persons have a possibility of returning to the homeland and that they, as all other citizens of our country, would have the opportunity of inclusion in economy and normal life. He emphasized that it is quite understandable that this opportunity of free return to the homeland does not apply to "those traitors of the homeland who are major war criminals or organizers of hostile activity in foreign countries against the new Yugoslavia and, therefore, have already been convicted by our law courts or have not yet been convicted." And he also cited the names of a few traitors such as Ante Pavelic, Maks Luburic, Vlatko Macek, Slobodan Jovanovic, Dragisa Cvetkovic, Uros Topalovic, Miha Krek, Bishop Rozman and Zivko Topalovic.

As could have been expected, this statement aroused great interest both in the country and abroad.

The Minister of the Interior of the FPRY and other competent functionaries of state are almost every day receiving letters or verbal requests from various persons asking that their children, husbands, fathers or other relatives be given the possibility of returning to the country and thereby a help be given to both those who are outside of the country and their relatives in the country. The competent functionaries of state are immediately processing every such request, written or verbal, and are transmitting it to our diplomatic representations so that the displaced persons, should they apply to them, could be given the necessary help in connection with repatriation.

This attitude of our Government is being given various press comment in foreign countries--depending upon how different political parties or groups are viewing Yugoslavia's efforts to build-up the new social order and how they are viewing the problem of displaced persons as a whole.

Meanwhile it is interesting to know how the displaced persons themselves have received this attitude of our Government.

It is quite understandable that this attitude of our Government has excited and aroused those displaced persons who are still conducting a traitorous activity against their fatherland. These are the leaderships of the emigrants, former politicians and generals who need the displaced persons for their combinations and traitorous activities; these are those who for different speculative personal interests are availing themselves of the possibility extended to them as political emigrants. They have, after the said statement, intensified their activity with the hope of preventing repatriation of those persons who wish to be repatriated. These traitors and speculators are holding meetings, preparing statements and proclamations, sending messages one to another, giving impossible promises and simply ridiculous political forecasts--all with the aim of keeping in a state of disillusion those persons who would otherwise return to their families and to their homeland. Their excitement and sudden activity show that the

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statement made by the Minister of the Interior has made a convincing and deep impression on the Yugoslav political emigrants and that it has been properly understood not only by those who wish to return to the country but also by the traitorous leaderships. The statement will without doubt make the traitorous leaderships intensify their activity in order to make repatriation impossible. But it can be expected that they will not achieve those results which they had been achieving up till now, particularly in view of the fact that the statement of Comrade Rankovic has been received with great interest by the enormous majority of the displaced persons who wish to free themselves from camp life, constant pressure, long years of isolation, misery and uncertainty. It is not difficult to imagine the position of those people who are separated from their homeland and who are being exploited either for political or for speculative aims while their families are awaiting them at home, their parents, their wives, their children, their brothers and sisters. They wish to work with their relatives as before on their lands and in economic enterprises. And when any reasonable man living in exile thinks a little of his present-day life and of his prospects for further existence, he himself must arrive at the conclusion that the best and most honest thing for him to do is to return to his fatherland, to his people and to his family. Every other path is only the path of misery, uncertainty and treason.

It is understandable that many a displaced person will wonder whether just he may return to the country in the sense of the statement given by the Vice-President of the Government and Minister of the Interior of the FPRY without fearing any consequences. Everyone of them feels guilty at least of having since the liberation of the country lived far from his fatherland, separated from its hard but glorious road, from the building-up of the new social system for the peoples of Yugoslavia who all enjoy equal rights. However, the statement given in the People's Assembly clearly emphasized the magnanimity of our Government with respect to the return of the displaced persons. At the beginning of his statement, the Vice-President of the Government and Minister of the Interior of the FPRY, Aleksandar Rankovic, clearly described which groups are considered to be displaced persons and emphasized that they are: 1) members of the old Yugoslav Army who as a result of the betrayal by the state and military leadership of the old Yugoslavia were taken prisoner by the enemies; 2) civilians who were mobilized by the enemies during the occupation of our country and who were taken away from the country as members of enemy units at the time of withdrawal from Yugoslavia; 3) members of enemies' military units who as professional soldiers, officers and NCOs, or as military personnel were members of those military units and had to leave the country together with those military units; and 4) persons who in foreign countries, outside the borders of our country, had collaborated with enemies by being mobilized in enemy units, persons who by voluntary or compulsory work had helped the enemy in economy or in other words had contributed to his military or economic potential. These are the persons who in the majority of cases were compulsorily deported and under very difficult circumstances of internment or the horror of death camps agreed to help the enemy.

An enormous majority of displaced persons have not committed any criminal act under our laws and consequently it is quite clear that they can return without any fear of being convicted by our law courts just for the reason that they had remained abroad and had for more than six years been under the influence of hostile propaganda. There can be no question of their criminal responsibility even in case they had, by believing their traitorous leaderships during those few years of life in exile, been convincing one another that they should not return to the homeland or in case they had, as

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a result of misguidance, been spreading untrue reports. For this they are not to blame but rather the leaderships of the emigrants who, with the aim of carrying out their hostile plans towards the new Yugoslavia, had been inventing these falsehoods.

It is quite clear that in the Minister's statement a completely different attitude was described towards those ex-politicians and war criminals who are to blame for the betrayal of the people; towards those who during the War of National Liberation were in charge of the quisling marionette governments, military units and other central institutions, etc. These groups of displaced persons were described by Aleksandar Rankovic in his statement as "those traitors of the homeland who are major war criminals or who were organizers of hostile activity in foreign countries against the new Yugoslavia." And in order to make it quite clear who these war criminals are he cited the names of the traitors: Ante Pavelic, Moncilo Djujic, Dobrosav Jevdjovic, Artukovic, Maks Luburic, Miodrag Damjanovic, Slobodan Jovanovic, Vlatko Macek, Dragis Cvetkovic, Miha Krek, Zivko Topolovic, Bishop Rozman, as well as their Cominformist brothers.

As major war criminals must therefore be considered in the first place all those whom our law courts have already tried as such as well as those who have not been tried but who during the War of National Liberation had bloodied their hands as cutthroats or their direct helpers in that terrible business, who had denounced their co-nationals to the enemy, who had participated in the killing of hostages, partisan or Allied prisoners, who had helped the enemy in carrying out the loot of the inhabitants or destroying of settlements or who had participated in other actions which represent war crime.

In the same way the possibility of return in the sense of the Minister's statement does not apply to the Volksdeutsche because they are not considered to be displaced persons in the sense of the aforesaid statement.

Should the leaderships of the emigrants, either personally or through their agents, attempt to forcibly stop repatriation of those people who wish to be repatriated, our diplomatic representation in foreign countries will seek from the competent state agencies of the respective countries protection for those who are to be repatriated.

The Ministry of Finance of the FPRY has exempted from customs duties all the effects which the displaced persons will bring with them on their return to the country, effects either for their personal needs or for the needs of their families. When they return to the homeland, they should at the first encounter be clearly shown that they are citizens of this country possessing equal rights as all the other citizens and they should be helped to settle down as soon as possible and include themselves in the building-up of their country. This will be the best reply to the slanders and falsehoods with which they had been fed by the leaderships of the emigrants during the past six years.

(BORBA - 24th January, 1952)

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DISCUSSION FOR PROPOSED SOCIAL PLAN FOR 1952: THE PLACE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE PLAN

The draft of the Social Plan for 1951 enables the study of individual proportions of agriculture, their relation in regard to economy. It gives the basis for the elaboration of district plans and independent plans of agricultural enterprises - state farms, agricultural and peasant working co-operatives. While studying the Social Plan it is necessary to point out some characteristics of agriculture, which are expressed in establishing gross - products, national revenue, as well as individual proportions of the plan - although in principle the method in it is analogous to that in other sectors of economy.

The gross product in agriculture does not only encompass the value of production of **direct** agricultural activities such as farming, animal husbandry, etc. but also other activities of farms such as, processing of products, the felling of forests, transport, etc. This means that here are taken into account production activities and services of farming in general. When establishing the national revenue from the gross product are deducted material expenses and amortisation. The material expenses include primarily raw materials which the farmer produces on his farm (seeds, fodder, etc.), then raw materials from industrial production, which he buys, (fuel for tractors, artificial manure, means for the protection of plants, veterinary medicine, etc.). The wages fund encompasses here, besides the wages fund of the state sector of agriculture (set out in the draft of the Social Plan in the wages fund of workers in economy) also personal consumption on the co-operative and private sectors. It consists of foodstuffs from proper production (natural consumption) and of that consumption of agricultural goods and services which are given by the town, and for which the farmer gets the necessary money by exchanging his market surpluses. In the draft of the Social Plan this is set out in the position "personal income of the farmer". In regard to the new ways of calculating earnings in peasant working co-operatives, this method must be changed in the further development and harmonised with the level of the development of co-operatives.

The compulsory minimum of exploiting capacities of production in industry compares in agriculture with the showing of production in 1952 in relation to the average 1947/51 cereals production, or in relation to 1951 in animal husbandry and fishing. One calculates here with the normal average yields which are obtained in the existing level of productive forces in our agriculture. The indices are greater than 100 because in 1952 we shall have greater areas for sowing and livestock funds than on the average 1947/51 namely in 1951.

As far as the other proportions are concerned, the rate of accumulation and funds show here the relation between the surplus of products and the wages fund, in which, as mentioned above, are included the personal consumption of farmers. The average rate of yields and taxes refers here to taxes so long as it is not a question of the state sector of agriculture but one should emphasise that the new law concerning social contribution and taxes envisages in principle that also co-operatives can be included in the system of social contribution on the basis of the wages fund. In that case it is the question of co-operatives with developed productive relations. In the private sector taxes appear in the form of land tax.

Further, the proportion of the draft of the Social Plan are given in the federal and republican measure and their elaboration in wards, districts, etc. can show important deviation from this average. In the same way the composition of independent plans of state farms and co-operatives will set concrete forms in the necessary measure in this proportion of the Social Plan.

It is important for discussion to stress certain problems which are related to the national income and its distribution, production, investments and other rates, as well as to elements of agriculture in the national plan.

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After Industry Agriculture is the Most Important Economic Branch

Agriculture participates in the national income with 286,658 million dinars, or with 33.8% of the total revenue, which means that after industry agriculture is the most important economic branch. This is also seen from the relation between industry and agriculture which in the national revenue is 56:44. In relation of national revenue from industry and agriculture, agriculture in Serbia participates with 54.5%, in Croatia with 41.2%, in Slovenia with 22.9%, in B & H with 41.5%, in Macedonia with 50.6% and in Montenegro with 75%. These percentages speak about the rate of industrialisation of individual republics, taking into consideration at the same time corrections in regard to natural conditions for agriculture in individual regions. The agricultural population represents 68% of the total population and in the national revenue it participates with only 34%. This proves that in agriculture the productivity is much lower than in other economic sectors.

In the distribution of the national revenue, the wages fund encompasses 26.8% and the surplus of products 13.2%, while in the total economy this relationship is 45%:55%. In the total wages fund the natural consumption of the village participates with 2/3, and consumption from exchange with the town with about 1/3. Such structure of the consumption fund shows that the goods production (market surpluses), is still fairly low. The total surplus of products in agriculture for 1952 amounts to 37,170 million dinars or 13% of the revenue. It is small in relation to other economic branches in our country, and particularly so if it is compared with the surplus of products which agriculture realises in technically developed countries.

This shows that in developing agriculture we are confronted with important tasks and that the road to the socialist transformation of the village, which is carried out in our country, is the only right way from the social and economic point of view. The surplus of products which has already been realised by progressive peasant working co-operatives is greater than average, thanks to the greater productivity of work. On the other side, these relations in the distribution of the national income show that in other branches, and particularly so in industry, the major part of accumulation is created, which represents a basis for enlarged reproduction, namely, for the further development of our economy and thus of agriculture too.

The increase of accumulation in agriculture is not only in the decrease of natural consumption but in the first place in the increase of production and productivity of work.

The Line of Progress in Agriculture

From individual basic proportions, the production in 1952 for all branches of agriculture has the index 107% (in value) of which in main branches: in farming 105% (in relation to the average 147%/51%) and in animal husbandry 111% in relation to 1951. The production of cereals amounts in regard to the average to 103%. In the consumption of cereals, this percentage in 1952 is in fact higher, because the winter reserves are above normal thanks to a good harvest in 1951. The lower percentages in fruit-growing and viniculture in some republics are explained by the fact that the yield of food in 1951 was much above the average. The relatively high index in animal husbandry (111) has been fixed in regard to the need of renewing the livestock fund. In this case account has been taken of favourable conditions for developing animal husbandry, then of fodder and particularly of maize - (vital for hog-rearing) as well as of the abolition of the compulsory purchase of meat. The draft of the Social Plan for 1952 provides for progress which we had

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in all the periods since the liberation except in the drought year in 1950. The increase of production of basic foodstuffs and particularly fodder, is also foreseen. This does not mean in any case that in the Social Plan for 1951 some strained relations of agricultural production have been set up. These indices in production, particularly in the state and co-operative sector, have to show in what percentage the yields per hectare and production per head of livestock will be greater than the average productivity of the district, namely individual peasant farms.

Investments in agriculture and forestry amount in the draft of the Social Plan to 28.4 billion dinars, of which the major part goes to agriculture. In this one should have in mind several factors.

First, although agriculture in key capital investment is encompassed with a smaller amount (for amelioration of Macedonia and Montenegro), the building of key objectives in basic industry will be already in 1953 expressed in agriculture (objectives in metallurgy, machine-building, chemical industry - as a basis for the increase of production of agricultural machinery and fertilisers).

Secondly, in the foreign payments balance sheet important means have been secured for the import of tractors, 2,000 of which have already been bought, (besides local production). And finally, the putting of materials and other means at the disposal of agriculture, together with the new system of financing investments, a tendency for the greater accumulation will be developed amongst the co-operatives, and this means also for more profitable production and greater market surpluses and the rational building of different objectives. Thus will be eliminated one of the deficiencies of the former administrative period.

The relations of the village towards the socialist sector and the rest of the population can be seen from the rational budget which is attached to the draft of the Social Plan. In the goods monetary balance sheet are shown the incomes of peasants, the purchase to the amount of 57.251 million dinars and peasant markets to the amount of 36.845 millions besides other income. This, however, encompasses only one part of the market surpluses. One should add here the market surpluses of state agricultural farms, the surpluses of co-operatives, which refer to outside-the-market consumption, etc. Looking at it as a whole the surpluses amount to about 30% of gross products, calculating them at economic prices. This represents a somewhat higher percentage than the pre-war average and this is based on action of economic measures (abolition of compulsory purchase, economic price, greater quantity of consumption investment material for farmers). This will no doubt stimulate the producer for greater market surpluses.

Agricultural Farms in the Conditions of the New Planning System

State agricultural farms under the conditions of the free market and economic prices, in regard to mechanisation with which they dispose fulfill all the conditions to strengthen themselves. The new economic and planning system will influence many state farms to re-orientate their production, decrease expenditure, unproductive employees, etc. The tendency which appears in some farms and directorates, that on the basis of calculation, according to new economic prices, to prove unprofitability of production and the need for dotations from the state budget, is a sign that one should again examine the calculations and find reserves, which can still be found in state agricultural farms.

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The new regulations concerning calculation of state agricultural farms must become a matter of serious study. This will represent an economic-political educational school for Workers' Councils and their Executive Committees in all state farms. This, of course, does not exclude the need to examine economic prices of those industrial raw materials which are used on agricultural farms for the reproduction. But one must bear in mind that the major part of production in products which are produced by the farm (fodder, etc.) and that on this very rational management one can obtain important savings. This, of course, does not mean that the socialist state will not help those farms which are in the first phases of building but these can only be exceptions, and in no way the rule.

Profitability - the condition for progress of co-operatives

The elaboration of these proportions is also very important for the co-operatives. The changeover to financial dealings on the whole, the principle of profitability, etc. enables one to see basic proportions in the elaboration of the economic plan of the co-operative as ordained by the Social Plan. So, for example, the basic demand in this new method of co-operative dealings is to ensure: compensation for invested means, basic wage to co-operative members, social contributions and net profit, representing in fact the concreteness of the basic part of the plan, namely, the revenue of the co-operative and its distribution. The planned income of the co-operative, after deducting compensation for invested means (material expenses, services and amortisation) is distributed to the wages fund, (the basic wage of the co-operative members increased by the level of wages from the part of clear profit) and co-operative accumulation and funds. One must here take into consideration the characteristics of co-operative property, type and the level of development and maturity of the co-operative. But in principle it is the question of applying the above-mentioned proportions.

The question of accumulation, namely the rate of accumulation and funds, is one of the basic questions in the elaboration of plans of co-operatives for 1952. The hitherto analysis of co-operatives which have switched over to the economic account have shown real possibilities of profitability and accumulation. The Social Plan for 1951 provides for 5,085 million dinars as a purchase fund of peasant working co-operatives, i.e., as monetary income of the co-operatives to be used for the production of material and investment, amongst which mechanisation represents an important amount. In order to realise this it is necessary to obtain accumulation. Because of all this the elaboration of calculations on new basis represent the basis for all other analysis, and separately for the profitability according to branches of production and basic working units in co-operatives. In connection with this the appliance of directives concerning calculations in co-operatives, which will be in the next few days given, represent one of the basic tasks of the co-operatives in 1952.

This refers also to agricultural co-operatives of a general type which also deals with co-operative agricultural production and other branches of activity. The development of both main branches, and other "secondary" (local craftsmanship, industry, etc.) can give an important part to the income and accumulation of the co-operative.

(Sd.) DR. ARTUR STARC

(BORBA - 24th January, 1952).

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DELEGATES OF INTERNATIONAL UNION OF SOCIALIST YOUTH ARE IMPRESSED
WITH THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ILLITERACY IN MACEDONIA

(Skoplje, January 23)

The Delegation of the International Union of Socialist Youth, which spent two days in Macedonia touring Skoplje, worksite of the hydro-electric power station at Mavrovo, Tetovo and Gostivar, left this night Skoplje.

Before leaving for Belgrade, in a conversation with the correspondent of Politika they told something about their impressions of Yugoslavia. The Chief of the Delegation Donald Cheswold said: "It seems that many things promised during the Second World War have not been accomplished, but one thing has certainly been achieved for which the people of Yugoslavia fought, and that is the free Macedonia. That which impressed us foreigners most is the enormous struggle against illiteracy conducted here in Macedonia. More than half of the population is illiterate and if the experience from Macedonia would be accepted, I think that the results would be excellent. I regret that this spirit of the struggle against illiteracy does not exist in the world".

He said about the construction of the hydro-electric power station at Mavrovo that in spite of the sabotage of the Cominform countries which have not sent the necessary machinery for the construction of hydro-electric power station, when put into operation in two or three years it will contribute to raise the living standard of our people.

The Hindu Anant Prakas speaking about the solution of the national problem in Macedonia, which excited a strong impression upon him, said: "Equal rights enjoyed by the national minority in Macedonia, sets an example how should the national problem be solved in other countries of the world".

(POLITIKA, 24 January 1952)

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REGULATION ON STABILISATION OF LABOUR FORCE REPEALED

The Government of the FPRY, acting on the proposal of the Council for Public Health and Social Politics, the Council for Commerce, the Minister of Finance of the FPRY and the Central Council of the United Labour Syndicates of Yugoslavia, has issued a regulation repealing the Regulation on Stabilisation of Labour Force and on the Coordination of the Labour Force Plans with the Wages and Guaranteed Supplies Plans. Contracts concluded for labour on the basis of Article 11 of the repealed Regulation remain in force, while labour relations established by those contracts may be cancelled under the provisions of the Regulation on Establishing and Cancelling of Labour Relations. The President of the Council for Commerce is authorized to determine in agreement with the Minister of Finance the conditions under which amounts of money in lieu of food coupons will be deducted from the wages of those people who absent themselves from work as well as those people who themselves produce food articles--in conformity with the criteria set out in the Regulation on Stabilisation of Labour Force.

The Regulation on Stabilisation of Labour Force, which was necessary at the time when questions of labour force in economy had to be solved in an administrative way, has now been repealed for the reason that now it no longer corresponds to the needs of our economy and because it even represents a serious obstacle for the proper regulation of labour relations, since in the new economic conditions social relations have changed, conditions which previously demanded the introduction of such a regulation. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 25th January, 1952)

THE FIRST ANNUAL SAMPLES FAIR WILL BE OPENED IN ZAGREB TODAY
Over 600 exhibitors who are producers and over 1000 commercial enterprises from all over the country are taking part (Zagreb, 24th January)

Tomorrow the first annual samples fair will be opened here. The regular Zagreb Trade Fair has an international character; while the present one has only an internal character at which enterprises from the several republics are exhibiting samples of their products. Since this is the first exhibition of its kind, it will without doubt have its shortcomings but even so it will satisfy to a great extent both the producers of the republic and local industries and the commercial enterprises and buyers. The over 600 enterprises which are exhibiting their products and over 1000 commercial enterprises which will take part as buyers represent a small number compared with the number of producer and commercial enterprises in our country but, considering the fact that all the important industrial enterprises will be represented, we may be satisfied. However, there are a few local enterprises which will take part as exhibitors and also there are a few small-ware enterprises which will take part as buyers.

The largest number of exhibitors are from Serbia and Croatia, while several industrial enterprises from Bosnia and Hercegovina and from Macedonia will also exhibit their products, whereas the number of exhibitors from Slovenia will be smaller than was expected.

The exhibition will last seven days. There is no doubt that on the basis of contracts made at this exhibition much will be done for the promotion of production and trade and that on the basis of experiences precious results will be achieved for the future progress of our economy. (Sgd: "M. B.")

(POLITIKA - 25th January, 1952)

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BUILDING OF A DAM ACROSS LAKE SCUTARI
(Titograd, 24th January)

The "Dunav" Enterprise from Belgrade has begun to build a dam across Lake Scutari in the direction of Virpazar. When this dam is completed, the islets Vranjina and Lesendro will be connected with the mainland and considerable areas of land will be protected from the sea in the Scutari basin where land reclamation work is going on. After the dam has been completed, a railway line will be built across it which will be part of the future Belgrade-Bar Line. Parallel with the railway line there will be built a road which will shorten the connection between Titograd and Bar by 40 kilometres.

Work is now going on on the opening of a quarry and on bringing machinery to the worksite which is a very difficult job because of the bulkiness of the machinery and the poor communication connections. Thus a dredger will have to be broken into two parts in order that it can be transported from Belgrade to Titograd where it will be reassembled.

The enterprise which is doing the work of draining the lake has already built a 9-kilometre-long embankment along the Moraca River. When the embankment is extended by another $4\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres, the Moraca River will flow along the new bed into Lake Scutari. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA -25th January, 1952)

REFUND OF DAILY EXPENSES TO WORKERS AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES

According to the Instructions amending the Instruction of the Minister of Finance of the FPRY on Refund of Daily Transport Expenses to Workers and Office Employees working in economic enterprises, economic associations, state institutions and departments, the refund for daily transport expenses will only be given when the amount of expenses is over 600 dinars a month. Expenses up to 600 dinars monthly are considered to be regular and no refund will be given.

(POLITIKA - 25th January, 1952)

REFUND FOR EXPENSES IN HOTELS AND TOURIST HOMES

According to a decision of the President of the FPRY Cabinet Council for Commerce, in hotels and tourist homes as well as in private boarding houses, there is being introduced for foreign citizens a system of special payment for accommodation.

Foreign citizens employed in departments, institutions and economic enterprises and those who permanently reside in the FPRY and are not employees of foreign representations, are exempt from payment of accommodation fee.

An accommodation fee is charged by application of a percentage of 200 on the price of hotel accommodation services fixed according to the conditions of the market. The Director of the Chief Board for Tourist and Hotel Industry of the FPRY may in cases of separate bigger arrangements reduce the compensation for accommodation to 100 percent instead of 200 percent as stated in the preceding sentence..

Sums of money obtained as compensation for accommodation will be used for the requirements of our tourist industry.

(POLITIKA - 25th January, 1952)

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AMERICAN PROTESTANT NEWSPAPER ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHURCH
AND STATE IN YUGOSLAVIA.

New York 24th. January

The American Protestant newspaper "Christianity and Crisis" has published an article on the relations between church and state in Yugoslavia. In the main the article is concerned with the question of whether it is necessary for the church to take an active part in the life and rehabilitation of the state. Speaking of the relations between church and state, the paper states that these relations are good and that it is a question now of their improvement, and stresses that the Yugoslav government for its part, is doing all it can to solve the remaining problems. Finally, the paper criticises the attitude of the Catholic church abroad and gives as an example the Catholic propaganda in the U.S. concerning the case of Stepinac, which, it says, has done a great deal of damage, and should be amended.

(POLITIKA - 25th. January 1952)

HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES CONFISCATE TINNED FOOD FROM CITIZENS.

Budapest 24th. January.

The Hungarian authorities have begun recently to confiscate tinned goods from all parcels which arrive from abroad addressed to private persons. Recipients of these parcels receive no compensation for the things confiscated. They are taken for the needs of Hungarian troops.

(POLITIKA - 25th. January 1952)

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WILLIAM DOUGLAS ON YUGOSLAVIA

(New York, January 24)

The Justice of U.S. Supreme Court Mr. William Douglas published an article on Yugoslavia in the American journal Reporter showing wide understanding for the present Yugoslavia. The article gives an analysis of the latest history of the Yugoslav peoples, while special attention has been devoted to the period between the Two World Wars. Speaking about the pre-war Yugoslavia Mr. Douglas emphasized that the country was governed by the Great-Serbian clique with King Alexander at its head, while the greater part of the natural wealth which existed in the country belonged to foreigners, who were gaining profits and who bribed the government in order to keep their positions in the country. The article then mentions that in the Parliament up till 1920 there were 58 Communist members, who were not educated in Moscow, but chose Communism as the only way to fight unbearable oppression, to which Yugoslavia was exposed. Pointing out that the Communist Party grew and strengthened in spite of persecution and outlawing, Mr. Douglas says that the Yugoslavs who were in their history often attacked, gave resistance to the attacker and took to the woods, and that this has again been done in 1941 under the leadership of a communist, Marshal Tito. "Under Tito - says the article - they became the most efficient guerilla force in history. When the victory was gained, they were the only efficient political organization in the country". Describing the forms of Soviet pressure Mr. Douglas said that the resistance of Yugoslavs increases with that pressure. The Yugoslavs know - the article emphasizes - that the Soviet leaders represent the greatest danger to-day.

(POLITIKA, 25 January 1952)

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CONTRIBUTIONS, TAXES AND THE SOCIAL PLAN

The state economic enterprises create with their activities in principle social accumulation. The answer to the question of who disposes of the realised social accumulation, gives at the same time the answer as to whether the enterprise is socialist or not. If this enterprise is managed by direct producers or state administration, if the state is dying out or is being transformed into state capitalism led by a bureaucratic caste which seizes for itself the surplus of work of others - in the last line, is exploitation abolished or takes a new form. In our new economic system, as expressed by new economic laws, the state, because of the economic under-development of our country and insufficiently developed productive forces keeps still some functions in economy and in the social life of our country and for this objective collects through the budget only one portion of social accumulation, while the other part remains to enterprises at their free disposal for investment building and distribution amongst the workers' collectives.

The relation between that portion of the social accumulation which goes into the budget, as an instrument of distribution of national revenue, and that part which remains at the free disposal of the enterprises, is established by the Social Plan. The Social Plan prescribes rates of accumulation and social funds as well as average rates of social contribution and taxes on this accumulation and funds.

These basic proportions ensure, together with the other proportions, the realisation of the Social Plan, i.e., the economic development of our country.

In compliance with the Social Plan the needs of the social community are covered by the budget. The instrument for collecting budget revenue is the system of contribution and taxes. This system is new and differs from the hitherto fiscal system because it encompasses only one portion of social accumulation while the other part remains to the enterprises as a material basis for the economic independence of the enterprise.

Because of the fact that individual enterprises in the same sector of economic activities have different organic structure of means, unequal productive forces and therefore also a different effect of work which results in privileged monopolistic positions, greater skill of workers, better organisation of work, more efficient production and different expenses - it is necessary to collect through the fiscal system unjustified earnings of enterprises, and on the other hand to ensure to the workers collective accumulation for greater earnings. This is obtained by introducing a supplementary social contribution for individual branches and enterprises and taxes on extra profit and on the wages fund, besides the established social contribution which are obliged to pay all enterprises of one economic sector at the same proportional rate.

How will the branch of economic activity pay this supplementary social contribution? The one who has a privileged monopolistic position in our country, namely which has a greater structure of productive forces, whose products have a kind of monopoly because of their scarcity are more demanded on the market and who thus come into a more favourable position which ensures the enterprise of higher profits than average.

Turnover tax has the task of regulating the relations of the market: to keep the planned level of prices and planned relation in prices of individual products.

The enterprises can further realise unjustified or justified extra profits. Unjustified - when it is a question of an enterprise which has better technical equipment of means of production. As the means of production are better, so also the realised extra profit

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belongs to the society and not to the workers' collective and because of that is taken away by taxing extra profits. However, when the workers' collective realises extra profit because of the greater skill of workers, thanks to better organisation of work, more efficient production and decrease of expenses, then the extra profit belongs to the workers' collective and serves for the increase of wages. On this justified extra profit the enterprise pays no taxes. The enterprise can, by using the favourable situation of the market or other unforeseen circumstances, increase the prescribed minimum of exploiting capacity and to realise and gain higher wages through the increased wages fund. In this case the enterprise will pay taxes on that portion of the wages fund which is higher than the normal (normative), namely necessary for the realisation of the minimum of exploitation of capacities established by the Social Plan.

The question of investment building is done in a new way. Capital and all other building, namely its financing, where that is possible, in regard to **capability** of the Workers' Councils and Workers' Executive Committees to manage the total surplus of work, is executed on the principle of independent financing: ceded to Workers' Collectives are partly or fully social contributions and taxes, with which, in compliance with the Social Plan they can make investments. In this case the enterprise no longer depends on the budget, neither for its regular activities nor for the increased expenses for increased reproduction.

Until the enterprises fully overcome the instrument of economic management, it will be necessary that the state, in the name of the community, through the budget, executes the distribution of one part of the surplus of work which the enterprise realises and which they pay into the state treasury through contribution and taxes.

From the overcoming of instruments of economic management will depend also the degree of interference of the state in economy, will depend also the full autonomy of the enterprise and management of the total surplus of work which it realises. Therefore it is the duty of all members of workers' collectives to get acquainted with the economy of the enterprise and the economic means of management. This can be best obtained by analysing calculations because they will get acquainted there with the work of individual sections of the enterprise, with the problem of individual products, together with the expenses of the enterprise and individual products, with the profitability of their activities and prosperity of the enterprise itself.

The compulsory payment of social contribution and taxes, the separation of the funds of the enterprise and the creation of the wages fund forces the direct producers to follow continually the work in the enterprise as well as to observe the situation in the markets and to struggle for profitability, because on that depends also their participation in the distribution of the surplus of work. Every member of the workers' collective must be personally stimulated for greater productivity of work, increase of production and consequently for the greater profit of the enterprise, because it is divided according to the invested work of each individual. All the wages are "variable" - they depend on the activities of the enterprise. The state, at the transitory period of strengthening self-management guarantees with only one part the minimum wage. Executing its tasks towards the state by way of state contribution and taxes and separating the compulsory portion in its funds, the workers' collective divides amongst itself the rest of the net profit.

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In our new planning and financial system the independence of economic enterprises, the management of enterprises by workers' collectives is reflected in the fact that they handled the wages fund, means for increased reproduction on the basis of independent financing, fixing alone their prices and the struggle on the market for the greatest success possible - with the compulsory payment of social contributions and taxes, and obligation which we must execute towards the social community, because the means for production, given to their management, belong to the community.

Looking from this angle, the social contribution and taxes which the economic enterprises have to pay, becomes comprehensible, clear and justified in the present state of development of the socialism of our country.

(Sd.) F.K.

(GLAS - 25th January, 1952).

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DISCUSSION OF THE STATE PLAN: ON WHAT THE FULFILLMENT OF THE INVESTMENT PLAN DEPENDS

Economic progress depends on the speed of development of the new productive forces, which means that it depends in the first place on the success of investment of rapid and rational building. As building uses up the greatest part of investment, rational building decides if this portion of the national revenue given to investment has been well used.

The portion of national revenue intended for financing building can be given only in that amount as permitted by the right distribution of national revenue on the one side; and on the other by material balance and possibilities of exploiting the capacities of the building enterprise.

Apparent and real raising of the standard of living

To build outside these limits, outside proportions of the Social Plan, so long as material and building capacities are not ensured, means concretely - to decrease our basic building of the most important economic objects and permit deficits in the goods - monetary balance sheet, it means to take material from funds for building apartment houses, village agricultural construction and objects of co-operative and other social organisations. Such building, at first glance, from the point of view of institution or economic organisation, which has "swallowed them up" seems as if they are raising the standard of living. But if we analyse them from the point of view of the economic whole of the FPRY, if we look at the real consequences of investing outside the proportions, then we will see always the same consequences - greater pressure on goods funds and, which is still more sensitive, disturbs the development of our productive forces, the time limits for completion of already-started investment buildings are prolonged. On the other hand, the increase in national revenue and subsequently the raising of the standard of living is only possible after the completion of the most important economic objectives. Therefore each setting into motion of new objectives because of eventual investments outside the proportions of the Social Plan, means in fact the lowering of the standard.

The interests of the enterprise and community

The Social Plan and basic investment building for 1952 was elaborated in the second half of 1951 by the direct investors themselves, analysed and harmonised in their economic organisations and by the public and federal planning and economic-administrative officers. The very method of elaboration of the draft of the Social Plan is new. The interest of the workers' collectives are ensured in a most democratic way in planning within the framework of interests of economy of the FPRY as a whole. The manner in which the draft of the Social Plan of basic investment building has been elaborated guarantees that it will be realised in time and that no useless building will take place.

The Social Plan has therefore provided for the concentration of financial and material means on building sites of basic capital investment. The capacity of building enterprises will work primarily for them and only after that the remaining free capacities can be used for the rest of building.

Besides objectives which are provided for by the Social Plan, those works in mining and exploitation of forests must be finished, without which the enterprise cannot exploit capacities established by the plan. This same principle will also be applied to other branches, although to a much lesser degree, because in 1952 we must complete in

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the first place the building part of investments on the most important economic building sites and above that **not much more** will be able to be done.

The Workers' Councils, enterprises and Executive Committees should make their plans of investment so that they ensure the completion of the basic investment building which has already been discussed, accented and provided for in the draft of the Social Plan. They will ensure from their own accumulation only that building which is needed absolutely for unhindered production. (Exceptions are mining, exploitation of forests. Miningworks must not stop in order not to lose their capacity in years to come and the construction of forest transport lines should make possible the exploitation of hitherto unapproachable forest regions.) In building works, the necessary upkeep must be provided which is financed from amortisation funds. But under upkeep, they should not execute unnecessary works.

Where particular saving is needed

The material balance shows that in building one must seriously save the more important building materials (iron for concrete, ptracks and their equipment, all kinds of sheet iron, wire and all rolled steel products, timber both sawn and hewn, railway sleepers, timber for the mining industry). Important is also the saving of qualitative cement. Here too great consumption decreases the export of our qualitative cement and thus weakens our foreign payments balance and prevents building where the established strength of the building construction cannot be obtained without qualitative cement. It is necessary to save on water pipes and plumbing materials. There are many cases where attempts were made to add the construction of new waterworks near an important plant although waterworks exist and have been sufficient for decades.

Saving is also necessary in providing non-critical materials and particularly in the case of those commodities which are obtained from the goods funds of mass consumption such as: textiles, footwear, furniture, different goods. The too great spending of these commodities would result in the increase of economic difficulties and this would be reflected also upon those collectives who might "make use" of such procurements.

The basic question: how great will be the profitability of future production

The new method of calculating amortisation demands a well thought-out economy even in connection with the use of basic means as well as the investment upkeep and renovation of these means. The new method provides calculation of amortisation no longer according to average rates of expenses of production but at the level of actively spent means individually in the enterprises. Thus calculated amortisation will be paid into the bank on individual accounts of enterprises. The new method, if we study well, one can say, prevents in advance unnecessary investment building because amortisation will have to be borne by the enterprises themselves. Therefore it is necessary to establish with each investment building how will be amortised the invested means and by how much amortisation will increase the production costs. Each unnecessary and useless investment increases the expenses of future production, increases the selling price of commodities and decreases the standard of living of the buyers, who cannot pay more. Therefore, also the producers, because of unnecessary greater expenses of amortisation have economic difficulties in the enterprises. Too great amortisation might burden the costs of production to such an extent, that the problem might arise concerning the profitability of the enterprise itself.

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The enterprise will finance its basic investment building primarily for means which are created by its own accumulation. If these means should not be sufficient to cover expenses of building as foreseen by the Social Plan, then a greater amount of accumulation will be left to the enterprise and it will be freed in a corresponding amount from social contributions and even taxes, and only when this is not sufficient the enterprises will get dotations from the budget. nt

One should study thoroughly what should be invested, besides investment from the Social Plan, how will be realised the necessary financial means and real control, how financial and material means are spent, in order that the amortisation which will burden the expenses of future production should be as small as possible.

(Sd.) ENGINEER JOZE VALENTINCIC

(BORBA - 23rd January, 1952).

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PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), February 8th, 1952

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This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMI, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "B". Identical or quite similar headlines and articles are mentioned or translated only from one paper, and all translations are summarized, unless stated otherwise.

- Foreign representatives express their sympathy to Gen. Winterton for British King's death (Lb)
- A 21 gun salute today at noon for Queen Elizabeth II's ascension to throne (Lb)

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A thankless task (editorial by Branko Babič)

The arguments used by the Slovene Democratic Union (Demokracija) and the Slovene Christian Democrats (Katoliški Glas) in rejecting our appeal for collaboration among all Slovenes are very poor and unconvincing. They mask their private interests and their dependence on the West's anti-Yugoslav circles under the cover of a fight against Communism and of "political independence", and go on filling column after column in their endeavour to prove that their arguments are right. A thankless task, indeed.

We again stress the need for unity of all Triestine Slovenes in the struggle for their national rights. We neither offer ourselves to anybody, nor beg anyone to join us when we appeal to all Slovenes for a united action for our national rights. We are only doing our duty when we indicate the only possible way to achieve concrete results. The enemies of our nation are those who enjoy and benefit from our division. A united action of the Triestine Slovenes in support of their national rights does not mean renouncing the political independence of the single groups. We have never thought such a thing and were never ready to renounce our political independence. Still, we believe that the problem of national equality, of language, of our schools, and of our cultural rights, are common to all of us and that on such concrete demands we could fight united without losing the political independence of the single groups. It is an indisputable fact that only through a united fight can we obtain results.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, February 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- A silent and mourning capital greets Queen Elizabeth upon her arrival - Brief ceremony at airport - Mute homage of the crowds - Funeral fixed for Friday the 15th - Today Queen will take constitutional oath - Official coronation next year - Premier's commemorative broadcast (Fa)
- Italian Chamber approves admission of Greece and Turkey to NATO - Only extreme left against - De Gasperi affirms Italy's sincere friendship towards the two countries - Accusation of Government that it intends to create a Rome-Belgrade-Athens axis refuted - Atlantic Pact gives maximum guarantees (Fa)
- For time being no mention of postponement of Lisbon conference (Fa)
- Acheson will represent Truman at funeral of King George VI (Fa)
- Italian State employees' pensions to be increased by 6 percent (Fa)
- Britain sceptical about a Balkan agreement - Foreign Office against constitution of bloc between Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy (Fa)
- Bonn Parliament opens debate on rearmament - Chancellor insists on admission to Atlantic Pact - "Democratic liberty must be reinstituted in the Saar" - No ultimatum to West in Adenauer's two requests (Fa)
- Improvements for work invalids in proposed new (Italian) law (Fa)
- At Panmunjom show of good will continues, but negotiations on recommendations to governments bogged down - Intense Allied air activity (Fa)

- Petrol cargo explodes in Marghera (Venice) port causing 35 millions damage (Fa)
- Armed road holdup near San Donà - Nine million lire booty (Fa)
- Pope's condolence to Queen Elizabeth (Fb)
- British commercial planes again land at Cairo (Fb)
- American industry adjusts itself to rearmament - "Double use" factories for needs of peace and war (article)
- Proposal for traffic regulations in Piazza Goldoni - Dangerous pedestrian crossings (Lb)

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Problems of Triestine life discussed by Mayor in Rome - Tobacco Factory, railways, seamen - Mr. Unger's farewell visit to Mayor Bartoli (La)

The Mayor returned yesterday from Rome where he intervened in various pending matters.

He conferred with Finance Minister Vanoni who assured him of his interest in a satisfactory solution of the tobacco workers' agitation. Final decisions on this will be taken when the ATI's manager, Dott. Cova, at present on sick leave, returns to Rome.

The Mayor discussed our railway problems with the Minister for Transportation Malvestiti, and the problem of speeding up the work of land reclamation at Noghore with Minister Fanfani. Minister Cappa was asked to support the demand of our seamen for a higher quota of local seamen in ships crews, and to hasten the inquiry on the causes of the capsizing of the M/S "P.R. Gambini" built by Julian refugee shipowners.

The Hon. Andreotti, Under-secretary to the Presidency, promised his support for the "International Congress of Music Critics and Musicians" which will be held in Trieste under the patronage of the Comune and the University.

Mayor Bartoli was also received by Taviani with whom he discussed some problems regarding the property of refugees residing in Trieste, and handed to Brusasca a report on the work done by Trieste for the flood victims.

Yesterday afternoon the Mayor received the farewell visit of Mr. Unger, US Polad in Trieste. Bartoli thanked Mr. Unger for all he has done for our city and expressed his best wishes for success at his new appointment.

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Today a 21 gun salute for accession to throne of Elizabeth II - Mourning for death of King George VI (Lb) (full)

The British units stationed in our city have honoured King George VI with a 56 gun salute fired by the 1st Bn. the Northamptonshire Regiment in the Via Rossetti barracks at noon yesterday. As a sign of mourning flags will continue to be flown at half mast from all Allied buildings, public and diplomatic offices. British officers are now wearing a black band on their arms, while British civilian officials wear black neck-ties. Meanwhile all entertainments and performances in British military clubs are suspended.

A memorial service for the King will be held on Sunday morning at 10.30 in the Garrison Church in Via S. Michele, while a solemn official commemoration will be held on the day of the funeral.

Yesterday many city authorities and foreign diplomatic representatives called on Gen. Winterton to express their sympathy. The British Commander was called on by the Prefect, Dr. Palutan; the Swiss Consul, Dr. Albertini; the Chief of the Greek representation, Mr. Papadopoulos; the Austrian commercial delegate, Count Paces; the representative of the Yugoslav Mission, Dr. Sordjak; and an officer representing the Yugoslav Command in Zone B.

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Messages of condolence were sent to Gen. Winterton by local bodies and associations, among them the Administrative Police, the Association of War Wounded, the Industrialists' Association, the Banca d'Italia, the CIDA, the "Columbus" Association, our newspaper, the French diplomatic representative, the Assistance Committee for Roumanian refugees.

At AMG's headquarters in Via del Teatro Romano an album is available in which all those who wish to express their condolence and sympathy with the British people may enter their signature.

Contemporaneously with the ceremonies which will take place in London today, the British artillery will greet the new Queen with a 21 gun salute fired at noon today in the barracks of Via Rossetti.

Within the above article an inset states: In Memory of H.M. King George VI, today February 8th 1952, an album will be available at the HQ of the Allied Military Government in Via del Teatro Romano for all those who desire to record their signatures. (+ An identical announcement is published by all dailies, except the "Liberischi".)

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An interesting debate at the CdL about "unity" of labour unions - Tobacco Factory in full operation today - Pension in maritime circles increased (La)

The general assembly of the SELAD workers held yesterday at the CdL had a particular significance for the labour organisations of our city. In fact, Mr. Radich, secretary to the SU, stressed the importance of unity in labour union actions. Thus this communist exponent sharply criticized the "exclusive" activity of the CdL in dealing with the question of the transformation of the Work Relief Division without desiring any assistance from the SU. In his opinion AMG was thus able to save each half year 85 million lire of the funds for unemployment. After pointing out that Order No. 197, setting up the SELAD, sanctions "the suppression of the labour contract, the debasement of workers to aided persons", Radich concluded his speech by saying that in spite of the "impudent tone" of the CdL weekly, "Il Lavoro", the SU are willing to collaborate with the CdL in order to protect the SELAD workers.

His arguments were refuted by the secretary to the CdL, Pinguentini. He proved that the organ of the SU, "Unità Operaia" had been the first to accuse the leaders of the CdL of being "the favorites of AMG" and of helping the Anglo-Americans to "realize their plans of colonial oppression". The truth is that the CdL has refuted these accusations with facts, since it obtained for the SELAD workers a daily allowance from 200 to a maximum of 400 lire, insurance against sickness and old age, etc. Furthermore, it is to the credit of the CdL that within the next few days several employees will be directly employed by AMG. If the labour unions had intervened about the hiring of workers by the SELAD and the dispositions of the Italian law No. 264 had been applied, the men would have earned only 600 lire a day.

As to the problem of unity among the labour organisations, Mr. Pinguentini declared that when there are no substantial divergencies a collaboration between the CdL and the SU might always be possible.

As for the agitation at the San Luigi yard of the SELAD, the strike continued yesterday. A delegation of workers was received by Prefect Palutan and Mayor Bartolli. Subsequently the workers' representatives obtained from Mr. Monici the withdrawal of the disciplinary measures which caused their abstention from work.

The Tobacco Factory has resumed its normal activity. The inquiry commission is continuing its investigation.

Agitation among seamen is on the increase. According to a communique of the Trieste Seamen's Association, FEGEMARE, the latter has decided to call for a general agitation beginning on February 4th. Its secretary declared that this measure has been provoked by the fact that in spite of all promises the bill for augmenting the seamen's pensions has not yet been submitted to the Council of Ministers.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing pro-FIT, February 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Do Gasperi analyzes West's defence - Italy and Franco-German antagonism. (Fa)
- While Maher Pasha orders terrorists' round-up, London sends energetic protest to Cairo - British Government considers Egyptian Government responsible for Jan. 26 riots and reserves right to demand reparations. (Fa)
- Yugoslav Government's agrarian policy - Facilitations for cooperatives. (Fa)
- American protectionism bars typical European products - Prospects for Italy's exports to USA. (Fa)
- Tortured Trieste (+ editorial by-line ridiculing recent proposal of the Republican Party's organ, "Emancipazione", to change the denomination of the FIT into TOT, see PS 173, page 10)

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Sabotage of Trieste's economy (editorial)

In a meek reply to our editorial "Facts and evidence", "Giornale di Trieste" says: "Certain people seem to think that the 'Italcementi', the 'Saffa', the ATI, etc. have erected plants in Trieste for the sole purpose of preventing Triestine and foreign capital from doing so".

Yes, gentlemen, that is exactly what we think. The "Italcementi", which invests in Trieste several hundred million lire without demanding government subsidies, does so not because it needs another plant but in order to bar the way to possible competition. As a precautionary measure it had accepted the authors of the original project as partners, and is now building at the slowest possible pace, while continuing to supply Trieste with cement from its plants in Italy. Its local production will probably begin when our housing problem has already been solved. Yet, prompt action on the part of this company a few years ago would not only have met a large unsatisfied local need, but in addition offered the chance of a good-sized export trade.

The "Saffa" plant also, now at last under construction, makes desperately slow progress.

Particularly instructive is the story of the local tobacco sorting plant. The explanation given by vice-president Baxalis did not really clear up the background of this case. It may be that the high cost of manpower in Trieste, combined with economic and technical risks, had something to do with the withdrawal of the American Tobacco Co., but another very strong reason seems to have been the obligation imposed on the Company to sell its entire Trieste output in distant markets. How can this amazing imposition be justified except by a desire to please at all costs the Italian Monopoly? And why should not the population of Trieste also be allowed to consume part of the locally processed tobacco? The Italian Monopoly, states the abovementioned daily, sells exclusively in the Italian domestic market. That is exactly what we object to. Why should not a factory in Trieste serve good customers abroad, such as Switzerland, Austria, and France, as well?

The assertion that Rome did not in any way prohibit the plan is more than naive. The whole agreement of March 9th 1948 is one comprehensive prohibition.

A comment on the Austrian "Solo" Company's plan for the creation of a match factory in Trieste says that it would have been unjustifiable to grant this company's demand for a subsidy of several hundred million lire, as this would have been tantamount to using American relief funds granted to Trieste for the financing of "private speculations".

If these supercritical moralists were gifted with better memories, they might have remembered that the ERP fund destined for Trieste has been largely used to provide Italian shippers with cheap long-term loans, and to finance small local industries to a total extent of 20 billion lire. Are not all these beneficiaries also strictly "private"?

No one denies that the industrial zone of Zaule is developing. What we do contend, however, is that this development would be much more rapid and effective if the hands of the agencies charged with its conduct were not tied by certain "directives". The Industrial Port Authority and the Center for Trieste's Economic Development were instituted to serve the interests of Trieste. Instead of which their representatives, when recently visiting America, declared publicly that they regarded themselves as members of the Italian Delegation and that they were serving the interests of a well-defined capitalism. We take note of this interesting statement.

Another remark also requires a word of comment. Until 1720 Trieste numbered 10,000 inhabitants and the creation of industries did not become a matter of topical interest until the end of the 19th century. It is absurd, therefore, to speak of a "six centuries old" project for an industrial zone. Austria concerned herself with this problem during the last ten years of her regime, Italy followed in Austria's tracks, but achieved comparatively little, and only the Allied Military Government with its Work Relief Division carried out the project which under the preceding regimes, for different reasons, had remained in its initial stage.

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MESSAGGERO VENEZO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital.right-wing, Febr, 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Churchill's broadcast to the Nation (Fa)
- Lisbon Atlantic conference postponed for four days because of King George's death - Compromise may be reached at OEEC today in reconfirming principle of trade liberalisation - Note of Bey of Tunis discussed between French Resident-General and Schuman (Fa)
- Situation in Egypt still uncertain - Wafdists make conditions for their support to Maher Pasha (Fa)
- Persian journalist killed in Teheran (F b)
- Mr. Leonard Unger takes leave of Mayor (Lb)

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"The only solution" (editorial)

The "Unita" is again sounding the alarm about Trieste's future. According to the Triestine communists the "infamous barter" is about to be completed as a preliminary step to military agreements between Italy and Yugoslavia. The first sweet pill was allegedly the Italo-Yugoslav agreement for frontier modifications around Gorizia, while the second, rather bitter pill will be an agreement for Trieste itself.

We have always stressed the necessity for solving the Trieste problem first. This solution can only be an enactment of the tripartite note of March 1948. This is the Italian solution for the problem. The "Unita" holds that the only possible solution would be the real constitution of the FTT. That is the Russian thesis for a solution.

Between ourselves and the Communists attitude there is only one similarity: we both stick to our guns.

The absurdity lies in the fact that the Communists hold that their point of view is shared by "all Triestines". With the same right we ask the Communists why do they not want to adopt the Italian standpoint, which is the strict application of the tripartite note. This solution, too, would ensure the withdrawal of the Anglo-American troops from Trieste, the re-union of both zones and, ultimately, the resumption of normal life in Trieste, as in Venice, Genoa and Naples.

Why, then, do not the peace-loving Communists support our action and intervene with Russia and the Cominform in order to win Moscow's adhesion to the tripartite note, without necessitating Tito's consent? This would be the only possible and definite solution of the Trieste problem, and not the one sponsored by the Communists with the connivance of the Independentists and the Slav nationalists.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, Febr. 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Former census-takers still wait - When will withheld part of salary be paid them? (La)
- Gather in Piazza Garibaldi at 10 A.M. next Sunday to go to cemetery for commemoration of victims of 1902 agitations (La)

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The Moscow conference and Triestine traffic (editorial by Umberto Sajovitz)

Taking the reduction of the trade between the Soviet Union and Western Europe at one fifth of the pre-war level as a starting point for his article entitled "Trieste, East and West", Mario Polla wrote in the "Messaggero Veneto" that the USA is not to blame for this progressive decline in commercial relations between the two blocs, because the Marshall Plan and other USA measures are intended to develop and strengthen the East-West traffic, while Russia, aiming at autarchy, would reject any proposal for a revival of this trade. From this the writer concludes that Russia today seems to him unwilling to make an exception "in favour of Trieste, however dependent Trieste may be on international traffic, although he may be mistaken".

Far from reverting to a polemic in this matter, we would appreciate it if Polla would furnish proof in support of his thesis, because we do not feel inclined to take for granted the American good will to favour traffic between West and East. Meanwhile this is what we know about this subject:

In inaugurating the MSA activity led by him, Harriman announced at the end of last year that a reduction in international trade is planned for so-called "strategic" reasons. He had a list published of 300 articles whose exportation to the eastern bloc is prohibited to all countries which receive economic help from the USA. A warning is attached to the list threatening the unconditional suppression of any American aid, in case of non-compliance. This has already been put into effect towards Iran, India, and some other countries.

In this connection the British journalist Gordon Schaffer writes in the review "New Central European Observer": "I think that Great Britain has reached a phase in her post-war history where the existence of her population and the only possibility of avoiding an economic catastrophe depends on our capacity to rebuild the bridge of East-West friendship."

The prominent American newspaper, the "Christian Science Monitor", wrote on January 7th: "All European allies of the USA suffered economic damage from the blockade imposed on the East-West traffic after the war. One of the first consequences is their economic dependence on American aid. If these restrictions were abandoned and free exchange of products of European industry for raw materials from the East were restored, Western Europe could indubitably and quickly become again independent from American aid".

As to the Soviet readiness to restore commercial relations with the West, an impressive step in this direction is the international economic conference to be held in Moscow. If revival of her traffic with the West is convenient to Russia, as "Giornale di Trieste" wrote on November 22nd, then why not try to accept this initiative to the evident advantage of both parties, as Polla says? The worst that could happen to the West would be to prove that the Soviet assertions are mere propaganda.

Trieste, in our opinion, should not only aim at a full success of the Moscow conference, but also participate in it in the interest of its own traditional traffic.

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The problem of communal workers in a letter to the City Board (La)

The workers of the Trieste Commune held a meeting on February 6th at which a motion was carried deploring the lack of sensibility of the Mayor and the City Board, which have not fulfilled their promises with regard to the modifications of the permanent employees' rolls and wages.

This motion demands that these reforms be carried out within February and that the forthcoming wage increase to Italian public employees be promptly extended also to the Commune's workers. The motion concludes with the demand for an intervention at AMI in order to have the new pensions regulations approved and that rents be not increased.

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Hammer-blows - They return (editorial by-line)

The well informed "Corriere di Trieste" reports that many refugees are returning to Yugoslavia where they are being treated fairly. This may be true, since those who fled from Yugoslavia were enemies of the people, collaborators with Fascists and Germans, white-guards of Rupnik, Pavlicio, Nedic, or big capitalists, all of whom received a good training in sabotage, subversive actions, espionage, in the various DP camps under British and American protection. There is nothing strange that such persons are well treated, while the Yugoslav people, the workers, the partisans, continue to be persecuted in the name of a "Socialist democracy".

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, February 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Elizabeth II proclaimed Queen - Gun salves salute the new Sovereign - Oath of Fidelity before the Privy Council - Today Philip will be proclaimed Prince Consort - After 50 years the British again sing "God save the Queen" - In afternoon Queen leaves for Sandringham (Fa)
- Ex-King Edward departs for London - Duchess of Windsor remains in New York (Fa)
- another step forward at Pannunjom - Red proposal for Far East conference accepted (Fa)

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- De Gasperi's preparations for Lisbon conference (Fa)
- Did Ambassador Zarubin order the Katyn massacre of the Poles in 1940?
(+ citing from statement by an eyewitness before US Congress committee)
(Fa)
- "Revelations" of a scientist - 100 Russian atom bombs against 1,000 American ones (Fa)
- Too many unsolved burglaries cause concern - Private watchmen in stores -
The few miscreants recently given up to justice were caught by citizenry -
What are the Police doing? (La)
- Work at Tobacco Factory resumed - A few women workers still receiving medical treatment (La)
- In mourning for King George, AMG Auditorium remains closed until the 15th (Lb)

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A more than necessary addition to an ECA publication (La)

This article gives a long criticism of the ECA administration which issued a pamphlet illustrating what this administration did for Trieste's recovery but in which it completely failed to even mention Italy's great sacrifices consisting of the allocation of over 70 billion lire since 1945, without which Trieste's recovery after the war would have been impossible despite all that the ECA did (+ see also PS 172, page 11).

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Trieste and the Northern ports (La)

The Italian press of our city has very often called attention to the dangerous competition to the traffic of Trieste by the Northern ports, the more so as the commercial exchange with our hinterland beyond the "iron curtain" is steadily decreasing. In this connection the financial trade paper "Il Globo" published the following lines:

"While the solution of the political problem of Trieste drags on endlessly because of its international entanglements, substantial threats are arising to the detriment of Triestine trade, particularly from the Northern ports. Trieste has recourse to various devices against this danger such as special transit tariffs, improvement of the port equipment, etc. But, in any event, our trade figures are not encouraging. In December there was a decrease of about 30% in arrivals. The weekly mouthpiece of the federation of directors of business firms draws the attention of those responsible for our national policy to the disastrous effects of all these compromises and delays in the Trieste question. The Trieste problem is not only an ethnic and spiritual one, but seriously affects our economic life. To lessen or to weaken the economic function of Trieste is also to weaken the commercial function of Italy in regard to its commercial relations with Trieste's hinterland."

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DEMOKRACIJA - Slovene (anti-Communist) weekly, February 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Great Britain's economic difficulties - Conservatives inherited from Labourites not only burden of foreign policy but also bad economic situation which they will solve with America's help and reduction of expenditures

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- Today's Communist traitors are yesterday's national heroes
- British King dies
- Italy's deficit
- Is emigration the West's ally? - Decisions on this matter will be lasting and unalterable in this lies democratic world's strength
- Europe's unity a barrier against Soviet aggression
- American economic aid to five European countries
- Why do they not open kindergartens for our children living in city? - Because they want to suppress Slovenes in the center of the city

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Our unity (editorial)

We support any policy which, safeguarding the political independence of any group, aims at improving the well-being of the Slovenes, but past experience teaches us that we cannot trust the Titoists to observe this general rule since they completely disregard everything that does not suit them and want to dictate to everyone who joins them in any manner. We shall continue to fight for unity on such lines and will collaborate with all who follow this principle: let the Communists dissolve their agencies here and they will see how quickly the Slovenes find a common platform for their national struggle.

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Falsereasoning of the Social-Communists in Trieste (La)

The recent debate between the Communists and the Social-Democrats was a disappointment to all since nothing new was said except the nice title bestowed by Lonza on Trieste and Triestine wives and girls (mistresses and prostitutes) whose fate would be changed by the return of Trieste to Italy (where prostitution is an unknown phenomenon, especially in Naples, Leghorn, Milan, Rome - + meant ironically).

Prof. Lonza supported his party's idea of a plebiscite in which Slovenes and Tito-Communists should both join, while Vidali demanded the withdrawal of all troops, the appointment of a Governor, and then, perhaps, the plebiscite.

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The Curtain is lifted (La)

The rumours about Don Cvetko's removal from the Salesian church at San Giacomo, where he was the only Slovene priest for a large Slovene congregation, proved to be correct. His removal was due to the fact that he refused to go abroad with forged documents and for this reason was suspended by the ecclesiastical authorities, including the Bishop himself. Another dismissal of an old Slovene priest is also expected: we shall continue to defend every Slovene, even priests, because the Catholic weekly (Katoliški Glas), remembering what happened to its predecessor "Todon", cannot do it. Similar injustices must no longer occur. The Curtain is lifted.

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- Increased workers' influence on Government administration - Before institution of "producers' councils" at Popular Committees in Yugoslavia - Kardelj explained significance of these councils in fight against bureaucracy (Fa)
- Italy gave notice of cancellation of peace treaty obligations towards Soviet Union - In note announcing this decision mention is made that Italy "will adjust fulfilment of her peace treaty obligations to Russia's attitude" on Italy's admission to the United Nations - Surprise in political circles - Question of American aid to Italy (Fa)
- *Are negotiations between Egypt and Great Britain about to be resumed? - Egyptian representative coming to King George's funeral will presumably prepare ground for them (Fa)
- Intention of preparatory London conference (+ before Lisbon meeting) is to eliminate opposition towards Germany - Still uncertain whether Adenauer will be invited to participate (Fa)
- Workers' adverse economic situation can only be improved through determined struggle of all workers against Trieste's economic dependence on Italy - Ever less work at shipyards while completed ships depart for Italy with predominantly Italian crews (La)
- Bogus prince, general, industrialist and what not, tried in vain to swindle local businessmen (La)
- How will the 1½ billion lire assigned to housing be distributed? (La)
- Trieste always lived from its hinterland (article)

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Five years of peace treaty violations (editorial)

In recalling the signing of the peace treaty with Italy on February 10th 1947, we again want to stress that the Yugoslav Government declared at that time that Yugoslavia would never renounce her national territory and that she would not recognize any change of national frontiers after the signing of the peace treaty. Although the peace treaty signed by Italy was not satisfactory to us, it nevertheless gave certain rights to the Slovenes in Italy and, through the creation of the FTT, gave them full equal rights in this territory.

In practice, however, Italy never respected her commitments. She openly violated all the provisions (Art. 15, 16, 17) of the peace treaty regarding the rights of the Slovenes in Italy (no equal rights, schools, indemnity for damage caused by Fascism, prosecution of sympathizers with and combatants for the Allied cause; constitution of neo-Fascist organizations). As for the clauses regarding the FTT, Italy did adopt some new laws and decrees admitting the loss of her sovereignty in the FTT, but soon changed her mind, prevented the appointment of a Governor, forced the issue of the Tripartite Declaration, resumed her imperialistic anti-Yugoslav policy, and interfered in the internal affairs of this territory.

In this Italy was helped, and is still being helped, by the Anglo-Americans whose duty should be to administer Zone A on behalf of the Security Council. Now, five years after the Peace Treaty was signed, the situation is such that practically every single clause of the treaty concerning the FTT had been violated.

Art. 21 of this treaty was violated by Italy's interference in our internal affairs (Financial agreements of March and April 1948, Rome's appointment of the Zone's President as its Prefect). Italy did not supply, besides Zone A, also Zone B with foreign and local currency, as provided by Annex VII to the treaty. Slovenes in the FTT are not even granted the basic human rights enumerated in the UN Charter and included in the peace treaty. Annex VII, whose clauses are undoubtedly enforceable according to Art. 21, and Annex VI, are entirely disregarded and violated, just like Art. 3 of Annex VIII which provides for the exclusive use of part of the free port by Yugoslav ships, and Annex X according to which all property of the Italian state, communes, of public institutions and societies, should become the property of the FTT, while Italy should return all ships which on September 3rd 1943 belonged to persons residing in the FTT.

Confronted with all these violations, we are justified in demanding that all clauses of the peace treaty be enforced as soon as possible, and that Slovenes in Italy and in the FTT, together with all the Triestines, be indemnified for all the damage caused by the violations of the peace treaty. The first step in this direction is to prohibit any revisionistic manifestation by those who in Trieste represent the old Fascist and imperialistic greediness and who have caused us so much injustice, bloodshed, and damage.

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Railway conferences (Ib) (full)

From March 19th to 22nd a general conference of the "Seehafenverkehrsband", the league which regulates relations between the Northern ports and Trieste, will be held.

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At this important conference the railway experts of the following countries will participate: Trieste, Yugoslavia, Italy, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the DCSAG.

A similar conference will be held in Rome from the 18th to the 20th of this month at which railway traffic between Trieste and Austria will be discussed. The conference will be attended by delegates of the Austrian and Yugoslav state railways, as well as Trieste's representatives. The Triestine delegation will be composed of Col. Pannol, Chief of AMG's Transport Department, Dr. Sardo, Chief of the Traffic Office, and Mr. Zineri.

At this conference especially the new direct tariff Trieste-overseas countries-Austria will be discussed. This new tariff will be necessary in view of the forthcoming changes and reforms in the Italian and Austrian tariff rates.

During the last part of January a conference took place in Prague of Czechoslovakian, Hungarian, Italian, Triestine, and Austrian representatives of the state railways. They discussed some changes in the tariffs which have remained the same for two years, but as they did not know the new Italian tariffs, they only stressed the need for reform.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, February 10th, 1952

Prominent article: Energetic protest against vote on Italy's admission to the United Nations - Italy does not consider herself tied any longer to obligations of the "Diktat" with regard to Russia - Note consigned by Under-secretary Taviani to Ambassador Kostylev - First official comments from Washington - Italy's action fully justified.

Articles and reports:

- His most humble "friends" keep watch over King George's body - In peaceful Sandringham sorrow does not know a "protocol" - Tomorrow Royal family will accompany King's body to London - Court mourning lasting until end of May announced by Elizabeth (Pa)
- German reactions to Schuman's declarations - Bonn's entire policy compromised by French attitude (Pa)
- Bonn Government's demands - Paris disagrees on five points (Pa)
- London preparations for arrival of foreign heads of state (Pa)
- VG Socialist Party's homage to the dead of the 1902 riots (Lb)
- For the constitution of a Triestine repertory company (+ speaking stage) (Lb)
- News vendors oppose too high fees for their stands (Lb)
- CIL demands extension to our zone of law on sickness insurance for house servants (Lb)

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On 5th anniversary of the Italian Peace Treaty - Messages sent to Rome (La)

Today, on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Italian Peace Treaty, the Triestine section of the Italian Republican Party sent to the President of the Italian Republic, the Presidents of Senate and Parliament, the Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the following message:

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"Recalling the glorious Irredentist traditions of the Triestine republican movement and the principles of Giuseppe Mazzini, we state that there will be no justice for the Italian people until the ill-fated Peace Treaty, which was imposed on our nation by force, is replaced by a really peaceful agreement whereby all our rights and the lands taken from us are restored to us. We demand the Italian Government to urgently begin the political action necessary for a revision of the territorial clauses of the Peace Treaty, and stress that the return of the two zones of the FTT, as a logical consequence of the Tripartite note of March 20th 1948, should represent the first valid step for eliminating the "Diktat" and effectively recognizing Italy's contribution to the defence of Western civilisation."

The exiles from Umago, residing in our city, will hold a meeting today during which the fifth anniversary of the Peace Treaty will be commemorated by the secretary of the Istrian CLN.

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With the usual assistance of the Italian government the Comune proposes a huge building program for 1952 - Two billions for 750 flats (La)

At the meeting of the City's Economic Committee, which took place last Thursday, Mayor Bartoli called AMG's attention to the vast building program which was agreed upon between the Comune and the Autonomous Institute for Popular Houses.

In view of the considerable funds allocated by the Italian government for this purpose (one and a half billion lire) several meetings have been held recently which were attended by the Mayor; the Deputy-Mayor; the chairman of the IACP, ing. Machlig; and some experts from both administrations. It must, however, be pointed out that the conclusions arrived at do not tally with the intentions of AMG. The latter seems to have the intention to allocate the major part of these funds to private enterprise, limiting its contributions to the building of popular flats only to the houses which the IACP is about to erect at Grotta. The remainder AMG wishes to utilize according to the dispositions of the "Aldisio Bill" itself, furthermore in conformity with the "Enlarged Aldisio Bill" and for loans of 40% to private builders.

The project of the Comune differs substantially from the former. Since AMG has earmarked about a third of the allocations for cheap housing, the Comune proposes that at least another half a billion lire be added to the remaining one billion lire for the second half of 1952. In view of the fact that the Italian government has granted triple that amount as its contribution for the first half-year only, there should be no difficulty in obtaining this additional grant.

According to the Comune's program for 1952 there should be a sum of two billion lire available for building purposes. Out of this 500 millions would be allotted to cheap housing, as established by AMG, while with the remaining one and a half billions the communal program could be carried out. The latter provides for the construction of 750 popular flats, consisting of two or three rooms and a kitchen, to be allotted to large families. Each flat would cost two million lire.

These new houses should be built in four different districts of Trieste, namely: 1) 180 new flats at Grotta; 2) 250 at San Sabba on the area overlooking the Valmaura square; 3) 250 in the neighborhood of the Villa Sartorio and near the race-track; 4) 70 or 80 at Barcola.

The very serious lack of cheap housing in our city was taken into consideration when this momentous program was approved. It suffices to remember that at least four thousand families have made applications to the IACP in order to obtain a flat out of the 250 new ones built in the Grotta and Ponziana districts.

The Mayor pointed out that this does not mean that the Commune is against the "Aldisio Bill". The Commune abstained from allocating new funds for the realisation of the Aldisio Bill, because up until now less than half of the 640 millions allocated last year for this purpose have been used. Thus there is a remainder of 350 million lire, which will suffice to cover all expenditures of the Aldisio Bill during the current half year.

The City Board firmly opposes the granting of loans of 40% to private builders, since the results obtained show an anti-social effect. Experience has shown that the apartments built with the aid of these grants were let at a rent quite prohibitive to our population. Only Allied officials and military personnel are in a position to take advantage of these housing offers.

The proposals of the Commune have been submitted to the competent departments of AMG. The latter has assured that they would be duly examined. We hope that all the obstacles in the way of a vast and rational building program will be overcome without any further delay.

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Results of inquiry at the Tobacco Factory (La)

Work at the Tobacco Factory proceeded regularly yesterday. No trouble and no new cases of asphyxiation were registered. Meanwhile the inquiry commission, composed of Prof. Costa, Ing. Ivo Schiavon, and Prof. Amleto Loro, submitted to AMG, and for information to the Zone Presidency, a detailed report, the main points of which can be summed up as follows:

1) All (remaining) tobacco is free of toxic substances extraneous to the natural composition of the raw material; 2) the air-conditioning and heating installations cannot be considered as a probable cause for the trouble which occurred; 3) during the processing of another supply of tobacco (Prilep) no inconveniences were registered; 4) during the processing of the old stocks of tobacco (Voles) there were numerous new cases of slight asphyxiation; 5) the symptoms noticed in the latter cases should be attributed to an acute intoxication, and in this connection a detailed and definite report will be submitted in a few days.

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Sport Palace in Trieste - Work begun at expense of the APT (+ Trieste Boxing Association) President - CONI's approval - Services and grandstands will be ready by end of the month (Lb)

The general secretary of the FPI (+ Italian Boxing Federation) who came to Trieste in order to participate in the recent provincial boxing matches, stated that the CONI finally has decided to transform a Fair pavilion into a Sports Palace, in which boxing matches, basketball games, hockey and skating events could be held. The architect, who already has completed the necessary plans, will depart for Rome in order to discuss the matter. The president of the local boxing association stated that since no orders have been given by the CONI (Italian Olympic Committee) for preparations in view of the imminent competitions, he himself financed the construction of the most needed installations and dressing rooms, which have been already planned by the CONI, and for which he will likely obtain reimbursement.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FTT, February 10th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- German unity and European unity (by Erich Ollenhauer, Vice-president of the West German Social-democratic Party)
- Americans accept on principle proposal to negotiate with China's representatives - Washington's about-face towards Peking? - Nevertheless it is emphasized in American Capital that this concession does not imply recognition of Mao's regime - Point of departure for general settlement in Asia (Fa)
- Allied acceptance of Communist proposal severely criticised by South Koreans (Fa)
- Electoral developments in USA - Taft's double defeat - Demonstration for Ike in Madison Square Garden (Fa)
- Spanish protests against Truman's statement (Fb)
- Wave of arrests in Argentine (Fb)
- Egyptian Government in fight against Communists (Fb)
- Rearmament discussions in Tokio (Fb)
- Airplanes for Europe to be built in Africa? (Fb)
- Gronchi will represent President Einaudi at King's funeral (Fb)
- No one thinks of repairing City's sidewalks - Pedestrians risk their necks (La)

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AMG should take steps to safeguard Triestine property in ceded areas
(editorial)

A few weeks ago we took up the matter of Triestine property in the formerly Italian areas ceded to Yugoslavia. The CLN of Istria has since joined this campaign, probably coerced by insistent complaints from a good many of its members who long ago were, by all sorts of promises, induced to leave their homesteads and now find themselves in the most squalid distress.

Requests addressed to Rome for a speedy liquidation were answered in a way which left no doubt that the Italian government, adopting the viewpoint expressed by Belgrade, judges the residents of Trieste as of "yet undefined citizenship". As a matter of fact, Belgrade has refused to discuss the subject with the Italian delegation, as far as the property of Triestines is concerned, obviously for the reason that the residents of Zone A have by a UN mandate been entrusted to the care of the Anglo-American authorities. A citizen of this zone, when travelling abroad, must in an emergency necessarily apply to British or American consulates, and a resident of Zone B, we suppose, will in similar circumstances have to seek protection from the Yugoslav consulates.

Thus the Yugoslav government justifiably stands on the ground of the Italian peace treaty. About two years ago Belgrade paid 10 billion lire to the Italian government, to be used for on-account payments against these indemnities due to Italian citizens. Naturally enough, these Italians are urgently demanding from Rome - from "our" government, as a CLN of Istria spokesman put it - that this sum should be distributed to them. They are not likely to succeed; at best, i.e. with the sole exception of a few politically privileged persons, they will receive their due in ten years or so, but, whatever the outcome, their action does not include the many cases of owners residing in Trieste.

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We advise the residents of Zone A who have property in the areas ceded to Yugoslavia - irrespective of whether they themselves are of Italian, Slav, Greek, German or any other nationality, provided they have a right to PTT citizenship - to apply to AMG, which should appoint a mixed commission to establish the value of the relinquished property and request Yugoslavia to use part of the reparations owed to her by Italy for the indemnification of these claimants. Of course, the settlement of this matter involves additional bother for AMG, but that cannot be helped.

In our view, every owner should be left free to address his demand either to the Italian government or to AMG, as he deems best, also because we do not wish to hurt the feelings of those who refer to Rome as "our" government.

AMG should have a strong interest in the earliest possible indemnification of the owners residing in its zone, as the sums received would give additional impulse to the local economy, or, at least, help penniless owners to make both ends meet. The operational cost of an office to be set up for the purpose would be quite insignificant.

The first step, as pointed out above, should be for the owners in question to apply individually or in groups to AMG. On the number of these applications might depend AMG's decision in the matter.

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The history of the present agitation among the shipping companies' personnel (La)

After keeping the Union of Shipping Companies' Personnel (SINDAN) waiting for almost a year for the promised proposals regarding improvements in wages and salaries, the Association of Shippers (SIGEMAR) has now come out with the amazing statement that the Association is unable to make any proposals. This unexpected refusal gave rise to general agitation among the personnel, but a letter from Prof. Manzitti, the newly appointed president of "Finmare", calling a meeting for Wednesday, February 13th, seems to justify the hope that a last-minute settlement may be reached.

SIGEMAR and FINMARE are said to be anxious to avoid strikes in February, as the maiden voyages of two new passenger liners are scheduled for this month, so that disturbances at this moment would be particularly unwelcome.

The planned assignment of profitable transport lines to free shipping, together with indications that oil tankers totalling 200,000 tons are to be built at government expense and assigned to the shippers, is clear evidence that it is intended to scrap the FINMARE and the shipping companies of pre-eminent national importance. FINMARE's contract with the government expires as late as 1956, so that improvements granted to the employees would have to be included in the good-will payments due them at dismissal, should the companies cease to exist.

Although not being over-optimistic, we hope for a positive result of the imminent talks.

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MESSAGGERO VENEZIO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, Feb. 10th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- The European army (editorial)
- Why is American aid reduced? (Fb)
- Bradley and Marras also arrived at Lisbon yesterday (Fb)
- Dunn received by De Gasperi (Fb)

- South Italian Communists pass over to the MSI (+ neo-fascists) (Fb)
- A painful anniversary (editorial on signing of Italian peace treaty)
- The events of February 1902 (editorial on the Trieste riots)
- ERP and Italian contributions (editorial by-line on known polemic about ERP's recently published pamphlet)

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, Febr. 10th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Convention of Peace Partisans in March - Over 103,000 signatures demanding meeting of five powers (La)
- Third case of poisoning at Tobacco Factory - Women workers and population want to know who is responsible - What is outcome of two inquiries? (La)
- Respect labour contracts - Strike at the Sbocchelli firm because of owner's arbitrariness (La)
- Boldness of a provocator at Isola (Zone B) - Parish to be transformed into a military barracks (La)

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Que vadis, AMG? (editorial)

We have already called the population's attention to the intrigues plotted by the so-called Italian parties, particularly Christian Democracy, in order to prevent the next communal elections from being held on the proportional system, so as to artificially enable the City Council not only to retain the present majority, but also to reinforce it by the fraudulent medium of the law on linked lists.

In a subtle attempt to catch the classic fly, which in this case is AMG, the clericals make one believe they always stand for democracy, for free elections, for a wise democratic administration of the Communes, but ... the stability of this administration must first be secured by an overwhelming majority (two thirds). To achieve this to their advantage, they insist it is a matter of undisputed patriotism that the Italian law on linked lists be extended to the FTF.

We have already denounced the evident injustice of the linked lists system, which should secure a two thirds majority to those whose factious monopoly the Triestines must destroy in their own interest. What we further proved is the uselessness of this system to those who believe that an increase of Communist votes would thus be prevented or that ballots cast for the Communists would not count for the final, numerical and political, effects.

This is why AMG must not fall prey to this illusion, but from Italy's experience it must realize the uselessness of all efforts to conceal an increase in the ballots cast for the Communists. Why then assure an undisturbed domination to that clerical clique which so far in the City Administration has eluded all control by the minority? Does AMG, by eventually adopting the linked lists system, exclude the possibility that also we - for not being smartly sacked - could associate ourselves with others?

AMG, therefore, should think twice before yielding to the clericals by adopting an anti-democratic and vile electoral system which is described as such even by some Anglo-American papers, not to mention the conservative French press.

p-js

Zone Presidency decided not to allow voluntary selling of newspapers today - Sunday distribution continues (editorial by-line)

Asserting that it constitutes "propaganda" if our paper is sold by circulating newsvendors each Sunday, the Zone Presidency decided that it would allow newspaper vending only from time to time. No reasons of public order are given, since this decision is intended only to strike a blow at Communist and other organizations which in defending the interests of the workers and of all citizens who oppose the limited number of exploiters, find that the "Unita" is the most efficient mouthpiece for this purpose.

In adopting these methods the Zone Presidency must realize that it does so only to protect those privileged groups against whom the "Unita" struggles. The best reply to this inopportune measure was given our comrades by starting this morning a silent distribution of our paper, which is explicitly permitted.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE, Monday edition, - Pro-Italy, February 11th, 1952

Articles and reports::

- Today the adventure of the "Diktat" is definitely ended - Italian note to Soviet Union on peace treaty - As expected, extreme left accused Government of having committed "a hostile act" against Russia (Fa)
- King's body leaves Sandringham this morning - At Westminster Commonwealth peoples will render extreme homage to their King (Fa)
- Grave disorders in Persia - A governor decapitated - So far 55 dead during elections (Fa)
- Some progress at Pannunjom - Northerners don't reject Allied counter-proposals (Fa)
- Towards solution of crisis - Contacts between London and Cairo resumed - Negotiations might begin at end of month (Fa)
- Atlantic general-staff gathers in Lisbon - Today first official meeting (Fa)
- Will MacArthur run on Republican ticket? - Secret manoeuvre supposedly started to have former pro-consul prevail over Eisenhower and Taft (Fa)
- On Germany's contribution to rearmament Bonn's delegates meet the "three wise men" - Meeting ended in friendly atmosphere, report says (Fa)
- American arms for Tito (+ arrive in Yugoslav port) (Fb)
- Tourist bus-links convention at Gardone - Emotional greetings to Trieste (La)
- Fivo years since peace treaty was signed - Istrians' Calvary invoked on painful anniversary - "We shall struggle to the bitter end in defence of justice and liberty - Community of aspirations and destiny of Zone B, Trieste and Italy" (La)
- Wreaths laid at tombs of Triestines fallen under Austrian lead (+ during 1902 rioting) (La)

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In memory of George VI - General Winterton at yesterday's rites - Expression of sympathy and mourning (Eb) (full)

The first rites in memory of king George VI of Great Britain were held yesterday morning at the "Garrison Church" of Via S. Michele, with General Winterton and numerous representatives of British forces stationed in our city present.

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The ceremony, limited to special hymns and prayers for the soul of the deceased sovereign, took place during the Sunday service at 10.30 A.M. With particular solemnity, however, the official funeral rites will be performed simultaneously with the burial of George VI (on 15th February next).

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GIORNALE DEL LUNEDI - Pro-Italy weekly, February 11th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Significance of February 11th (+ when "peace" between Italy and the Vatican was concluded in the Lateran pact) (editorial)
- Pope's message to Rome's faithful - Holy Father proclaims himself the herald of a better new world (Fa)
- A truce in the Suez canal zone - Two more Britons killed (Fb)
- On anniversary of the "Diktat" - The Istrian CLN's contribution to the defence of our national rights (La)
- The "unpleasant forgetfulness" of ECA's propaganda - Too many opinions by former Minister Galloway lead one to assume that the shortcomings in the pamphlet stressing America's aid to Trieste's economy were not accidental (La)
- Two commemorations of the 1902 strike (La)

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The City Administration's budget (editorial by Mario Franzil)

Mentioning an article published by the "Corriere della Sera" on the budget estimates for 1952 of the Milan Communal Administration, Mr. Franzil, the City's Assessor in charge of Finance and economics, outlines the following considerations concerning our Communal Administration's budget estimates for 1952:

The financial policy followed by our Communal Administrations during the period 1947-1950 aimed at the general recovery of our economy and the reduction of the huge budget deficits of the city. We succeeded in reducing Government financing by one half (from 2,482,755,971 lire in 1947 to 1,192,372,966 lire in 1950), so that the City's expenditures in 1950 exceeded receipts by 1,216,223,907 lire.

This improvement would have certainly continued during the present budget period also if, meanwhile, the costs of various materials had not increased and no new tariff burdens and considerable raises in salaries, wages and pensions, approved by the trusteeship authorities, had not occurred.

According to the revision made by AMG, the final budget of the Trieste Communal Administration for 1951 closed with a difference of 1,536,330,870 Lire between disbursements and receipts, which means an increase of 320 millions as compared to the final budget for 1950. But despite this considerable deficit, which was, however, 242 millions less than expected, the Communal Administration showed a very high sense of economy, especially as far as the balancing of various items is concerned.

The City Board's budget project for 1952 foresees: 10 billions and 40 millions as the grand total of expenditures which, compared to 9 billions and 211 millions in 1951, means an increase of 829 millions, while the grand total of receipts amounts to 7 billions and 963 millions, that is to say an amount which is 298 millions higher than that in 1951, but nevertheless resulting in a deficit of 2 billions and 77 million lire. This means that the increase in receipts does not balance that of expenditures, which is, unfortunately, quite natural under present conditions.

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To overcome this situation, the previous, as well as the present Communal Administration took recourse to the so-called "measures to be followed in compiling the Administration's budget", adding this item in the extraordinary receipts. Considering the positive experience of this measure, as well as the decisions of the mixed economic commission in Rome, and certain measures adopted in this field by AMG, we have plenty of reason to hope that the budget estimates for 1952 will also be consequently improved.

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Port workers' convention - Will the Communist labor unions change their names? (La)

Yesterday morning the port workers and employees of the Public Warehouses held a meeting under the catch-word "Labor Organisations' Unity" and for the purpose of electing the new directorate and the representatives to the convention of the SU, which will be held next April.

This meeting was opened by communal councillor Gombacci, who explained the agenda of this meeting in Slovene and Italian. Many representatives of other workers' categories expressed their greetings to the dockers, extolling the "Soviet-Union's struggle for peace" and branding the "imperialist warmongers".

The labor union report was made by Mr. Muslin, who outlined the present political situation and made a survey of the international labor union organisation, in conformity with the communist rules. In Trieste they intend to promote the constitution of a joint labor union and thus frustrate Anglo-American imperialistic aims. The unity of the labor organisations was the "leitmotiv" of the meeting. Perhaps also in view of this the communist labor union announced yesterday morning that the SU (Sindacati Uniti) will change its name into one "corresponding more to reality".

A delegate stressed the danger engendered by the Titoists, who intend to eliminate in our port the communist port guilds.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, February 11th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Italy, outpost of West's defence, without submarines, must prepare defence (La)
- Favorable comments in the United States - "Diktat" ended like Versailles Treaty - "New York Times" says that those who did not understand hard lesson of 1918, must now complete their experience through natural disintegration of Italian Peace Treaty (Fa)
- Three million Koreans have died since beginning of war (Fa)
- Third disaster at Elizabeth - Big plane crashes into house of 40 flats - Number of victims still unknown - There were 62 persons aboard - Rescue-work hindered by fire (Fa)
- Motorcyclist hits truck and dies instantly - His wife gravely injured (La)
- A dispensary for University students will be opened in premises of new University next month (La)
- Another safe broken into last night - Meagre booty: only about 20,000 lire (La)

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ANSWERS BY CROATIAN PREMIER, VLADIMIR BAKARIC, TO QUESTIONS PUT BY
"VJESNIK'S" EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Question: The past year was characteristic by a number of new laws, measures and reorganisations in all fields of our social and economic development. Could you tell us something about these measures, namely about their importance for the further development of socialism in our country and the world?

Answer: The period from roughly mid-1950 until now is not doubt the most important one in the development of our country since 1945.

During the war and in 1945 our country gained its real independence. In this period - one could say - she enters a new revolutionary phase in social relations. Namely, our country has taken a new decisive course in building socialism, a course which leads towards new hitherto unknown relations amongst the people in building their community.

There is no need to speak separately about the importance of all these measures and laws from this period, because this is already known and one should only mention, that all this means in fact the rehabilitation of Marxist science about socialism as a further liberation of man, which rehabilitation was necessary, because the contrary practice by the leaders of the USSR has succeeded amongst the broad masses to compromise socialism as soulless, where man means nothing and bureaucracy everything. No doubt this rehabilitation was necessary and it will give new hope and new incitement to socialist tendencies in the world.

Question: Have all the hitherto passed laws and measures, including also laws concerning economic and financial system, which are a part process of the liberation from Soviet slanders, represent today already one rounded whole or only the beginning of a series of new measures? If they are only the beginning of what will they consist in the future?

Answer: It is difficult to give a short answer to this question. All these measures are linked-up together and each of them is a separate part of a more encompassing system. Yet one could not speak of all of them as of a definite system. The moment they get the necessary roundness, they will represent a temporary "system", i.e., established formal frames of relations between our builders of socialism, in whose framework the productive forces of society will develop, and thus the material basis of another "new" system, etc., etc., until the realisation of a really totally new system, i.e., of a higher form of social community.

It is hard to say today what the future measures will be, when this direct system which has not been as yet elaborated completely, but is only in part being carried out. We have, for example, "set into motion" workers' councils. During 1952 the management of enterprises by workers will get its new contents. This is still an absolutely open question, for example, what problems will be put forward by the fact, that the social task is fulfilled by a collective, according to its plan. How the eventual non-fulfillment of social tasks will reflect on this collective, we cannot say as yet except in the most general lines. Or, what will happen if the collective does not sufficiently keep pace with the necessity of developing production. For example, if the enterprise produces more expensive goods than society can support? It is easy for us to reply today that - according to the new system - the consequences will be felt in the first place by the collective, but this is not the crux of the problem. The problem is with what means will this collective eliminate such failings in the quickest and easiest way? Even today

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we have in some places a situation where some collectives wish to transfer their weaknesses to the community, particularly by exploiting their monopolistic positions. That this would be more difficult in the future does not mean that it will not exist. What forms will be needed then to advance further still and without greater crashes, it is hard to foresee. Therefore it would be better to concentrate attention to present problems and observe their meaning. For this reason one should follow carefully the development and bear in mind, that this development will put on the agenda new problems and that all our organisational forms must change according to the needs of this development. It is certain, for example, that in organisational forms of workers' management in factories will appear new problems in connection with new tasks and that they will have to be improved. They cannot remain stationary with such a development of tasks.

Question: There exist some circles in the West (some "socialist" press) who consider that our new measures and laws, although they represent a decisive move from the Soviet bureaucratic centralism and though it is an important experience, it is more a reflection of our specific situation than present conditions and present needs of our development. Namely, they consider, that in regard to our relative under-development of the country, our laws, social building which we are creating, surpassed the level of development of economics and productive forces in our country. Could you tell us something about this?

Answer: Here we touch upon the problem of building socialism in an under-developed country. As known, Lenin has already given a decisive reply to this question. He resisted those, who believe that one must wait for an established level of development of a country and that only then can the working class take over the power and leading role in society. He said, that all which other classes can accomplish, can also be accomplished by the working class, we can do ourselves. So that, we can therefore lead society also on those sectors which are not socialist as yet and which are not ripe yet for socialism. We could lead human society also (speaking in an absolutely abstract way) i.e., abstracting for the moment all elements of class struggle and taking into account progressive forces only) by way of reforms in the framework of a capitalistic society.

But the problem today does not consist in it. To this an answer was given, which has been confirmed in practice by Lenin and the revolution, who led it, and which did not fail. On the contrary. The later development took another road, but a road which does not deny Lenin's thesis.

Capitalism finds itself in an uneven development. We live also in this general framework of events. Let us look only at the present possibilities of the development of productive forces in the world. America leads. Great Britain has lost her first place and in the rapidity of their development she was surpassed by Germany. What capitalism can today reach America? Certainly not one. One might, the one who would invest all forces of society on all basic means which quicken the increase of productivity of forces, i.e., the one, who would concentrate all its potentials at large on those (let us name them) key products and subjugate to them all other development. This is impossible to accomplish with liberal, classic methods of capitalism. Such a society would be forced to carry out nationalisation of all its production means and to make subservient in a planned manner all its development to such an objective. This is, in fact, what is happening in the USSR. Their development goes along this road. In regard to this tendency to development as itself no incriminating remarks can be made. They would be absolutely "unnecessary" when the more developed West were not capitalistic. We were forced also to follow this tendency to a certain extent. We follow

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independence, while for the USSR such borders do not exist. There are not and there were not other possibilities to increase our productive forces at the more rapid rate. It is now the question of how this matter should be organised. By itself it leads towards the bureaucratic - centralistic role. This role has prevailed in the USSR. Even in regard to all Tzarist Russia it is progressive about as much as in Europe were progressive for destroying feudalism, Tzarist absolutism in regard to feudal lords. This relative progressiveness explains also why a soulless and rigid system is kept and why it should exist even during the last war. Otherwise, no police, however powerful, numerous and efficient, could maintain it. It is evident that one should not under-estimate here the force of false propaganda about the complete misery of "socialism" outside the USSR, etc., etc. But the matter could not be maintained on this. This objective moment is under-estimated very often and illusions are created about the "total weakness" of the system in the USSR and illusions that "all would fall to pieces" there, the moment some freedom broke through the other side of the border.

And yet this has its limits too. The times have passed when the system could be justified with general undevelopment, etc. It was seen there, a long time ago, that what should be supported by all means, and what is superfluous to sacrifice to such building, that now already this rigid centralism was not necessary to bureaucracy to keep it in power, and then to change it into a new class of oppressors with fantastic plans for the conquest of the world.

We are also keeping to this course of extraordinary development of the basic branches of production necessary for the development of our productive forces. In our country this appears as similar as in the USSR. This is why centralism was necessary for a time in our country. But here all likenesses stop. In the first place, we know today how much to give for building such objectives. For this reason centralistic management is restricted to the exact realisation of these tasks. The rest has been left out. But even in this "centralised" portion of our broadest masses are participating. This part too has not been transformed in the exclusive domain of officials of central state administration but in its realisation participate working collectives, not only as its executors, but as true managers of this realisation.

This course of ours, as well as the course in the USSR in building these capacities is not socialist per excellence. This could have also from the abstract point of view every capitalistic government. And yet capitalistic governments could not modernise such large means. This democratic way in its realisation makes us socialist, this participation of the masses in its bringing into realisation and finally that nobody gains personal profit but goes to the benefit of society (and not to the state, because the state, as an independent creation in this field is being gradually liquidated) and in the last line for the benefit of the citizens.

We are being criticised by some circles in the West. I think that these are not only socialist circles in the West but much larger ones. I am best acquainted with the criticism which comes from British public life. And in their criticism they are more or less unanimous. I am speaking mainly about publicist-propagandist criticism. They accuse us generally of being "dogmatics" and that out of dogmatic reasons we force industrialisation of the country to the detriment of the standard, and that we force "collectivisation of the village" etc. for the same reasons.

No doubt it will be necessary and useful to point out the real reasons of our economic policy, but it must be admitted that arguing with these circles is most difficult, even when they are really well disposed towards our country. Namely, Britons, in some fields of political economy are extremely conscientious and over scrupulous men,

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but in general matters they are so stubbornly imbued with their conceptions and problems, so that they pile up in these themes all which should and which should not be there, so that all "arguments in our words" are practically impossible; but must be "carefully translated into English" and this we are not capable of doing as yet.

There is no doubt that, for example, the armaments problem of Great Britain is a blow to the standard (the same would be also great capital investment building). The more so because the working masses pay it over there, and not capitalists (those who are "doing business"). This is the reason why this should be applied to all and even to us. And it does seem absolutely clear. But it is not always so. It is the question of capitalism and its laws, and not about that which looks as "normal" at the first glance. America, for example, enriched herself during the war, and after the war by armament and distribution of help which saved her from great economic problems and continues to enrich her. Therefore someone can enrich himself with waste (in the form of armaments and gifts). The British measure cannot be applied to America. America has gone much further in her development. We are, in fact, far distant from America in order to demand exceptions for us on the basis of American relations, but here the matter must be looked at more closely.

In the relation England-America, one could perhaps explain also the British advice to us too.

Great Britain has also nationalised some of her chief industrial branches. Our people, without going further into the matter, proclaim this as socialism. These are, of course, some socialist movements no doubt. Just as the fact that neither in America rules the classic form of capitalism and that there too a number of steps have been taken in the direction of socialising some productive forces, at least in a round about form (as, for example, the taking away of all profits above a certain level). But let us look for a moment at the purpose of this nationalising industry in Great Britain. It is not even similar to ours. It was not nationalised in order to raise the relatively under-developed productive forces of England. It has not the so-called fighting task.

Let us look only at one social moment in connection with it. For nationalisation (with some exceptions) are Labourites, and the Conservatives give a "moderate" resistance. It is evident, that there exists no social, class dispute in connection with this problem. How can one explain this? With nothing else, but with the fact that it deals with obsolete industry, which under the present conditions of the world market (with American competition) has no prospects.

For this reason, their expenditure and eventual deficits are thrown upon the shoulders of the nation (on "tax payers"). This explains the lack of sharp class struggles and the pessimism of the whole English theoretical political economy in the near past, together with the relative acquiescence and to a certain measure also - the identity of views between the Labourites and the Conservatives. The problem for discussion represents for example the state industry. Under the present prospect in armaments it can have prospects (and give even profits) and therefore can perhaps be denationalised (even under the condition of change of Government.)

Looking at it in an abstract way, Great Britain would have the greatest possibilities to stage the struggle for a decisive modernisation of its industry and for the best productivity of work. Great Britain ranks second amongst capitalist states (at least until Germany recovers). But here also the differences already are enormous.

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Here a few superficial and near figures; some time around 1949: in Great Britain 46% of the total population was employed, in the USA 43%; a worker in the UK works 45 hours a week on an average and in the USA 39 hours (a proportion of 100:86.5); the average pay per hour in the USA is 3.75 greater than in the United Kingdom; and the national revenue in the USA per head is 2.61 greater than in the United Kingdom.

As can be seen, the difference is fairly great and is increasing daily. And in spite of enormous successes in economic stabilisation after the war, the English are in fact in a quitting mood. The successes there are based on saving, rationalisation and similar measures and not on the struggle for raising productivity (this is why this problem of the standard plays such an important role both in theoretical discussions). They, that under capitalistic conditions they will be beaten in this struggle and they are relinquishing the fight. They enter into "socialism". And now, think, who wants to build industry? And in a forced way too. In these pessimistic heads this must look at least as stupidity and "dogmatism" so long as it is not a question of danger for the further restriction of the market, etc.

But one could pose also the question if our industrialisation is detrimental to the standard? Our analyses show this as fairy tales. In our country the standard has been seriously lowered, in comparison with the pre-war one, besides with dispossessed classes, also with better-paid workers, employees and different experts. With unskilled labour and the peasants the standard has increased and has stayed practically the same with the semi-skilled workers and employees. Then from where so much noise is raised about this problem? This noise, in fact, has started because of the decrease of the standard with these upper classes, who are the most noisy ones, who - by nature of their position - are noticed most and who have most contact with our "critics". The other reason is because - by way of most different channels - we extended ourselves for "raising the standard" such as opening up enormous holiday resorts, enormous boarding houses, etc., which our community cannot support at all as yet. When this created great disturbances in all market relations, it had to be restricted to the proper measure. This also seemed as a "blow upon the standard", although "the standard" was only Potemkin's village, and an expensive one too, and not a real expression of our economy. And the third reason is because the problem of the standard plays such an important role in England (covering her defeats) and from there carried over to our country (particularly through inexperienced economists and "experts" assembled around trade unions and "experts" assembled around the syndicates).

Preferably one could say, that our industrialisation gives an impulse for the further raising of the standard. The under-development of agriculture and its unequal development is a great hindrance to this raising than this industrialisation. However, we shall speak about this on another occasion.

Question: Will the development of our industry and new productive relations which are created within it demand also adequate strivings in the direction of developing agricultural production more rapidly than hitherto?

Answer: By all means. But this problem too should not be looked at in a simple manner. We could satisfy our needs with the present productive capacity of our agriculture for a time. But only under the condition of putting the peasant back into that position which he enjoyed in old Yugoslavia, i.e., under conditions of his extreme poverty and misery. This is one of the factors which our "non-dogmatic" critics, for example, cannot see and comprehend at all. They advise us to be an agricultural country and to develop agriculture "as in Australia" (by a radio commentator). I could send him for instructions to an Australian specialist such as Collin Clarke. He would look at him

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as if he had landed at his feet "from nowhere". (I would remark that the Australians are not such pessimists as the Britons). Clarke would tell him at once how much more "farmers" have than required, not for our production but for a much greater production than ours and explain to him that such agriculture with so many men cannot be progressive. But where should one employ these men? Or how to employ them usefully if not in industry?

Others say on the other hand, that the farmer should be left on his land and give him a "good" or "interesting" price for his products, and that this would strengthen us (for example, the Economist). What prices should be paid to the peasant? The price of wheat in April 1951 at the Chicago grain exchange was 252 cents per bushel, or at the official rate about 4.63 dinars per kilogram. In England, in May 1951, the price of wheat was 30/- per cwt., or at the official rate about 4.11 dinars per kilogram. We purchase it under the compulsory sales system at 20 dinars per kilogram, namely at 28.50 from peasant working co-operatives (industrial coupons inclusive). If we recognise that the official rate is unreal, yet the prices show at least nearly the same value relations. Therefore, our price on the free market was unreal and not our purchase price. This is confirmed by the present situation on the market. Can we go to higher prices? An American farmer produces on an average 1 kgm. of wheat for something more than 1 minute (according to this same Clarke about 1 minute 13 seconds). While for example the peasant working co-operative "Turko Oreskotic" at Jarmina produced in 1949-1950 1 kilogram of wheat for roughly 5 minutes and 20 seconds of work. This peasant working co-operative does not represent the average. Its crop was twice as much that year than the average one. (In brackets I would observe to the radio commentator that Australians and New Zealanders spend less time than the Americans). If we paid wheat now equally, we should pay our worker less per hour, and besides this he carries with him a mass of really unnecessary "producers". This proportion is evident, but the solution lies not in the increase in prices, as we are advised to do, but in the improvement of production about which they wish not to hear.

But it would be useless to discuss it in this way. The logic of events forces by itself the prices at an approachable level of the world market prices and our peasant must, in spite of them, perish, as he perished in old Yugoslavia. Under the condition of low prices he must do everything to increase production and sell his products, and in this way we would obtain all necessary quantities of his products (just as in the case of old Yugoslavia) but in that case we could not be communists.

For this reason we want to develop his production. We wish to create work for superfluous labour in agriculture in industry, so that the profits in agriculture should belong in fact only to the indispensable producer. For this reason we propose to the peasants to create greater, progressive farms, etc. If they would not accept this (and they are accepting) it would be the worst for them.

Question: New economic measures have provoked a certain commotion in the villages in regard to our future roles in the transformation of the village. This wavering was particularly felt in the peasant working co-operatives. Would you tell us something about the causes?

Answer: No new economic measures have produced any commotion in the village. This was provoked by the bursting of the old system in all directions. The old system was breaking and became insupportable.

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The free market with the old purchase system showed giddy movements (on its restricted area) which threatened seriously the agricultural production itself. The individual peasants accommodated themselves more rapidly and easily to speculation on this giddy maelstrom than the peasant working co-operatives and thus the individual peasant households looked as if they had more vitality than the co-operatives. At the same time it is hardly possible for the old type of co-operative to exist in the new "system", which had appeared on the horizon. And therefore such commotions are quite normal and comprehensible. The present practice shows already that these waverings are quietening down rapidly and soon all the problems will get absolutely new forms.

Question: Which are the key problems and tasks which should be solved in 1952 in the building and development of our republic?

Answer: The reply is "stereotype" and laconic. Finish the key objectives, consolidate the exchange between town and village, safeguard the unity and strengthen our defence potential.

(VJESNIK - 1st January, 1952).

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MOSE PIJADE DISCUSSES LEGAL QUESTIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVE OF BORBA.

The Editor of Borba visited a few days ago the Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the EPRY, Mose Pijade and asked him to give him an answer to the following questions:

Question: The Government of the EPRY has prepared laws concerning administrative disputes, concerning Public **Attorneys'** offices and concerning People's Courts, and as we have been informed the elaboration of the drafts of laws concerning Criminal Procedure, lawyers' practice, **Public Prosecutors' Office** and **People's Councils** is under way. The laws will represent by all means the realisation of the decisions of the fourth plenum of the CC of the CPY and of the resolution concerning the further strengthening of our **judiciary** and law. Can you explain to us basically the importance of these laws and in what **stage** of legislative procedure are they now?

Answer: At the following session of the Federal Assembly which is foreseen for mid-February, the draft laws concerning administrative disputes, Public Prosecutor's offices and People's Courts will be brought up for discussion. As far as Criminal Procedure is concerned, it will not be ready for this session, but in April or in May it will come on the agenda. The commission who worked on its project is studying now a great number of **amendments** and proposals received from numerous institutions and individuals and therefore it will take some time to elaborate the final text. The draft law concerning legal practice and that of **Public Prosecutors' Office** will be brought before the parliament together with the Criminal Procedure and this is a good thing because both these 3 draft laws are closely connected with each other.

All the draft laws which I have mentioned and which in the next few months of this year will be sanctioned by parliament are of great importance for the strengthening of our legal order, for the strengthening of jurisdiction and affirmation of law, in the spirit of the recommendations of the fourth plenum of the CC of our party. All these laws, together with the already passed laws on the Penal Code, law concerning infringements and the law concerning the execution of sentences, will ensure the independence of our courts and contribute to the improvement of the quality of work of our organs of investigation and **trials**, to strengthen the authority of the courts and legal procedure, representing a whole system which corresponds to our present needs and conceptions of socialist democracy and which will offer a still more complete protection of the personal rights of citizens and human rights in general. The acts of administrative organs and relations to individuals will come under an efficient legal control. The law concerning administrative disputes and the law concerning Public Prosecutors' offices will have in practice no doubt a great educational influence upon administrative organs. It is comprehensible that all these laws will play their important social role only under the conditions that they are strictly and correctly applied. In the **last** few days as the public is already informed, the Legislative Committees have already discussed the drafts of the laws concerning administrative disputes and concerning Public Prosecutors' offices and at the beginning of February the drafts of the law concerning courts and the new general law about People's Councils will be discussed, on the basis of which the republican legislature concerning the People's Council will be realised in the shortest time possible.

The draft of the new general law concerning People's Councils is already completed and in the next few days, the moment it is accepted by the Government, will be sent on to the members of the Legislative Committees. This will be the beginning of the legislative process of constitutional laws, which during this year will give

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to the whole system of organs of our state authority and administration from top to bottom that essence and form which corresponds to the deep changes executed lately in our economic life and social relations. All the phases through which hitherto our organisation of the People's Authority has come through show themselves as necessary stages of their development to the system which can now get its definite forms and to be permanent and strengthened for a longer period of time.

Question: You are the President of our Legislative Committee from its very creation. Could you tell us something about the work of Legislative Committees and about their contribution in preparing and passing laws?

Answer: All our draft law proposals are prepared for a longer period of time with a thorough study by expert commissions. These commissions receive from the government basic directives and principles which must come to the fore in the new law and the first discussion in the commission refers to these basic questions of principle. But even when the commission has before it an already elaborated draft there remains a great deal of discussion about basic principles or at least on individual questions of principles. When the pre-draft is ready it is sent to different institutions and to a broader circle of men for opinion and observation. Amendments and proposals are always found in a great number and it is a regular appearance that these proposals after broader discussions contribute to a great extent to the improvement of the draft, which now gets its final form. I can say that this preparatory work on the elaboration of law drafts is very strenuous if one takes into consideration the rapid tempo of our social development which our jurisdiction can hardly keep pace with. Finally the draft comes before the government which nearly always makes also a certain number of amendments and additions. When the government accepts a draft it is sent to the parliamentary Legislative Committees as a draft law. The main portion of the parliamentary legislative work is done here within the Legislative Committees. This is in fact the final test which every draft of the law must pass through. In consideration of the present structure and organisation of our parliament one can say that the most important structure of its role and its activity is done through the Legislative Committees. There is not a single more important legal draft which has not suffered in the Legislative Committees many important amendments and for this reason the work of the Committee is of the greatest importance for legislature.

In most cases, discussion in Legislative Committees is always lively. Very often contradictory opinions confront each other and from this struggle of opinion the draft only gains, because this struggle, at least hitherto, was never led against the basic principles expressed in the draft and always concludes with a unanimous opinion. I am sorry to say that the committees are often forced to work too rapidly. Therefore our permanent efforts are directed in the direction to have enough time for a most explanatory discussion, avoiding every hurry because of the proximity of the parliamentary session. This work not only contributes to a great extent to the improvement of the legal text but enables also a high level of discussion and clearing of all questions both from the theoretical and practical side. In this case shorthand minutes of the meetings of the Legislative Committees can much better and more fully serve those who would like to gain a closer acquaintance with these minutes concerning the real importance of individual legal provisions, i.e., with the so-called "intention of the legislator". There is no doubt that our laws are written clearly and that our efforts always strive that our laws can be understood by each of our citizens without legal knowledge. But life always brings new things, unforeseen cases which demand that this or that provision of the law should be interpreted in order that it might be applied in such cases. But if the discussion in the committee was sufficiently detailed and encompassing then this matter concerning the interpretation of law is exceptionally facilitated.

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Without going too far back we can say that since the constitutional committees in 1945 until now the Legislative Committees have executed an enormous quantity of work and thanks particularly to their work our legislation enjoys today in international jurist circles a high reputation.

During this year our Legislative Committees will have to accomplish a great deal of work by studying and discussing a number of laws of great importance, particularly in regard to giving the final form to the whole organisation of organs of state authority and administration and which work will begin in mid-February with the discussion on the new general law concerning People's Councils.

(BORBA - 20th January, 1952)

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ROLE OF LABOUR SYNDICATES IN THE ELABORATION OF THE SOCIAL PLAN
LETTER FROM THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED LABOUR SYNDICATES
OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SYNDICATE ORGANIZATIONS AND TO ALL THE WORKERS

Comrades all!

By the decision of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, the draft of the Social Plan has been submitted to public discussion. A possibility has thereby been extended to all the workers to have a direct influence on the contents of the Social Plan of our country besides their indirect participation in its introduction through the People's Assembly. New and very important tasks stem therefrom for our syndicates as the massive organisation of our working class. The syndicate organisations should organise and carry out in the first place the work of explaining the Social Plan as the basic condition for discussion on the Plan and the manner of its carrying out.

The principle upon which the draft of our Social Plan is founded and the laws connected with it mean an important step forward in the development of our socialist buildup. They give a full material content to the management of the economy by the workers. The working class is switching from direct management of production to direct participation in the distribution of social production. The socialist democracy thereby for the first time in history acquires its basic content such as the creators of scientific socialism were only able to perceive on the basis of the short experience of the Paris Commune. Simultaneously all the conditions are thereby created for a new elan of the creative initiative of millions of workers of our country.

In order that this creative initiative of the masses can indeed reach expression, it is necessary in the first place to explain to all the working collectives the draft of the Social Plan, the principles upon which it was based, the aims which we wish to achieve by it and the role and place of the working collectives in the struggle for its realization. This explaining ought to be at the present moment one of the basic tasks of the syndicate organisations and of their leaderships. The strongest syndicate and other activists in every place should be mobilized for this work.

When our working men realise how the national revenue is being created, how it is being divided and why it is being divided in just this way, it will then be much easier to give a proper and constructive orientation to the other part of our present-day task--the discussion on the draft of the Social Plan. Naturally the discussion in the enterprises on the subject of the Social Plan will be more of the character of explaining the Plan, replying to various questions, and so on. However, the discussion on that part of the Plan which concerns specific enterprises will be a concrete one, diverse and very lively. It can give and will give good results in places where the entire working collective participates in it--in places where the entire working collective makes proposals and reveals the existing internal possibilities and reserves. And at the present moment the syndicate organisations and leaderships have the responsible task of organising and properly directing this discussion. The enterprises have already received elements on the basis of which they can start this work. The task of the syndicate organisations is not to permit these matters to be decided on only by a narrow circle of experts or in certain cases by the Workers Councils only, and such tendencies already exist. These questions must interest all the workers of an enterprise and ought to be thoroughly debated upon at meetings of the entire working collectives before the Workers Councils render a definite decision. We shall thereby not only achieve massive participation by the workers in the solving of this question (and at the same time ensure broad social control in the further struggle for its carrying out) but also arrive at more

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realistic estimates of all the productive possibilities in the enterprises. This will boost the interest of the working collectives in the struggle for the execution of the Plan and will give more elan to the creative initiative of the workers.

In these discussions there will manifest themselves here and there particularistic tendencies of isolated considerations for own enterprises as well as endeavours to reduce obligations towards the whole society. Naturally there may be certain mistakes in the draft of the Plan in the fixing of these obligations for individual enterprises or for individual branches of economy, and such mistakes must be pointed out. But in these discussions the syndicate organisations must keep in mind the interests of the entire society, the interests of our socialist community. And these interests demand that in the entire country there must be realized the entire envisaged sum of accumulation and funds because without that we cannot realize that which is basic in our socialist buildup. We must not permit in a certain working collective that the struggle for profitability of the enterprise turn into the hiding of internal reserves or raising of prices above the present-day level. The draft of the Social Plan is based upon the present-day level of prices and any change of this general level would open the door to dislocation of our economic level--which would be detrimental both for the working masses and for the future development of our socialist community. The same is the case with attempts to hide internal reserves. For this reason the syndicate organisations should resist all attempts to speculate which might occur in our enterprises and also made efforts towards correct and realistic planning. And this means: orientation not towards reduction of rates of accumulation and funds (although maybe in some enterprises or branches of economy reduction will prove to be necessary; while in other enterprises and branches of economy there will be found possibility for increasing the rates), but rather towards saving of raw materials and auxiliary materials and towards proper utilization of labour force, and so on. If the struggle for all-round saving of both expenses and labour force is consistently conducted and all the workers take an active part in it, we shall then not only succeed in completing our planned tasks and carrying out our obligations towards the society but also in considerably exceeding them, in lowering production costs, in increasing production, its quality and profitability. And this is in fact that basic path towards the raising of the living standard of the working masses.

In the struggle for profitability there will be shown, among other facts, that there exists in many of the enterprises an excess labour force. Past practice in some of the enterprises has revealed this. In connection with this question, certain weaknesses and attempts to violate the law are already manifesting themselves. This is being expressed by discharging from work mothers, pregnant women, parents with several children, women and physically weak persons. In connection with these questions the syndicate organisations must energetically stand up against any violations of law and of the socialist principles of humanity which characterize our social life. The syndicate organisations must affirm themselves as being the true protectors of the workers against any possible false interpretations of law and against selfish particularistic interests. The syndicate organisations must in this case too view matters from the broad, general-social standpoint. This means that in shifting excess labour force attention should be paid that the shifted are in the first place those who, with regard to their health and family position, can go to work where there is a labour-force shortage. We shall thereby be solving two socially beneficial tasks parallel with respecting the legitimate rights of every individual worker and parallel with the keeping to the socialist principle of humanitarianism.

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In connection with all the questions, the syndicate organisations should assume their place in the discussion as soon as possible and in the elaboration and application of the Social Plan develop their broad educational and organisational activity. Proper leadership, good organisation and direction in the solving of this task means at the same time also a big success in the struggle for economic and political education of the broadest strata of the working masses of our country.

SECRETARIAT OF THE
CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED LABOUR
SYNDICATES OF YUGOSLAVIA

(BORBA - 20th January, 1952)

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TRANSPARENT MANOEUVRES BY MOSCOW DIPLOMACY

A number of recent moves in Soviet foreign policy were used as a motive by Soviet, as well as Cominform propaganda in general, for reassuming with new forces the glorification of a "peaceful" policy pursued by the Soviet Union. Cominform diplomats and propagandists emphasize that the Soviet Union is displaying utmost "generosity", "good will" and "preparedness to action" allegedly aiming solely at attaining agreement on questions which might endanger the securing of international peace if they would remain unsettled.

However, is it possible to speak about some sort of a change in the Soviet foreign policy directed towards the establishment of closer collaboration in the international field or about a real wish for solving the crucial international problems to the benefit of securing peace?

If one would closer examine and analyze the true meaning of these manoeuvres by Soviet politicians which were taken up by the Cominform propaganda as an argument in support of its alleged thesis concerning an outstanding "peace-lovingness" of the Soviet Union, then one must come to the conclusion that it was in fact only a matter of tactical manoeuvres of a policy of which the basic line and aims have remained unchanged.

At the current session of the UN General Assembly held in Paris, the Soviet delegation submitted a number of proposals in a very noisy manner, being allegedly concerned with the "removal of a new threat of another world war and the consolidation of peace and friendship among nations". Practically not more than one of all these proposals, if taken isolated, represents a "change" in the attitude of the Soviet Union. Namely, this time the USSR adopted a thesis according to which ban on as well as control of atomic weapons were to be put into effect simultaneously, in contrast to its former stand that ban on atomic weapons must be introduced before its control. Nevertheless, this change is far from being so significant as Mr. Vishinsky would like to make it appear to be, or as it is interpreted by the Cominform propaganda. As is known, the basic misunderstanding concerning the problem of armament is related to the problem of conventional but not atomic armament, so that the Soviet "concession" can rather be considered as a material for propaganda purposes than a real step towards the solution of the problem.

Other views expressed in these "new" Soviet proposals are nothing else but variations on the old themes. Basic unpeaceful and nondemocratic aims of foreign policy adopted by the Soviet Government are visibly expressed in them. Evidently, at first sight, they are aimed at paralyzing the work of the United Nations Organization on creating efficacious hindrances to the implementation of aggressive plans, at making the maintenance of peace and integrity of small nations exclusively dependable upon great powers, and, finally, at creating confusion in those countries which, having been stimulated by Soviet threats, began to build up their own defence.

A logic supplement to these measures in the Soviet policy aimed at the frustration of creation of means and forces for the maintenance of security and enabling the fulfilment of its own aggressive plans is its proposal concerning the definition of aggression submitted by the Soviet delegation to the Legislative Committee. Aiming to impose upon the United Nations its legal

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conceptions according to which aggressive practice carried out on the part of the Soviet Government and the Governments of Eastern European countries were to be adopted as allowed by the International Law and legal, the Soviet delegation made a proposal regarding the definition of aggression in which a lack of principles and aggressiveness of Soviet policy are reflected in its own way in its confused content. In this definition they insisted upon qualifying some methods of aggressive pressure as a basis which cannot be used for "the justification of aggression". They include violations of international agreements, obligations under agreements, break of diplomatic or economic relations, economic blockade, rejection of claims, etc. Steady effort by Soviet diplomacy and propaganda to represent the aggressor as the attacked was also expressed in this Soviet proposal. The favoured means of aggression fully exploited by the Government of the USSR in relation to Yugoslavia were proclaimed as activities which "cannot justify aggression". On the one hand, the USSR appears willing to legalize some forms of aggression, to introduce changes in international legal conceptions which consider them as such, while, on the other hand, to appear in the position of a threatened country.

If, apart from these manoeuvres in the Soviet foreign policy made at the current session of the UN General Assembly, we consider its other current moves, then it appears even more justifiable to claim that there cannot be any mention of any kind of change in Soviet policy towards a true international collaboration and abandoning of its aggressive course.

Political attention of the Soviet Union is being focused upon Germany and Japan in its effort to show its alleged "democracy" in connection with these problems. However, it is more than obvious that behind this care for the unification and "a democratic development" of Germany or Stalin's sympathy expressed to the people of Japan "because of its sufferings" and "foreign occupation" some entirely different motives are concealed.

The hypocrisy of Moscow "sympathizing" with the Japanese people because of their occupation is quite transparent, while it keeps under the occupation of its own armed forces a series of European countries, applying there, directly or through its agents, a regime of brutal terror and plunder. It is also characteristic that those expressions of "democracy" and "revolutionary feelings" in relation to Germany and Japan were not made until the process of including those countries within the framework of countries which can represent a hindrance to the realization of aggressive plans by the Kremlin began. Before that time there were no signs of this.

Although at the beginning of this year, when a balance of achieved results by the Soviet policy was made by the Soviet and Cominform propaganda, attempts were made for making it appear as marking one victory after another, this policy is being denied now by its own steps which speak exactly the opposite. Current steps by the Soviet policy result from the international development in which it suffered failures and defeats beginning with the failure of the aggressive undertaking in Korea, the failure of paralyzing the activity of the United Nations directed towards the suppression of aggression and finally its futile attempts to hinder the armament plans of Western countries. Inasmuch as measures currently

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undertaken by the USSR in the field of foreign policy can be considered as an indication of reconciliation or preparedness for agreement and collaboration, they practically result from a failure of the Soviet foreign policy. Owing to the fact that quite a number of its steps were removed by the development of international situation, it has no other solution but to accept some facts and adjust its new tactical manoeuvres accordingly. However, these means remain in the service of the same ends: steady policy of aggression, which is simultaneously unpeaceful and nondemocratic. The essential character of this policy cannot be hidden by any kind of diplomatic manoeuvres or confusion created by the Cominform propaganda. In addition to this, it is visibly expressed in the relations between the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries subject to it on the one hand and Yugoslavia on the other. Despite the recent resolution by the UN General Assembly, the aggressive pressure was not only continued, but has also been intensified to a still larger extent. Such brutal and criminal acts as, for example, the penetration of Hungarian army units into the Yugoslav territory and the capture of the island on the Mura, as well as the systematic commitment of crimes against innocent people before the courts in Bulgaria accompanied by an unrestrained anti-Yugoslav campaign - can be a sufficient testimony of all this.

(S.) R.R.

(BORBA, January 20, 1952)

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FROM ZONE "A" OF THE FTT: STATEMENT BY BRANKO BABIC ON UNEQUAL
POSITION OF SLOVENES

(Ljubljana, January 20)

To-day's Slovenski Porocivalec devotes a page to the problems of Slovenes in the Anglo-American Zone in FTT. This newspaper published among other things, an interview of its correspondent with Branko Babic, President of the Liberation Front for Trieste territory.

"It is really inconceivable - said Branko Babic - that in the centre of civilised Europe, where principles of equality and human rights are being solemnly proclaimed and guaranteed, to the Slovenes, who represent one-third of the whole population in the Anglo-American area of the Free Territory of Trieste, equal right has been denied, which is also guaranteed by the Peace Treaty. When we to-day ask the authority in Trieste to apply the provisions of the Peace Treaty in regard to the equality of Slovenes in Italy, they are responding that the Governor has not yet arrived and that is why the provisions of the Peace Treaty could not be applied. In no case can such an excuse be accepted. When the Free Territory of Trieste came into existence then it had to be governed according to the Peace Treaty provisions. Slovenes are the component part of this territory and must have equal rights with the Italians".

Branko Babic then stated that the basic problem is the national, language and cultural equality, alleging for example, that Slovenes still have not their theatre hall though there are plenty of halls in the city. The request to form a special school board which would be managed by Slovene and not by an Italian, has not yet been solved. Nor is the economic position of Slovenes less difficult, because fascism inflicted huge damages to the Slovene property beginning with the arson of "Narodni Dom" to the destruction of banks and seizing private property.

"If the position of Slovenes in the Anglo-American Zone is wished to be improved, it is necessary to remove all injustices and discriminations and to solve properly all justifiable claims of Slovenes".

Answering the question about the response of Slovenes from Trieste to the call for erecting the Slovene Cultural Home in Trieste, Branko Babic said that the response was great.

(BORBA, 21 January 1952)

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE PRODUCTION OF MOTOR TRUCKS CAN BE INCREASED
BY 15%

(Maribor, January 20)

In the automobile factory "Tezno", textile factory, factory of agricultural machines and in other bigger collectives at Maribor, the discussion on social plan began, in which working councils and managing boards discuss about calculating the prices of products and the possibility of a more profitable production. Individual collectives passed conclusions on the improvement of technological process of production, the reduction of superfluous working positions and finding untapped reserves.

The working collective and managing board in the automobile factory decided to perfect the manufacture of automobile parts and to improve the quality of production. There is a possibility for

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the collective to increase the production of trucks at least by 10 to 15 percent.

In the factory of agricultural machines the work in the past year has been analysed.

Those machines which are in the greatest demand will be mainly manufactured, having in mind that new prices should be within the reach of farmers. Beside grape motor presses, fruit grinders, threshing machines and straw cutters, the collective will begin with the mass production of two types of hydraulic presses and three types of mechanical mechanical fruit presses.

The collective of the textile factory has already calculated prices of its products and submitted it to the Directorate of the Slovene textile industry.

(BORBA, 21 January 1952)

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THIS YEAR PREPARATIONS FOR BUILDING NEW RAILWAYS WILL BEGIN

At the conference of railway administrations and presidents of railway syndicates throughout the country which took place in Belgrade yesterday, the tasks of the railways during the coming year were considered. Also present at the conference was Krsto Popivoda, President of the Council for Traffic and Communication of the Yugoslav Government.

Within the scope of the plan for the development of the railway network in our country - he declared to the conference - it is foreseen that within the next few years there will be built 1,200 kilometres of new track. The most important stretch will be that along the ordinary route from Belgrade - Bor, Bihac - Karlovac, Sarajevo - Kardeljevo and Kani - Zadar. Preparation for building these lines will begin this year.

The most important of the railway lines which will be finished this year is that from Breza to Vares. The very difficult country across which this line runs has required the construction of 20 tunnels measuring more than 3,600 metres, within a short distance, and a large number of bridges, cuttings and viaducts.

Intensive work will be carried out this year on the railway from Konjic to Jablanica. In future this line will in fact take the place of the normal line from Sarajevo to Kardeljevo and will provide a shorter communicating line between our economic centres and the coast. It will be of great importance in the development of the hydro-electric power station at Jablanica.

The enterprise for railway construction will continue work on the building of the Belgrade junction and the line from Split to Solin.

(BORBA - 21st January, 1952).

DELEGATION OF SOCIALIST YOUTH INTERNATIONALE HAS ARRIVED IN BELGRADE

The delegation of the Socialist Youth Internationale, who arrived in our country 5 days ago, travelled to Belgrade from Zagreb yesterday. The members of the delegation and the Socialist youth leaders: Donald Chessfort, British, leader of the delegation and secretary for students' questions in the Internationale, Gaston Karilla, President of the Socialist Youth of France and member of the Secretariat of the Internationale, Anam Prakas, leader of the Socialist Student Youth of India and member of the Secretariat of the Internationale, Hans Dakman, editor of Swedish Socialist youth publications, and one of the leaders of Socialist Youth in Sweden, and B. Bot, leader of Dutch Socialist Youth.

These representatives of the Socialist Youth Internationale are making a ten-day stay in our country in order to get to know our young people and the development of socialism in Yugoslavia. While in Belgrade the delegates will make a number of important visits to public and cultural institutions.

(POLITIKA - 21st January, 1952).

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REPRESENTATIVES OF SOCIALIST YOUTH INTERNATIONALE IN BELGRADE.

Delegates impressed most by the activities of the Workers' councils.

The Delegation of the Socialist Youth Internationale, who have already spent several days in our country, have given to representatives of the press their impressions of their trip and their opinions on future cooperation with our youth organisations. They have visited institutions, enterprises and cooperatives in Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia.

On behalf of the delegation, Donald Chessfort, secretary for students' questions in the Internationale, and leader of the delegation, said that they had been most impressed by the activities of the workers' councils and the way in which workers in Yugoslavia themselves solved fundamental problems in their enterprises. He pointed out that this is important not only for Yugoslavia but also for many other socialists throughout the world. Chessfort described the aim of the delegations' visit as being a firsthand acquaintance with Yugoslavia, and an examination of the possibilities of cooperation with Yugoslav young people. He declared that interest in and admiration for the Yugoslav nation and its young people had existed amongst socialist young people and socialists throughout the world ever since the People's Revolution and the Liberation Struggle in Yugoslavia. Finally Chessfort said he had been inspired by the means for study in our country, and the possibilities and conditions which state and community offer to students.

A member of the delegation, Gaston Garille, President of the Socialist Youth of France, and a member of the Secretariat of the Internationale, gave his impressions of a visit to a peasant cooperative. He mentioned the cordial reception which the delegation had received in Yugoslavia and pointed out that conditions existed for concrete cooperation and exchanges between the organisations of the Socialist Internationale and the People's Youth of Yugoslavia.

(BORBA - 22nd. January 1952)

CONFERENCE OF MACEDONIAN JUDGES.
(Skopje 21st. January)

A two-day conference of representatives of the regional and district courts of the PR of Macedonia began in Skopje today. It is being held in connexion with a decision of the Fourth Plenary Session of the CC of the CPY. Present at the conference were Dr. Josip Hricevic, President of the High Court of the FPRY, and Cafer Kodra, minister of the Department of Justice of the Federal Government.

The President of the High Court of Macedonia, Lazar Mojsov, spoke about the struggles of the courts to maintain democratic and socialist laws. He gave a number of examples of purely formal conceptions of the law. He stressed that courts ought not to rely on the local agents of people's authorities.

(BORBA - 22nd. January 1952)

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And who is behind this film? The chauvinists and Irredentists in Italy have seized all fields of human activity and are trying to spread their ideas wherever they can and as much as they can, endeavouring to create among the Italian masses by lies and slanders a hatred towards the neighbouring peoples of Yugoslavia. This especially if Trieste and the Slovene regions are involved.

The political "activity" of these circles is being supplemented by official acts with the same concepts, by methods of force and pressure and by staging trials--and now it has also penetrated into the field of culture.

False and tendentious picturing of events from the recent past--picturing of the struggle fought by the Slovene anti-Fascists in Trieste as being in collaboration with the Germans and picturing the liberation movement in Trieste and the liberation of Trieste as being an action of bandits--has met with sharp reaction on the part of the Trieste public. For this reason the Allied Military Government has had to stop the showing of the film after two days.

However, one thing remains: in Italy full possibility is being extended for work of groups and individual persons whose aim is to poison the relations between the two countries. Accordingly aid to such men is at odds with the interests of the Italian people who do not favour the spreading of national hatred and intolerance between the Italians and Slovenes in Trieste. (Sgd. "M. B.")

(BORBA - 22nd January, 1952)

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FOLLOWING THE PLOVDIV TRIAL: A CRIME AGAINST THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UN CHARTER

One of the methods of aggressive pressure upon our country is at the same time the further threatening and subjugation of the peoples in satellite countries as represented by staged trials. The theme of these "trials" is always the same: Yugoslavia must be necessarily exposed as an aggressive country who, neither more nor less, wishes to attack the whole "peaceloving" Cominform bloc.

In a period of more than 3 years in these countries which are dependent on the USSR a series of such judicial farces was organised. Such were, for example, the trials against Koci Dzodze, the Albanian Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior in May 1949, the Budapest "trial" against László Rajk, which was held from 10th to 24th September 1949, followed by the Sofia trial of Vice-Premier of the Bulgarian Government Kostov, the trial which was organised by the Polish satellites in Katowice in 1949, the Bucharest trial in August 1950, the Temisvar trials in May and July 1951 against members of our national minority, the trial in Bratislava in August 1950 against our Vice-Consul and a group of Yugoslav and Czechoslovak citizens and trials in Bratislava and in Prague, which were all staged by Moscow producers.

One of the latest staged trials was held in Plovdiv. On that occasion a group of Yugoslav citizens was brought to trial. They were all accused of espionage work, undermining Cervenkov's regime and of similar insinuations which are being stereotypically repeated at each anti-Yugoslav Cominform farce. At this trial, just as at all other "trials" in the Cominformist style the centre of attention was an agent provocateur who tried his very best to inculcate as much as possible all the other defendants.

Facts on this occasion were again of no importance. The object was to "prove" the guilt and to sprinkle once more the walls of Cominform penitentiaries with blood of Yugoslav citizens.

However, the Plovdiv trial deserves greater attention. This trial was at the time when the UN and the whole international public opinion condemned most sharply the 3-year long aggressive pressure of the Soviet bloc against Yugoslavia. This trial was organised in spite of the fact that the General Assembly of the UN accepted a resolution which branded this campaign as open and systematic aggressive pressure.

Therefore, the judicial crime in Plovdiv is at the same time a document which proves that the countries of the Soviet bloc have turned a deaf ear to the UN appeal, a proof that this campaign of aggressive pressure on Yugoslavia will be continued and sharpened.

About this last "trial" in Bulgaria concerning which was already written, it is not worth wasting time, but it is necessary to emphasise that this trial in regard to its perfidy and cruelty surpasses all the previous ones. The Bulgarian dictators, in order to confirm their servility to Moscow executed this looping so clumsily that it was really necessary to hold it as secretly as possible.

Methods by which these trials are prepared, when confronted with the principles of freedom and human rights seem incomprehensible. It is impossible to believe that in these countries human life is not worth more than a handful of ashes. For a normal human brain it seems impossible to believe that in the 20th century crimes more terrible than in the times of the inquisition and medieval darkness can be executed. Expert advice given by the "Soviet medical science": red-hot irons, little sand bags, needles of different dimensions and other different means of physical and psychological torture have "enriched" the barbaric and inquisition methods of torture. In this field they can really "boast" that they are first. It is sufficient to see in what state of exhaustion the defendants are brought to in order to see in what

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While all this happens under directives from Moscow, while at home, in the USSR and satellite countries the camps of death are dispersed throughout the country, the representatives of the USSR make use of the tribune of the UN for pharisaical speeches about humanity and for a demagogical striving for amnesty of accused persons in some countries. Is it necessary to speak again about the horrors of the camps in Siberia, in the Far East, in the Tundras, Baragan and in other regions. This is, however, well-known to the world public because there are individuals who succeeded in one way or another to escape from these camps of horror in the frozen waste of North Siberia and they are the living witnesses of horrid crimes which are the result of different purges and judicial "trials".

Our Government has on several occasions warned the governments of Cominform countries because of the systematic judicial crimes against Yugoslav citizens and slanderous judicial farces which represent nothing else but simple insults and misuse of judicature. Our Government also sent Notes in which it demanded explanations for such acts committed by the authorities in the countries of the Eastern camp against our citizens. However, these Moscow agents, men without conscience and dignity had not the least intention of replying, to explain their criminal deeds. Because in the first place they could not explain them and secondly because they do not wish and do not dare to deviate from the line dictated by the Moscow masters. The same thing happened with the Note which our Government sent a few days ago to Bulgaria in connection with the Plovdiv trial. In order that there should be no change in the usual "diplomatic" practice of Cominform countries, the Note was returned without any answer.

The pressure upon our country Moscow wishes to keep at any price. The flames are continually fanned. But it is not only the case of our country and our peoples. It is the case also of millions of men in satellite countries whom the puppet governments have handed over to the USSR despots to serve them as pawns on the chessboard. The peoples of these countries must ^{not only} be kept in this tragic position in which they find themselves but even greater pressure exerted upon them if possible.

One should not pass over silently such a misuse of judicature for the sake of sinister objectives of the Cominformist international banditry. The Plovdiv trial, whose epilogue was two death sentences and years-long forced labour in Cominform prisons must be condemned by democratic public opinion because this is demanded by the interests of peace and the need for protecting those elementary principles of freedom and human rights which have been built in the Charter of the UN.

(Sd.) M.S.

(EORBA - 22nd January, 1952).

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INDONESIAN PUBLICIST AND DIPLOMAT IN BELGRADE

In Belgrade has arrived the prominent Indonesian publicist Mr. Sudjatmoko, who since 1947 until the end of the 5th session of the General Assembly of the UN was one of the members of the Indonesian delegation. His 10-day visit to our country is in the framework of his journeys to several European countries in whose economic and political situation he is interested.

"My wish is - declared Mr. Sudjatmoko - to get acquainted with the economic development of your country, to see with what kind of difficulties you are confronted and how you overcome them. I am no less interested in the question of the ideological development of your country. This acquaintance, of course, is restricted by a very short stay and how much time will allow me to see of factories and co-operatives and to get to know your people and their life."

Speaking about the political conditions in Indonesia Mr. Sudjatmoko presented to Borba's correspondent some of the present-day problems of this distant country, in which live about 70 million men. Here come in the first place the internal and economic difficulties of the country, which is today fairly poor, in spite of its natural wealth. The agreement concerning the Union with the Netherlands partly - amongst other things - guarantees the possessions of the Netherlands capital in Indonesia, and the fear that necessary means are lacking, serve to the Government that in the problems of nationalisation - about which a great deal has been spoken - to justify the necessity of a very slow and careful policy by directing its attention and activity more to the control of exploitation by foreign capital and the improvement of working conditions.

Besides this, today in Parliament the Moslem Party is the strongest and after it comes the Indonesian National Party. The third place is taken by the Socialist Party of Indonesia, while the other party who are quite numerous have a small membership and influence. The CP had once upon a time great influence. This was particularly so during World War II when, together with the Socialist Party, directed from the first day its attention to the struggle against the occupier, while some other political parties expected that the Japanese should free them from European colonialism and because of that joined the liberation struggle much later, only after bitter disappointment in the "freedom" which was brought by Japanese imperialists. Today, the influence of the CP Indonesia is exceptionally small - although it acts under conditions of legality. This was mostly contributed by the fact of its express satellite position in relation to Moscow, and on the other side by the attempt of a putsch in 1948 which failed and which took place a short time before the general attack of Netherland troops and so weakened the necessary unity in the struggle of the Indonesians for independence.

Taking leave, Mr. Sudjatmoko emphasised that in Indonesia there is a great deal of interest for the development of our country which enjoys great sympathy with the Indonesian people. The struggle of the people of Yugoslavia for their independence after the conflict of the CPY with the Cominform was followed with great attention. He believes that it is possible and that it would be very useful if there were a greater acquaintanship and greater rapprochement of the people of his country with the people of Yugoslavia.

(Sd.) B.L.

(BORBA - 22nd January, 1952).

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
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THERE IS NO NEED FOR ANXIETY OVER AUTUMN CROPS IN VOJVODINA

This, like last winter, is unusually mild for Vojvodina with its generally severe winters. In addition, in Vojvodina at least, there was no snow in the first half of the month of January. Since these climatic manifestations are of great importance for agriculture, it is no wonder that people are discussing them and that was the reason why we requested our meteorologists and other agricultural experts to give us their explanation of the mild winter and its effects on crops in Vojvodina.

We have been told at the Agrometeorological Centre of Vojvodina that the first half of the past year gave us a sufficient quantity of moisture, and that the other half was rather dry. In that part of the year, the rainfall amounted only to 172 millimeters which is far below the average of 320 millimeters for Vojvodina. The month of October with only 11 mm. of rainfall to the average of 60 mm for that month was particularly dry. The characteristic fact of this winter is also that temperatures have not been very low. The lowest temperature has been registered at Vrsac where it amounted to 9°, while the average lowest temperatures for the whole of Vojvodina oscillated between -5 and -6°C. In December, there was a period of snowless frost with variable temperatures which had a slightly unfavorable effect on grain, insufficiently developed, winter crops.

The reason given by our meteorologists for dry autumn and up to now snowless winter is that there prevailed over the Western and Central Europe and even over Vojvodina for an unusually long period of time a depression originating from the Azores, which is most effective in July, when it starts withdrawing and giving room to the fresh and damp northern air. This time, however, that depression lasted all through January of this year preventing entry of the air originating from the North Atlantic which brings moisture to Europe.

Absence of particularly low temperatures, although we are now in the second half of January, is explained by the fact that the well known anti-cyclone from Siberia has not yet been formed so there was nothing to cause low temperatures over Eastern and Central Europe as was the case before.

Concerning winter crops, agricultural experts told us that most of them have not developed sufficiently enough because of the dry fall. But, the mild early part of the winter has a favorable effect on further development of autumn planted crops. The lack of snow cover represents a danger, on the one hand, because soil will be lacking sufficient quantities of moisture and, on the other, plants will be unprotected and exposed to frosts.

In case that the winter remains to be mild and accompanied with rain or snowfalls, there is no need for anxiety with respect to winter crops. Even low temperatures, provided they are accompanied with snow would not affect unfavorably our winter crops. Snowless frosts would be dangerous only in case that an alternation of frosts and mild days would take place.

(NOVITIA, January 11, 1952.)

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AFTER THE FIXING OF A NEW DINAR EXCHANGE RATE

New Method of cashing foreign currencies ensures free trade in foreign currencies

The Minister of Finance of the Federal Government has issued a decision suspending the previous Order on Obligatory Offering to the National Bank of the FPRY foreign currencies for sale. By the same decision the National Bank is authorized to buy from all the citizens who possess foreign exchange the currencies offered for sale regardless of the basis upon which the currencies are acquired.

This important measure represents a step in the direction of free trade in foreign currencies within the framework of the hitherto successful efforts made by the Government of the FPRY to abolish the administrative way of management of economy, and to expand international and economic ties between our country and foreign countries. The recent decision is particularly important in the light of the decision fixing a new dinar rate of 300 dinars for 1 dollar. Since the new rate enables the holders of foreign currencies to exchange them at rates corresponding to the real ratio between the buying power of our currency and currencies of other countries, the exchange of foreign currencies is now freed from the procedure which in the eyes of certain people made an ordinary economic transaction appear to be an unpleasant examining by the agents of authority.

This decision of the Minister of Finance will not only make possible the cashing of foreign media of exchange existing in the country since before the Second World War but will also contribute to increased flow of foreign currencies into our country.

In view of the constant lowering of prices in our country, the new rates and the new method of buying foreign currencies will effect, for example, the sending of gifts to individual persons by their friends and relatives in foreign countries which will now be more profitable since these gifts can now be sent in ready cash and not as hitherto in the form of parcels. In this respect the new measure will contribute to the further stabilization of our economy.

(POLITIKA - 18th January, 1952)

ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLE'S FRONT

The People's Front can extend considerable aid to the work and development of agricultural properties. In some places the district committees are holding meetings with representatives of basic organizations.

In some of the districts the People's Front has of late been introducing a useful novelty. The novelty is that at special meetings of basic organizations of the districts the entire situation of the organization on the terrain is discussed. The holding of such meetings has just begun, and there are very few districts which can boast of being an example. However, the small number of meetings which have been held clearly shows the useful side of this novelty and it also shows that the novelty can become a good practice in the system and work of the district organizations.

The basic organizations are today independently putting into effect the program of the People's Front; they are developing self-initiative and are discussing those problems which concern them the

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the most. The period of transition to independent work in the basic organizations has lasted a relatively short time but, however, has yielded precious experiences. The plenums of the regional and district committees of the People's Front show that the successes achieved in the work of the basic organizations could have been even better and that many mistakes were made because the committees of the basic organizations did not know how to adapt themselves completely and also for the reason that the district committees of certain basic organizations have left everything to the initiative and activity of the organizations themselves. Therefore, experience shows that the reorganization of the People's Front has placed the following task before all the organizations: How to coordinate the extending of aid by the district committee to the organizations on the terrain without violating the principle of democracy?

The holding of meetings by district committees with representatives of basic organizations ought to be one of the forms of extending this aid. Although plenary meetings of the district committees are still being held, the holding of meetings with representatives means the creation of yet another possibility for passing on the experiences and extending aid. The opinion of some of the district committees that the plenary meetings are a sufficient form of extending aid is not necessarily quite correct because all the presidents of basic organizations do not have to be members of the plenums also.

No doubt the success of these meetings will depend upon the degree to which the district committees pay attention to them. The success of the meetings will depend upon the timely and all-round preparation made by the district committee. Naturally, the holding of the meetings should not be frequent, but at all events one such meeting should be held once every six months. For the sake of general success, it would possibly be most suitable to hold such meetings on market days when the peasants usually come to the town. Naturally, there cannot be a fixed form for holding these meetings, and the district committees are themselves best able to decide on the date of the meeting. There is one thing which must not be lost sight of at these meetings; it is that part of the time should be devoted to the examining of the political situation on the terrain.

The holding of such meetings is, as I have already said, useful. It would be wrong to consider such meetings as being a possibility for extending aid to the basic organizations by the district committees. The permanent extending of aid remains a task of the district committee and this committee can continue sending its members to basic organizations.

In the letter from the CC CPY to the Party organizations and to the leaders, concerning the future paths of socialist reconstruction of the countryside and the development of agricultural cooperatives, it is said: "The Second and Third Plenary Sessions of the CC CPY pointed out that the General-Type Agricultural Cooperatives have in our country a decisive significance, both with respect to reconstruction of agricultural production and with respect to the reconstruction of socialist reconstruction of agriculture. However, the carrying out of this Party line has not as yet moved forward in a sufficient way." It is further said in the letter that "The basic reasons lie in the lack of understanding and in underrating the role and importance of the General-Type Agricultural Cooperatives and also in the narrowing of their economic activity."

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It can be seen, therefore, that people have lost sight of the fact that not only the Peasant Working Cooperatives but also the General-Type Agricultural Cooperatives represent that organizational form which has to make possible the socialist reconstruction of the countryside. For this reason the agricultural cooperatives have remained exclusively trading concerns dealing in industrial goods obtained from the commercial network. Another weakness in the work of these cooperatives is a very poor or no participation at all by its members in the management and control of the dealings of the cooperatives. Cases of speculation by commercial personnel employed in the cooperatives are not infrequent. The members and organizations of the People's Front in the villages have as one of their basic tasks the development of the General-Type Agricultural Cooperative. In addition to the general and current problems discussed at their meetings, the committees of the basic organizations of the People's Front can also put on the agenda the question of the development of cooperatives. They can continue fighting for full democracy in management, seeing to it that the directors of the cooperatives meet regularly and submit reports on their work to the members.

At their meetings the members of the People's Front can also discuss the possibility of expanding production and other activities of the agricultural cooperatives. The letter from the CC CPY envisages the creation of cooperative farms, livestock breeding farms, fruit tree nurseries, machine stations and various other industrial and handicraft shops. Knowing best the conditions prevailing in their respective villages and also the needs and possibilities of the villages, the committees of the basic organizations of the People's Front can in the majority of cases be just those initiators who by their participation in the work of the cooperatives and by their useful suggestions will be able to help the agricultural cooperatives to become a real basis for future socialist reconstruction of the countryside. (sgd) "Dj. V"

(POLITIKA - 18th January, 1952)

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THE MINIMUM CAPACITY OF WORK MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED

The essence of our new planning system is best illustrated by the law concerning planned management of national economy, namely, by the draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952 which was elaborated on this basis. In this draft, as one of the basic proportions which establishes the development of material productive forces, the compulsory minimum of exploiting capacity appears for the first time. A question is posed automatically why this proportion is introduced into the plan as something quite new in the whole system of planning.

It was vital, that instead of former directed plans one should introduce the compulsory minimum of exploiting capacity in our new social plan, which as a proportion establishes with its greatest part only the minimum which an enterprise can exploit in regard to its productive capacity. By the fact that it does not establish simultaneously the quantity, assortment and quality of products, such established proportion enable workers' collectives to exploit in the best way possible their productive possibilities according to the needs of the consumers and demands of the market. From this principle, the Social Plan deviates in cases only when possibilities of production do not as yet permit the full and absolutely free acting of the law of supply and demand, particularly in regard to those products which ensure the execution of the planned tasks of basic capital investment building.

When we speak that the social plans establish the minimum exploitation of capacity in economy then under capacity we comprehend the greatest possible productive capability of a certain economic branch, enterprise, etc. Here are taken into consideration factors which enable productive capabilities. Amongst them are no doubt working installations and labour the most important, as well as all other factors which influence in one way or another the productive capability such as: seasonal work of enterprises, work in two or only one shift, necessary stoppage in production, repair of installations, time taken for manufacture of individual products, professional capabilities of labour and others. When calculating the greatest possible productive capabilities during the elaboration of the draft of the Social Plan, the main point was concentrated on those facts which represent the "bottleneck" of production of that economic branch, enterprise, which means that as the biggest possible production was taken that which could be in fact realised under existing conditions. In some cases when it was difficult to establish the possibilities of exploiting productive capabilities, as the greatest possible productive capacity was taken that production which could be reached according to experts. In the same way, in regard to some characteristics of individual productive processes, the greatest possible productive capacity was established differently for different economic branches, enterprises, in order to eliminate the influence of quality and assortment when establishing the biggest possible production, the average quality and assortment of products was taken into account.

As the biggest possible productive capacity was reached in this way, which is marked by the index 100, the compulsory minimum of exploiting capacity of production is got by the index, who in percentages expresses the relation between the foreseen and the greatest possible production. Consequently, if for some republic, economic branch or enterprise in the documentation of the attached draft of the Social Plan for 1951, for example, the index of exploiting capacities is established at 75, then that means that they must use the biggest possible productive capability by 75% in order to fulfill the compulsory minimum of exploiting capacity. This compulsory minimum of exploiting capacity will not be the same for all economic branches and People's Republics, but the Social Plan is established in such a way that the total compulsory minimum of production, together with the foreseen export is based on a real material balance by which all disharmony in our economy will be prevented.

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However this proportion, forces upon the direct producers a quite comprehensible obligation towards the social community, but it does not prevent them in any way in their own initiative, but simply demands from them to produce so much, as much as is needed vitally for the undisturbed work of national economy, namely, they must exploit the established least percentage of real productive capabilities of the enterprise they manage as provided for by the Social Plan. By establishing such planning of production the law concerning planned management of national economy, in fact in a fully new manner, links up the greatest initiative of direct producers with planned harmonising of production and distribution and as well with the development of material productive forces.

Protecting, on one side, the interests of the social community and, on the other side, the independent initiative of direct producers, the plan does not set them one against another, but it makes them work in harmony, which in fact is the essence of a socialist social structure.

According to the draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952, the production in our country will move mainly within last year's borders. That production has been foreseen which is secured by existing capacities, position of basic raw materials and half products and labour. Social Plans composed in this way must be fully and on time executed, and from the free initiative of direct producers and from the needs of our social community on which is based the economic policy of our country, depends on how much from the least permitted level production will move upwards, namely how much individual collectives will surpass the established productive tasks as established by their Social Plans.

If we look at the proposed indices of exploiting capacity we see that they are much higher in the extractive industry, which gives us raw materials for local manufacture and export, while in the processing industry, which serves for the standard of living and internal building is much lower. Consequently it comes out that we lack in raw materials and that in this branch of our economy we must make much greater efforts in order to increase the exploitation of individual capacities of which some are only exploited by 60%, in which way we will improve our foreign payment balance.

The Social Plan, besides other measures, provides that the negative difference between realisation and distribution of the national income should be covered by the surpassing of the minimum set plan. On the other side, on the basis of the index of the compulsory minimum of exploitation of capacity, which is to be found now in the documentation of the proposed Social Plan, and which will be a component part of the Social Plan after the discussion, the bank will calculate, according to a planned established rate of accumulation and funds, the real income of the enterprise and thus also its wages fund. Therefore, in discussing the Social Plan the workers' collectives should particularly discuss the proposed compulsory minimum of exploitation of capacities in enterprises and to see how much it corresponds to their real productive possibilities because from it depends both our standard of living but also the foreign payment balance.

(POLITIKA - 18th January, 1952).

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FROM TRIESTE: THE MAJORITY IN THE CITY COUNCIL OF TRIESTE FAILS
TO REPRESENT THE BASIC INTERESTS OF THE TOWN

(Trieste, January 17)

The question of ordering municipal election in the Anglo-American Zone of FTT, which has already been twice postponed on the request of irredentist groups in Trieste, became, after the unprecedented action of the Mayor Bartoli who forbid the flag of Trieste to be hoisted on the City Hall, the topic of the day even among the Italian population. As it is known, the Slovenes in Trieste always protested against the postponement as this postponement is in conflict with the basic democratic principles and serves only to the party interests of irredentists. The attitude of the irredentist Mayor of the City Council of Trieste concerning the Trieste flag showed to the Italians in Trieste that the present majority in the City Council represents all other interests but not the interests of the Trieste population. The true citizens of Trieste regardless to the nationality expressed their indignation in last two days as they held the Mayor to be a true exponent of the Italian irredenta insulting the whole Trieste population, which always regarded the Trieste flag as their relic. To the citizens of Trieste this is no wonder because Bartoli does not come from Trieste and cannot correctly apprehend the interests of Trieste. The people of Trieste are well aware of the fact that the present majority in the Trieste City Council led by the non-Trieste man Bartoli is artificial, as they have been elected by voters who came from Italy and have nothing in common with Trieste. The people from Trieste are demanding now more than ever before to order immediately the municipal elections which will prove that the majority of Trieste population is not on the side of Bartoli and a small number of his followers.

This question is the subject of an article published in to-day's issue of the Trieste newspaper Corriere di Trieste, which says among other things that the Allied Military Government can now choose between Christian-Democrat dictatorship of Bartoli lasting for unlimited time and new elections.

(Signed A. Zobec)

(POLITIKA, 18 January 1952)

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A BREAKDOWN IN THE DISCIPLINE OF ONE OF OUR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

It happened recently during the religious Christmas Holiday. All pupils came to school and the lessons began as every other day. But, after the first or the second lesson, in some schools, a number of pupils began to walk out of class-rooms to "celebrate Christmas".

The competent school authorities issued an educational plan and program, whose strict execution ensures good results in schools. Arbitrariness in observing holidays is, first of all, breach of discipline, and after that, impediment in carrying out lessons. Under the Constitution, religion is a matter of belief of every individual and the state has nothing to do with this. The state for its part not only obstructs, but helps the religious organisations when it is possible and when it does not come into contradiction with the interest of the community. In regard to the case about which we are speaking, there is a circular of school authorities by which absence from school for religious holidays cannot be excused.

After the event which happened on Christmas, school authorities have consulted the parents of students and on this occasion a new and a characteristic manifestation has been revealed. Talking to parents of pupils who have in those days been absent from school, shows that such absences have nothing to do with religion, and that it is used as an excuse. Parents took no part in this, as they sent their children to school on that day as usually.

The first term in secondary schools ends to-day and the meetings of Professors Council will probably disclose interesting facts of the achieved results in the course of the past few months. Surveys should encompass such events. Because, beside administrative measures which are undertaken and which will be undertaken against doers of such breaches, it seems that care should be taken about the pupils' lives outside school, especially insisting upon pedagogical measures as the best preventive means. The question is about unformed men - students of secondary schools, about the complex mentality of youngsters, about their insufficient maturity and consciousness that in discipline and work they should see the prerequisite to better life.

The legal measures will then get their full value.

(Signed I.)

(20 OKTOBAR, 15 January 1952)

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RELIGIOUS REASONS AS AN EXCUSE FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITY
(Tuzla, February)

Hostile activity perpetrated on the part of some Moslem priests has of late been revived in the district of Tuzla assuming different forms. However, most frequently religious ceremonies are being used for this purpose, although some of these priests do not even hesitate to disrupt co-operatives openly, or hinder the application of certain economic measures, or incite both religious and national hatred.

Fairly often religious ceremonies carried out in or outside of the mosques either begin or end with various slogans of a hostile content. These slogans are in their essence directed against the brotherhood and unity of our peoples, while as regards their authors, they reckon with the people's simpleness and religious fanaticism in backward villages.

Herewith several examples:

At Priluk, meetings are often held in the evenings under a pretext "that some religious matters have to be renewed". It is not known what is being discussed during those meetings but one definitely knows that a year ago they were used by the hostile organization "Mladi Musliman" (Young Moslem), subsequently the former priest and a number of peasants from the same place were sentenced because of that. In view of the fact that the present priest, Edhem Zabic openly speaks against the co-operative, as well as that "those who attend Front conferences are unbelievers," then it is not a difficult thing to guess that at these private meetings held at night religious problems are being discussed in the least.

The priest Beharovic from the village of Gnojnice introduced as a rule to open the mosque at the time when the Front members leave for a working action. Furthermore, Beharovic slanders the most distinguished members of the Party and the Front, he influences the peasants not to pay taxes or give their obligatory shares of crops and those who regularly fulfil their obligations are being maltreated by him and told "to utter blasphemy against the creed".

The priest from Cerika says that "all those who do not celebrate "Mevlud" (a religious ceremony in connection with Mohammed's birth) "should be considered as scoundrels and vagabonds, the worst type of people deserving to be despised". At a meeting he tried to persuade the women to wear obligatorily a large scarf to cover themselves with, since the wearing of the veil has been prohibited. Moreover, he retold a story about a girl who discarded her scarf and had a permanent ondulation done, but "was later on attacked by an invisible force which scratched her face".

Attempts directed towards a forcible winding up of schools

There were also some general attempts directed towards the dissolution of schools in the villages and opening of religious schools instead. A directive to this effect was issued on the part of the branch office of the Moslem Religious Fund in Tuzla. In this connection special instructions were issued ordering among other things the following:

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"Immediately to open religious schools in the villages and in those places where there is already a school in existence it should be wound up or removed, enabling the unhindered work of religious schools". These instructions were signed by the priest Sabic. On the basis of this directive, certain priests attempted to apply force in connection with the winding up of schools. A special case was reported from the village of Huskici. With the assistance of a number of adult persons from this village, Omer Talotovic tried to empty the school building wishing to perform some religious ceremonies in it and turning it thereupon into a religious school. The groundfloor was even redecorated and benches thrown into the yard, but the youths, nevertheless, succeeded in putting the benches back in their former place and thus preventing this change to be carried out in effect.

Attempts to dissolve or remove an elementary school are unlawful. Religious schools can be opened provided that the premises are hygienic and that the teachers have necessary qualifications. However, in this case it is a matter of an attempt to eliminate our schools in general despite the fact that in these backward parts they are essentially needed because of a considerable number of illiterates. And there is no wonder why these priests focused their attacks upon our schools because any kind of education, scientific enlightenment or political work are not in accordance or favourable to their obscure ends. Following these attacks upon schools claiming that "they are not in accordance with religion" a certain number of uneducated parents tried to persuade their children not to go to school. Mass organizations, therefore, oppose any such actions regardless whether they are being undertaken under a pretext of defending religious principles. In effect the education of children is compulsory and guaranteed by the law.

Sale of "religious writings" for money and coupons

Under the excuse of carrying out their duty in this district the priests openly plundered the people. Quacks are namely being recruited from the ranks of the priesthood. They visit various villages "curing" simultaneously the people with some leaflets - "religious writings". In this way they earned considerable sums of money. In the villages of Crveno Brdo and Turski Lukavac one of these priests arrived pretending to know how to "cure" in this way, thus collecting over 10.000 dinars. Naza Kahric from Crveno Brdo says that he took from her daughter Mina some 700 dinars, apart from 400 industrial coupons which he took from her neighbour. All assistance given consisted in his advice to use this leaflet with some Arabian letters on instead of soap! This is a plain cheating and plunder which must be severely persecuted. The peasants themselves are now demanding this too.

Priests' participation in the local committees and the Front organizations

In contrast to this illwilled and hostile activity of some priests in the district of Tuzla, there are some good and active members of mass organizations who come from the ranks of the priests. Redjep Mujkic from the village of Dobrnje, Ahmet Mesic from Puracic, Mehmed Imamovic from Turija, Mustafa Sajdinovic from Dobosnica and some other priests were even elected as members of the Front committees and the local people's committees where

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LETTER FROM LONDON: MANOEUVRES OF THE CONSERVATIVES AND BEVAN

(London, 6th February)

During the last few days the Conservatives showed a great deal of interest in the relations within the Labour Party. They devoted particular attention to Aneurin Bevan. It was quite evident that their objective was to introduce confusion in the opponents' ranks, but at the same time the question arises if the Conservatives did not attack Bevan because the spreading of his opinions amongst the Labourites is most dangerous. Here are some opinions. The Vice-President of the Conservative Party said in Ipswich: "It is quite clear, that on the basis of last year's debate in the House of Commons Bevan is on the way to get hold of the Labour Party and now it can only be a question of time when he will oust Attlee. All responsible people are sorry for such a development of events but another thing which causes much more alarm is the fact that Bevanism seems to be quite similar to Communism".

At the conference in the Conservative Centre of London, Deputy Postmaster-General David Gammons declared: "Mr. Attlee must speak louder and in a more irresponsible way than Mr. Bevan, or weaken him by making him his private Secretary. It is clear that it is only the question of a few months when Bevan will take the lead of the Labour Party. He is the representative of the real essence of Socialism - he despises empires, he is favourably disposed towards Communist countries and full of irresponsibility in economic affairs and full of powerful class hate."

Reviewing the weekly events, the political commentator of the Observer stressed in the first place:

"In the next month or somewhat later, while the main affairs of the Parliament will be concentrated on economic and social policies, Aneurin Bevan will strive energetically to strengthen the positions which he conquered so dramatically and noisily in the economic debate which took place last week. One cannot expect that his efforts to get hold unofficially of the leadership of the opposition, however they might seem evident, could produce an open dissension in the Labour party, which in fact the Government expects and hopes for."

In big letters over the full page the Conservative Sunday Express printing Bevan's photograph published 3 days ago:

"Aneurin Bevan is going today to a conference with his collaborators. This is a critical weekend for him in his attempts to oust Attlee and Morrison from the leadership of the British socialists."

Bevan denied this, declaring that he "spent the weekend at home where his father-in-law is lying seriously ill and that his only visitors were relatives and the doctor". This morning's Labourite Daily Herald publishes a leader in which it condemns "prominent Conservative speakers", including Ministers too, because of the "story concerning the Bevan intrigue", concluding that with such spreading of scandal the Tories wish to divert the attention of public opinion from their own betrayal of electoral promises, which becomes every day more evident. "Whenever the Tories were in difficulties they attempted to introduce this dissension in the opponents' ranks - concludes the Daily Herald - and this is one of their most poisonous and most stupid tricks."

This statement seems to conclude a chapter in the attempts of the Conservatives to exploit the differences in the Labour Party. But it is evident that this will not be the last attempt. As much as the struggle between the Labourites and Conservatives sharpens - and it is getting so from day to day - one should expect new similar moves, but perhaps in a different way and in other forms. However, judging according to statements of prominent Labourites, their party will not allow that the objectives of the

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"BALKAN DIARY"

The headline which the editor of the German review Monat, the American Melvin Laski, gave to his articles about Yugoslavia is not new: "Balkan Diary". This impression becomes stronger if we look through the photographs: it is no different from the usual pre-war travelling experiences. It seems as if it has come under the influence of German yearnings for Balkan exotism: out of 9 photographs, 5 show "Putniks" piquancies: the market in Sarajevo, Gypsies in Skoplje. The new reality is illustrated by a model of a warship on the Kalamegdan exhibition and.....with a cross on a village grave in Slovenia.

We do not consider that the world is divided up into wolves and sheep (although Laski, speaking about our country, sighs: "Bolsheviks cannot become Mensheviks!"), and so that no judgment from the West cannot be objective. We are not "doctrinaires". However, if Laski wished to present to the international public opinion a critical analysis of the difficulties and stages of our development, perhaps our paper could give him precious data. However, Laski's judgments are produced from his logic scheme. And basically this scheme seems to be a strong suspicion in socialist experiments. Here and there he finds in Yugoslavia a "new spirit". But this seems to him really "unnatural", something which "lacks". This word he put in quotes by which he incidentally recognised that he as a professional correspondent finds his way about more easily in the field of Soviet problematics. He transforms us, as far as the "new" is concerned into futurists and our development and his complicated problematics we acknowledge as the "music of the future".

And Laski experienced all of a sudden that which he as an enemy of doctrinarism wished the least. He became the victim of the boomerang which was meant for the "hotheads" of Yugoslav Communists.

What was he "missing" in Yugoslavia? He tried to explain this when he remarked to Marshal Tito that he continued to appreciate certain results of the first period of the Russian revolution. "The Bolshevik idea" - says Laski - the Soviet goal remains the same! The difference is only in the selection of means",

Yes, the selection of means in our country is quite different! And this is of vital importance and in it should be sought the essence of the revival of socialism. And here is what happened to Laski because he did not agree with the "fiery fighting spirit" of new Yugoslavia.

He made a mis-service to his own review and to all those who are today reprinting his article. This review considers its main task to defend the freedom of personality and democracy from imperialist conservatism of the Kremlin. And its editor agrees unexpectedly with - Stalin, who - according to his words - stood always up against "doctrinaire hotheads" of individual national movements and national revolutions. Stalin wished that the national liberation movement in Yugoslavia should be "conceding" towards reaction and to come to agreements. Laski concludes from this, that the prolongation of the help to Partisans in "the most difficult period of the war" - was a "very intelligent and sensible" move by Stalin. Such policy seems to have been both creative and realistic.

We could not say if Laski knew where his Balkan journey would lead him and what follows from such judgment of the Soviet policy in regard to progressive national movements. The judgment of the "solid" reactionary policy of Stalin is a proof of how the under-estimation of Balkan reality which is no longer "Balkan" can deceive even the most experienced writer.

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But under-estimation before whom ? In front of oneself? In front of international public opinion?

This public opinion has at its disposal also other critical and much more all-round sources of information concerning Yugoslavia, about economic, political and cultural factors of our development, which Laski did not establish - neither with his pen nor with his camera. Comparing all these factors with his article, the readers might think about the following: why does not Monat show any particular signs of sympathy for even so-called under-developed countries nor for their freedom yearnings who increasingly and more often are intermingled with - socialist ideas.

(Sd.) J.G.

(POLITIKA - 7th February, 1952),

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THE PROTECTION OF LEGALITY: THERE ARE LESS AND LESS DRASTIC
EXAMPLES OF VIOLATIONS OF LAW AND ORDER IN CROATIA

(Zagreb, February)

The Decisions of the Fourth Plenum of CC CPY on the protection of legality have been reflected on the terrain most effectively. The number of infringement has been considerably lowered down in Croatia. Unfortunately they still exist, and are the result of uninstructedness, untidiness and superficiality of individuals, state functionaries or the organs of administration. The Public Prosecutors' Offices are fighting against them with all their available means.

The question is not about "excessive assiduity"

Tax paying is a social obligation. Every tax payer should in due time pay his tax. Against those who try to avoid that social duty, because the execution of the tax plan is significant for the entire community, the People's authority dispose with provisions which have nothing in common with brute force. Two agents of the Finance Section of the District People's Committee at Samobor and the Secretary of the local People's Committee at Galrovo, Ivan Kozlina either were not acquainted with these legal provisions, or arbitrarily evaded them, when at the end of December they came into the village of Falascak to collect the remainder of taxes. These three men have rudely and brutally collected arrears though they were instructed by the tax payers that they will pay the tax in few days after selling their wine. In order to collect the tax these three men confiscated the livestock not wanting to hear to postpone the execution for a short time. This case had an unpleasant echo in the village, but did not remain unsolved, because the organs of People's authority took this case into their own hands.

The president of the district committee and the District Public Prosecutor came to the spot. They checked this case and saw for themselves that the tax collectors unlawfully confiscated this property. At the same time it was established that these tax collectors deal in a quite different manner with some tax payers at Samobor, who owe several hundred thousand dinars, letting them to use all possible machinations in order to settle their accounts or to avoid the payment of taxes.

Some are inclined to justify such unlawful action in the village of Falascak by "excessive assiduity" of these collectors. However, it would not be wrong to describe such action as camouflage for various combinations.

Efforts of precipitancy

It is well-known who and in which way should a case against a delinquent be brought. It seems that this was not clear to the Executive Committee of the District of Gracac. A loss of 65,000 dinars was recently established in the General agricultural co-operative. The correct way would be that the Public Prosecutor's Office takes the case into its own hands and commence an action against Nikola Saric and Marija Sulentic, the manager and the employee in the co-operative.

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already been done by the Executive Committee of the District of Gracac, which by a verbal order confiscated the movables of the president of the co-operative Ivan Prpic, who had nothing whatsoever to do with this embezzlement and the movables belonging to Saric, as a security for the recovery of the damage. On the basis of this verbal order from these two men the following things were taken: two oxen, two cows, two carts and one horse - the value which exceeds five times the sum which had to be recovered. The Public Prosecutor's Office later on took this case, but it needs much efforts to rectify this precipitancy and flagrant arbitrariness of someone from the Executive Committee of Gracac.

Perfunctory decisions

We shall cite an example, in fact a trifling matter, but characteristic for its debauched and without much consideration conducted procedure. It is not a rare occurrence especially with the lowest organs of authority. By the decision of the District Magistrate Draga Ratkovic, born in 1898, was fined with 1,000 dinars and to recover 9,600 dinars for the damage caused by her horse straying on the land in which pasture was prohibited. The Public Prosecutor established that Mara Ratkovic, daughter of Stevan, born in 1898 has been examined, and that the mentioned decision referred not to Mara but to Draga also the daughter of Stevan, born in the same year as Mara. Draga, who was sentenced does not exist. Where does the main point of this dispute lie? Draga Ratkovic daughter of the above mentioned Mara, child of 13 years, led the horse daily to pasture; once when she was playing with other children, the horse strayed away inflicting damage. It seems as if the Magistrate confused all the names and years and who is guilty and who is not guilty. It turned out that a person that does not exist was sentenced, while the most vital matter was not perceived. Namely, it was not considered that the delinquent was a child of 13 years and that it cannot be sentenced, but, if the matter is pursued to the ultimate end, an action can be brought against her mother because she used a minor for this kind of job.

Going to the end in preventing lawlessness

One of these days the Public Prosecutor's Office of Croatia forwarded a proposal to the office of Communal Affairs to return the flat to Ivan Sersic from Rijeka, who has been moved and who was the subject of a flagrant moral pressure. With this, the justice has been completely satisfied in this unpleasant event which took place at Rijeka last year. Namely, Sime Dobrovic making use of his post as official of the Third Ward at Rijeka, in a non-permissible way moved Ivan Sersic and his family from the apartment in Mosa Pijade Street No.5, and then moved in. He did all he could to achieve this. The competent organs were informed about this case and investigating it came to this conclusion: Superintendent of Internal Affairs of the Ward was brought to trial and sentenced to 9 months imprisonment. But the Court has not raised the question of moving the family from the usurped apartment and to return the flat to the man from whom it was taken by force. This was done lately by the Croatian Public Prosecutor's Office

The struggle for protecting and respecting law and order and legal provisions in Croatia, has recently achieved very good results. In Istria, for example, one could say that there is no more lawlessness. In other parts of Croatia the rate of illegal acts was reduced to a very small number in comparison with the previous years.

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There are still examples where injustice inflicted to individuals is not rectified. In these cases beside the delinquent the citizens themselves are responsible for not lodging a complaint for the protection of legality to the Public Prosecutor. On the contrary, the error would not only be rectified but its performer, whoever he may be, would be called to answer for his acts. Such is our practice today.

Signed: M.Mimica

(POLITIKA, 7 February 1952)

FROM THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE: THE PRIEST AT IZOLA PREVENTS THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION FOR CONSERVING HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

(Capodistria, February 7)

A special Commission of the District People's Committee at Capodistria, composed of members of the Council for Culture and Science, who intended to visit yesterday the building Besenchi at Izola, which has recently been pronounced as a cultural monument because it contains some objects of historical importance. The Izola presbitery is situated in this building and the priest Don Giuseppe Dagri and the priests Don Marussi and Don Delize are living there. One of the priests prevented the members of the commission from inspecting the rooms. To avoid possible incidents, due to the behaviour of the priest, the commission left the building without performing its task.

This case again proves with what consideration the People's authority in the Istrian County deals with the clergy, though the action of the priest from Izola deserves every dispraise. The People's authority takes care to preserve historical monuments in this part. The clergy, however, in this respect obstructs. This case too, shows that the propaganda about the alleged persecution of Church in the Istrian County is false, and it also proves that a certain part of the Clergy refuses to cooperate with the People's authority for the benefit of the entire population of this region.

Signed: A.Z.

NATIONAL LIBRARY IN TRIESTE IS TO BE OPENED TOMORROW

(Trieste, February 7)

Inauguration meeting of the National Library was held in Trieste, with the task to expand the Slovene culture and general education among the Slovene population in the Trieste territory. The Library has already over 3,000 books. The National Library in Trieste, which will be opened tomorrow, in addition to the study section, will represent a cultural institution containing distinguished works of local and foreign writers.

Signed A.Z.

(POLITIKA, 8 February 1952)

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CONSIDERATION OF QUESTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN CIRILO-METODIJE ASSOCIATION

(Ljubljana, 6th February)

The president of the government of the P.R. of Slovenia, Miha Marinko, recently received a delegation from the Cirilo-Metodije Association of Catholic clergy in Slovenia. The delegation has petitioned the President to consider the question of social security of priest-members of this association, in the light of the ruling of the Federal Government of May 1951. President Marinko has promised that the Slovenian Government will do everything possible to arrange a favourable agreement.

According to information from the Council for People's Health and Social Policy of the P.R. of Slovenia, conversations have already begun in connection with this agreement.

(POLITIKA, 7th February 1952)

PLENARY SESSION OF THE CHIEF COOPERATIVE FEDERATION OF THE FPRY WILL BE HELD ON 19 FEBRUARY

The Presidency of the Chief Cooperative Federation of the FPRY has decided to hold the plenary session of the administrative and supervisory council of the Federation on 19 February in Belgrade. Participants in this meeting will discuss the putting into effect of the instructions of the C.C. of the C.F.Y. on further progress in the socialist transformation of farming and the decision of the third regular annual assembly of the Chief Cooperative Federation of the FPRY which was held in Zagreb at the end of last year. The plenary session will discuss other current problems of cooperatives.

(POLITIKA, 8th February 1952)

BOOKS OF CONDOLENCE IN BRITISH AND CANADIAN EMBASSIES

In the British and Canadian Embassies in Belgrade books were exhibited yesterday which visitors wishing to express their condolences on the death of King George VI could sign. In the British Embassy this book was available from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and in the Canadian Embassy from 3 to 5 p.m. The books will be at the disposal of visitors at the same times today.

(POLITIKA, 8th February 1951)

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SMUGGLING OF NYLONS ON THE QUEEN MARY

In Great Britain, as in certain other countries, there is a great shortage of nylon stockings, so much prized by women. From time to time a certain consignment appears which is sold all at once. Such an "alleviation" of the position coming at the same time as speedy and high sales indicates the work of illegal traders in these stockings, from the U.S.

Some time ago a certain group of these speculators was arrested. They were charged with smuggling thousands of pairs of nylons into the U.K., not having imported them through the British customs.

At the trial which took place in London, the prosecution described the way in which the consignment was smuggled into Britain.

In New York a member of the gang could take on board the "Queen Mary" or the "Queen Elisabeth" a number of trunks full of nylons. On board he would make contact with one of the waiters who would take care that the trunks were in order for the arrival at the first British port. These trunks were always stencilled with the false travellers' names which served as guides to members of the gang who boarded the ship at the British port. With the help of the British "affiliations" of the illegal enterprise, the trunk would be smuggled ashore without passing through the customs. It would happen that two or three trunks would get lost. However this did not hinder the work which was still sufficiently profitable to be worthwhile notwithstanding the loss of several hundreds or even thousands of pairs of stockings.

(POLITIKA, 8th February)

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ECONOMY IN RAILWAYS: IN WHAT CASES THE EXISTING TARIFFS CAN BE CHANGED

By changing over to new economic prices it was necessary to harmonise railway tariffs for the transport of goods with the general level of prices on the market. This has been done and the participation of transport costs in the formation of the price of goods has begun to play a very important role. However, although the prices for the transport of goods as established by the new tariff are generally economically justified and rightfully fixed (with smaller exceptions) in regard to the general level of railway prices in the country, yet there are a number of economic enterprises which consider that the railway transport costs, according to the new tariff burdened the goods with disproportionately high costs and that the tariffs should be decreased for this reason.

Is the Demand of Some Enterprises Justified?

Those who put forward such demands do not take into account a great number of very important factors. Looking exclusively at narrow interests of their enterprise and striving to do business in the most profitable way they forget that our railways have very important tasks in realising that sum of accumulation set to them by our Social Plan. The railways today also work on an economic basis and must collect great sums of money for the upkeep and renewing of their technical capacities which have been fully exploited for a number of years. Even in the case that this was not so it would not be economically possible for the old system of transport costs of goods to remain, namely by paying transport costs of goods by way of an average tariff with refunding the difference for planned transport costs from the budget. Because the transport of goods is an element which is fully equal with all other expenses which are contained in the structure of goods prices. It should get its place in it without increasing the cost of goods above the existing level of prices on the markets. The economic enterprises must strive to obtain a decrease in other costs which influence the falling of prices. It is unjust to demand the lowering of tariffs on railways because in the essence it is identical with the demand that one part of the money which should be accumulated by the railways, namely that it should remain without justification to economic enterprises in order that they might increase their profit without trouble. And this of course should not and must not be permitted.

The Commission which will examine complaints in regard to transport tariffs

State institutions which because of their function in economy are interested in this question have for a long time examined mutually the level of the new tariffs and their justification. The conclusion which was made shows that one should not relinquish these tariffs in general. But the possibility is allowed with some tariff provisions that some changes can take place in order to harmonise them with prices of individual kinds of goods. A few days ago it was decided to lower the tariffs on the transport of vegetables and milk. Besides, a special commission was formed in which will sit representatives of the Central Directorate of Railways, Council of Industry and Building and Council of Trade of the FPRY. The task of this Commission will be to examine carefully the complaints of economic enterprises in regard to the cost of the transport of goods by rail and, so long as some of them are justified, to propose the change of tariffs for these goods. The commission will also study systematically all tariff provisions in order to eliminate all disharmony between transport costs and prices of industrial and agricultural products on the market.

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From the above it can clearly be seen, besides other things, the very important role which the railways have in keeping the present level of prices on the market. The economic enterprises both in industry and in trade are confronted with the same tasks before our social community, they must understand that the profitability of each of them depends in the first place on how they are running their business and that they must therefore centre their attention exclusively on exploiting internal reserves and the decrease of those costs which burden them without reason.

(Sd.) M.S.

(POLITIKA - 8th February, 1952).

THE ELECTRIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY: A SINGLE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM WILL LINK CROATIA AND SLOVENIA

The consumption of electric energy in our country, as well as in the rest of the world, is rising continually. In Croatia more than 1 billion kilowatt hours were consumed last year. The needs of the consumers were satisfied by 98.3% and the deficit of 1.7% was due mainly to reductions which had to come into force because of insufficient quantities of water in the rivers Drava and Soca as well as to other difficulties in some electric power stations.

By putting into operation new hydro and thermo-electric power stations and high power transmission cables and transformers the production and distribution of electric energy will be much better this year and will allow the carrying out of further electrification and much greater consumption for the development of economy.

Three new hydro-electric power stations and one thermal-electric power station in Croatia

This year in Croatia 3 hydro-electric power stations will be put into operation "Vinodol", "Ozalj II" and "Zavrelje" and the thermo-electric power station "Konjsčina". These 3 hydro-electric power stations and one thermo-electric power station will have an installation power of about 60,000 kws., which will allow a production of 100 million kw.hours of electric energy yearly under favourable conditions. However, "Vinodol", when completely finished, will have 84,000 kws., and "Zavrelje" and "Konjsčina" will have greater power so that in the next year these 3 hydro-electric power stations and the thermo-electric power station in "Konjsčina" will be able to produce more than 300 million kw.hours of electric energy yearly for the economy of Croatia and Slovenia. These quantities of electricity will be very important for industry and other consumers as well as for the electrification of railways in the first place for the electrification of railways on the relation Rijeka towards Trieste, Postumia and Ljubljana in the direction of Zagreb.

The Maximum Load of the Hitherto Electric Works

The hydro-electric power stations and thermo-electric power stations in Croatia are now working at full capacity. The hydro-electric power stations depend on the quantity of water and for this reason the station on the river Drava and Soca cannot be sometimes fully exploited. The hydro-electric power station Fale, Dravograd and the Maribor tributary on the Drava and Doblar and Plava on the river Soca work often in the winter at half capacity and in the summer when there is sufficient water they work at full capacity. The thermo-electric power stations in Zagreb, Reichenburg and Rasa work nearly always at full capacity. The thermo-electric power station in Zagreb which is fairly old is also working at full capacity.

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All these great power stations, and the smaller ones too, are forced to work continually at full load because of the ever-increasing consumption of electricity, which results in certain difficulties in the maintenance of the power stations. By putting into motion the new power stations not only the ever-increasing consumption will be satisfied but some of them which were working continually will be relieved in certain periods of time which will be useful for their maintenance and repairs.

The role of "Vinodol"

The "Vinodol" power station with its three aggregates and installation power of 84,000 kws. will play a very important role. It will not always be in motion but only when all the other power stations in Croatia cannot produce sufficient electricity for their consumers. When weather conditions are favourable - melting of snow, heavy rains, etc. - then this hydro-electric power station will work throughout in order to exploit all the quantities of superfluous water. When the other power stations are under full load, the "Vinodol" power station will cover all the deficits. The "Vinodol" power station will thus play the role of a regulator in order that the whole system might be equally supplied with electricity.

The construction of new high-power transmission cables and transformers for the equal distribution of electricity

The newly-constructed high-power transmission cable of 110,000 volts, between the machine room of the hydro-electric power station at Triblja and Zagreb will enable the transmission of electric energy from the "Vinodol" power station to the system in Croatia and Slovenia. In Croatia are under construction several other greater and smaller high-power transmission cables, amongst which the high-power transmission cables of 110,000 volts, between Triblja and Matulja and between Zagreb and Varazdin. During this year another 10 high power transmission cables of 30,000 - 50,000 volts, will be constructed in order to connect the great transformers with the smaller ones and with the consumers.

One of the most important high-power transmission cables is the one between Triblja and Zagreb which is 132.8 kilometres in length and another one (under construction) between Triblje and Matulj. This high-power transmission cable, 35 km. in length, will play a particularly important role in linking up the total electricity system of Croatia and Slovenia in one whole. Thus will be connected all hydro-electric power stations on the Soca with the "Vinodol" one, and further those on the river Drava with other hydro-electric power stations and thermo-electric power stations by means of the greatest transformer in the country at Rakitje near Zagreb which will be put in motion in the next few days.

A distributor from Ljubljana will command the distribution of electricity

The federal distributor for electricity will command from his post in Ljubljana the distribution of electricity and control the work of power stations in the electricity system of Croatia and Slovenia. When there is less water in the Drava he will give orders to set into motion aggregates in the hydro-electric power station at "Vinodol". If there is enough water in the lakes of "Vinodol", he will in the same way order that one of the thermo-electric power stations in Zagreb or Reichenburg stops work. If there is not enough water in the Drava, Slovenia will obtain electricity also from "Vinodol". By means of a tele-communication installation of high frequency his orders will be carried to transformers, power stations and other installations. Sufficient quantities of electricity when justly distributed will increase the economic running of our sources of electric energy and that of the total economy.

(Sd.) M. BABIC

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EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN EXPERTS

On the basis of Paragraph 6 of the Instructions Part-time Employment ("Official Gazette of the FPRY" No.19/50) and Article 24 in connection with Article 9, Paragraph 2, of the Foreign Exchange Law, I issue the following

INSTRUCTIONS
ON EMPLOYMENT OF EXPERTS- FOREIGN CITIZENS AND
ON ENSURANCE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR FULFILLING
CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS.

- 1) Employment of experts - foreign citizens in the FPRY in the capacity of part-time employees or workers, and ensurance of foreign exchange for fulfilling contract obligations on the basis of this employment, shall be done in accordance herewith.
- 2) Engaging of experts- foreign citizens in foreign countries may be done by enterprises, competent departments, institutions, institutes, organisations and similar bodies directly or through commercial or consular representations of the FPRY in foreign countries.
- 3) With every expert - foreign citizen who is engaged abroad for work in the FPRY in the sense of the preceding Item, a preliminary contract of employment must be concluded abroad.
- 4) The preliminary contract mentioned in the preceding Item will be concluded for a period of not longer than two months and will be valid from the date of departure of the expert - foreign citizen from the respective foreign country to the FPRY.
- 5) By the preliminary contract concluded abroad with an expert - foreign citizen, no obligations may be undertaken for transfer of funds abroad. As an exception, this obligation may be undertaken only if necessary foreign exchange is ensured in advance for transfer abroad and if for undertaking this obligation authorization is obtained in advance from the competent Minister of Finance or from another organ empowered to give this authorization.
- 6) After the arrival of the expert - foreign citizen in the FPRY, if it is intended to conclude with him a contract of part-time employment or a work contract, this contract must be concluded before the period specified in the preliminary contract expires.

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7) If foreign exchange obligations are undertaken by the contract (transfer of savings from regular emolument, fares, going-away-gift & co), then as of January 1, 1952, the foreign exchange necessary for the fulfillment of these obligations must be ensured by the enterprises, competent departments, institutions, institutes, organisations and similar bodies, viz:

- a) those which are on the budget: from their own funds or from the foreign exchange funds of the competent Council (Ministry-Ed);
- b) those which are on the budget of a republic or on the budget of a lower agency of authority: through the Ministry of Finance of the respective people's republic;
- c) those which are on the federal budget: through the Ministry of Finance of the FPRY.

Military enterprises and institutions shall ensure these funds through the Ministry of National Defense of the FPRY.

8) Contract by which foreign exchange obligations are undertaken are subject, with respect to these obligations, to prior approval by the Minister of Finance of the respective people's republic or another organ empowered to give these authorizations by the Minister of Finance of the FPRY.

These approvals may be given only after submission of proof that for the fulfillment of the contract the necessary foreign exchange has been ensured in accordance with the provision of the preceding item.

The decision under paragraph one of this item must be rendered within 30 days from the date of submitting of the contract for approval. Otherwise it will be considered that the contract has been approved.

9) Contracts by which any foreign exchange obligations are undertaken in the sense of item 7 hereof must without fail contain, among other, a clause to the effect that the contract, with respect to foreign exchange obligations, becomes fully valid when it is approved by the Minister of Finance of the respective people's republic or by another organ empowered by the Minister of Finance of the FPRY to give such approvals.

This clause must be inserted both in new contracts and at the time of revising the existing contracts.

10) Contracts on part-time employment or work contracts concluded with experts - foreign citizens must be within 15 days after conclusion transmitted to the Council for Public Health and Social Politics of the respective people's republic (to the organ for labour mediation or to the labour inspectorate of the people's republic) for the purpose of registration.

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11) Data on employed foreign experts must be submitted by the enterprises quarter-yearly to the labour mediation organ of the republic(or to the labour inspectorate of the republic) which must keep records of employed foreign experts.

12) Detailed instructions with respect to ensurance of foreign exchange shall be issued by the Ministry of Finance of the FPRY, and with respect to conclusion of contracts or regarding the question of labour relations as a whole, by the FPRY Cabinet Council for Public Health and Social Politics.

13) The present Instructions go into effect on the date of publication in the "Official Gazette of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia" and shall apply as of January 1, 1952.

No.23918/51

BELGRADE, January 8, 1952.

MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE FPRY,

(Sgd.) Milentije Popovic.

Minister in the Government of the FPRY-
President of the FPRY Cabinet Council for
Public Health & Social Politics.

(Sgd.) Dr. Pavle Gregoric.

(OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FPRY No.3, Item No.22,
Belgrade, January 16, 1952.)

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FIRST MACEDONIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

"Narodna biblioteka" (National Library) in Skopje has recently published the first Macedonian bibliography. Nada Petrova, the librarian, is its author. This bibliography is intended for use by scientific, cultural and social workers including all publications printed in Macedonia since the liberation. In its first part information concerning books, brochures and music scores can be found, while in the second one a review of articles published in the Macedonian press is contained.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, February 5, 1952)

EXCHANGE OF BOOKS BETWEEN THE YUGOSLAV INSTITUTE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND VARIOUS WELL KNOWN SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The activity by the Institute of Bibliography is both useful and valuable to our scientific, public and cultural workers and especially libraries. The method of work of this institution is rather complicated and the results of its work can be seen from its magazine entitled "Bibliografija Jugoslavije" (Yugoslav Bibliography) representing a review of all publications which appeared in our country.

The so-called "Odeljenje obaveznog primerka" (Section where two copies of each particular publication are filed obligatorily) keeps a record of all these publications. All material received is being classified into two groups comprising books and occasional publications including magazines and newspapers respectively. All necessary information on each of these publications can easily and promptly be obtained.

Records include data concerning all publications which are being published in our country regardless of the fact in which language they are published or of which nationality the author is. The only thing that matters is the fact that they are published locally. Therefore this Institute is not concerned with the publications of books written by Yugoslav authors but printed abroad.

Centre of international exchange of books has also been established within this Institute, its task consisting in gathering data concerning bibliographical material of other countries and exchange of books with foreign countries. The activity of this Centre is therefore of great significance.

In foreign countries the exchange of books is being carried out through one single centre attached to national libraries. In view of the fact that we do not have a similar organization in our country, this work is being performed on the part of this Institute. In the United States, for example, various institutions do not send material directly but always through national centres.

Another important task of this Institute consists in the maintenance of ties with faculties of Slav languages abroad. At 40 universities throughout the world our language is being studied. This Institute provides necessary philological publications and selected books for them. In this way the work is being improved

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at these universities on the one hand, while on the other this Institute obtains various other books in exchange for ours.

The Institute has established ties with all larger libraries throughout the world, even with those in the Philippines, Indonesia and Japan. A considerable amount of foreign exchange dinars is being economized by this direct exchange of books between libraries.

This Institute further aims at acquainting the people in foreign countries with the publishing activity in our country. As a result mutual exchange of books is to be increased, thus contributing to the internationalization of culture.

(20 OKTOBAR, February 5, 1952)

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
DO NOT DETACH

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REPORT FROM LONDON: BRITISH PARLIAMENT ADOPTS BUTLER'S PROPOSALS

(London, 1st February)

The debate concerning the financial and economic situation ended with two divisions being taken. The opposition's amendment for a non-confidence vote was rejected by 309 against 278 and with the same majority of 31 votes the Government measures as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer have been passed. The Government thus won a parliamentary victory prior to which one could only guess from what side the opponents' attacks would come. The exposing of the plan and tactics of the opposition was the most interesting moment in the debate.

The Opposition Line

The general line of the Labourites was the following: the position of Great Britain is serious, one must seek to establish a balance in expenditure and revenue, but the measures which have been undertaken by the Government are "irrelevant, unnecessary and incorrect", because the present crisis is basically is not a consequence of the British internal policy, but the world movements outside the control of Great Britain. From the Labourites point of view this was recognised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who stated that the economic positions of Great Britain have become worse in the past 50 years. On this basis, first Gaitskell and later Attlee developed their arguments concerning the incorrect and unnecessary measures of the Government which cannot basically represent a permanent cure because Britain herself cannot discover it but which hit to a great extent the poorer classes.

It could be noticed that Attlee was sharper than usual, but Bevan was again the most brilliant speaker, either by attacking the Government "that it always hated the health service" and pounced on the first occasion to reduce it or in personal duels with Churchill his debating power and manner went so far that one could hear from his opponents that since the time of Lloyd George nothing similar was seen in the House of Commons.

If on the basis of this debate one could not fully conclude what the future role of Bevan will be in the opposition, one could see that he and the leaders of the opposition from the front benches complimented each other to a great extent to the great disappointment of the opposing side.

In Expectation of a New Fight

Hardly has one fight been ended, on Tuesday begins a still more interesting one on the broad fields of foreign policy. The Labourite Parliamentary group had a meeting on Thursday at which amongst others Attlee, Shinwell and Strachey took part in the discussions. Over here great interest is shown in how the Labourites will come forward after the speeches by Churchill and Eden. It is most probable that from the opposition front benches will speak Attlee, Morrison and Kenneth Younger in the name of the opposition. What attitude will be taken by other members of the Labourite camp one can only guess, particularly because there exists a belief that the Labourites are deviating more and more from the Government line in regard to foreign policy, although they mutually looked differently on different questions. It is believed that the Labourite opposition is particularly unanimous in regard to policy in the Far East, particularly after doubts that the Government has made concessions in regard to certain demands of the USA. Another

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important field of broad mutual understanding seems to be Germany. Opposition to the idea of arming Germany was always strongly expressed amongst the Labourites and is possibly now stronger than before. In regard to Egypt differences appear to exist among the Labourites. It is not belived that any of them would propose now the withdrawal of British troops from Suez, but a group exists within the party which considers that in 1956, when the agreements between Great Britain and Egypt expire, Great Britain will have no right whatsoever to remain there, and if she proclaims now that she will withdraw from Suez at a certain date, she will give the opportunity to Egypt to define its policy toward countries who would like legitimately to exploit the Canal. According to the opinion of this group the United Nations should be the most competent to take care of the international interest in the Canal.

signed : M. Radoicic .

(POLITIKA, February 2, 1952).

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CONCERNING THE WORKERS COUNCILS--PARTY ORGANISATION AND WORKERS COUNCILS

(This article is a part of a larger article written by Comrade Kavcic, a member of the Politburo of CC CP Slovenia, which will be published in Delo, the official paper of CC CP Slovenia, under the title "Concerning the Workers Councils".)

In the first part of his article, Comrade Kavcic has written about the general conditions under which the Workers Councils have been working and developing. In the second part, he has written about their successes and of the results achieved. The third part has already been published in Borba and the fourth we are publishing today.

The article has been written on the basis of reports, discussions and conclusions of the Sixth Plenum of CC CP Slovenia.)

In the preamble it is said that the Party leaderships, Party organisations and Party members had not been paying sufficient attention to the Workers Councils and Managing Boards. But this is not the only weakness which certain Party organisations have shown since we have had the Workers Councils. There are signs which show that in certain enterprises the members of the Party are not quite clear about their tasks, their rights and duties. For this reason, they go from one extreme to another, from one "sector to another sector." One should emphasise that these occurrences, extremities and unclearnesses are not a "general" or "typical" feature of all the Party organisations. Various Party organisations differ greatly one from another and are solving their daily tasks in various ways. There are many positive examples which show that the Communists and Party organisations are clear on the role of the Workers Councils, that they are aware of their duties and that by their tactical work and everyday struggle are consolidating the Workers Councils and raising the socialist consciousness and the working ability of the entire working collective. But in the struggle for the proper role of the Party and for the proper method of work, many vaguenesses are also coming to the surface, of which I will mention only some of the more typical ones.

Wrong Concepts

Some of the members of the Party think that it is no longer necessary for the Party organisations to concern themselves with the political situation in the enterprise since there now exist the Workers Councils as a new organisation. is, they think, the job of the Workers Council to do away with all the negative occurrences in the enterprise. Such members of the Party consider that their main task is "selfdevelopment". There exist Party organisations which have a completely passive attitude towards the struggle for the carrying out of the plan and towards production, considering that the plan and production are exclusively the job of the Workers Council, the Managing Board and the manager.

Some of the Party organisations, on the other hand, wish to command and give orders to the Workers Council, considering the Workers Council to be one of their "legal agencies and communications." There also exist opinions that neither the Workers Council nor its work in any way interests the Party organisation, since we are for "democracy" and everyone is completely independent.

Furthermore, there exist Party organisations which are active only in one "sector." Here are a few of such "sectors":

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only political work and explanations at meetings, cultural-educational work and people's universities, seminars and lectures; internal organisation and question of cadres, production, etc.

All these and similar occurrences and mistaken views are offering to the various elements a fair opportunity to spread among the workers various reactionary, petty-bourgeois political and nationalistic theories and opinions. All this leaves bad consequences which affect production, development and progress of the Workers Councils, and they also affect the socialist mind of the entire working collective. Such hostile, backward and narrow "sectoral" and nonfighting views are eating into the internal ideological-political firmness of the Party organisation, they are weakening Party discipline and are having a negative influence on the education of each member of the Party. Under such conditions, it is possible for opportunists and elements foreign to the Party to infiltrate themselves into the Party, and it is impossible to screen them in the struggle for the Party line. The consequence of this is the weakening of the political and fighting ability of the Party organisation.

Where do the causes of these occurrences, weaknesses and mistakes lie? In the main, there are two causes: the first is mistaken concepts of socialist democracy and of its development; the second is a certain amount of vagueness with respect to the tasks of the Party organisation and of Communists in the enterprise, how they should work and on what they should work.

Something about Socialist Democracy

I would exceed the limits and purpose of this article if I were to go into details concerning the various occurrences, opinions and happenings which are manifesting themselves in our political and public life in connection with the expression "socialist democracy." However, it is necessary at least to draw rough lines of the Party line since from these vaguenesses and mistaken concepts there also proceed a number of incorrectnesses with respect to the Workers Councils. (I am thinking here of good Communists who are devoted to the Party, who wish to and want to put all their work into the development of socialism. I am not thinking of those who are endeavouring to utilise socialist democracy for the purpose of obstructing the socialist building-up; the importance of socialist democracy should not be explained to them in this way--in the first place the power of socialist democracy should be shown to them.)

The development of socialist democracy and of socialist relations among men has nothing in common with any relaxing; in the same way, we cannot speak of any narrowing down of the tasks which confront the Communists, nor of a "milder" Party discipline, nor of small activity, all-roundness, fighting character and revolutionary character. There is also no question of a greater or smaller freedom and independence from the basic Party line. On the contrary! The Communists should be more active in an all-round way, they ought to be more loyal to the Party and to the people, they ought to be more selfsacrificing, they ought to have more of a fight and revolutionary spirit since parallel with the development of socialist relations we are eliminating many of the administrative-compulsory measures, orders, etc., and since also our enemies are trying to make use of broader forms of socialist democracy. Because of the existence of the Workers Council, which represents a big step forward in the development of socialist relations in our country, the tasks of the Party organisations and of its members are in no way smaller and there is no reason for any smaller activity or for any kind of passiveness. It would be fundamentally wrong to think

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that the tasks of the Communists--because of the fact that the workers are now organised in labour unions, in various societies, etc. and also because of the fact that we have Workers Councils--are now lessened and that their field of work is limited to this or that "sector."

The chief tasks of the labour union organisations are the following: keep on elevating the political mind and general cultural level of the workers and thereby indirectly and directly mobilise the workers for production; fight against all the real incorrectnesses and injustices done to the workers regardless of who does them; see to it that our laws are respected and carried out, as well as our regulations which extend to our labour class its rights. I think that the labour unions are not active enough as an organisation which defends and protects those interests and those rights of the workers which our socialist community gives to them but which are often imperilled because of subjective mistakes and poor work of this or that agency of this or that individual.

Workers Councils already have their tasks, jurisdictions, rights and duties defined by law. The Workers Councils are functioning and managing enterprises together with the Managing Boards within the framework of these rights and duties. Practice shows that the role of the Workers Councils and of the Managing Boards is very clear and that there is the least number of wrong concepts on this point.

The Role of the Manager, His Rights and Duties

It is necessary to thoroughly analyse the role of the Manager, his tasks, his rights and duties, because the Manager is the one where the present-day method of management of our economy is most clearly manifested. The rights and duties of the Manager stem from two sides: the state administrative agencies give him these rights and duties from above and the Workers Council and Managing Board give him these from below. On the basis of these rights, the Manager is in his daily work and in directing the work of the enterprise completely independent. The Workers Council and Managing Board must not mix in the daily operation, otherwise there would be anarchy in the enterprise. The Workers Council and Managing Board may at their meeting criticise the Manager and his work, and they also may make corresponding conclusions, but in work production the Manager is independent. In view of such a role, the Manager is also the subject of attacks from various sides. He represents an obstacle for those who want to develop with the backward workers the elements of anarchism and particularism; he is attacked by those who do not want to see and do not want to be guided by the needs of the socialist community, but instead of this are identifying the democratic right of management with the right of ownership. Under the slogan of struggle against bureaucracy, various hostile and most backward elements are trying and will keep on trying to attack the Manager as direct executor of the directives and regulations of the state administrative agencies and of the Workers Councils.

Incurable bureaucrats to whom any idea of selfmanagement is a foreign one will always have to make many remarks regarding the work of the Manager, especially regarding those decisions of his realising the proposals, conclusions and directives of the immediate producers. The struggle against bureaucracy represents a dialectical process of eliminating those forms and regulations which are outdated, which have proved to be unnecessary and on the basis of which bureaucracy could still gain strength and develop itself.

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At the same time this struggle demands the consolidation of all those positions, forms and regulations of state administrative agencies which in view of the objective position of our productive forces are still necessary and essential. He who views only one side of this process, who develops the struggle in one direction only, is objectively opening the doors to anarchy and to enemies or is defending the incurable bureaucrats.

We must also not forget the fact that under the struggle against bureaucracy and bureaucrats the reaction is trying to attack the old cadres of our revolutionary vanguard. There is no doubt at all that certain cadres in view of the administrative system in economy have adopted many of the bureaucratic mistakes and features. Such comrades must indeed be severely criticised and their mistakes should be pointed out to them, but, however, we must not allow the hostile elements to equalise these cadres who have been wrought in the revolution and struggle with incurable bureaucrats.

The entire complexity and two-sidedness of this process is manifested in all its details in the work of the Manager. For this reason it is extraordinarily important that the Party organisation and Communists, the Workers Council, the Managing Boards and the Managers understand this complexity of the question and help one another. The authority of the Manager and his work depend upon the Workers Council and Managing Board. And vice-versa. The strengthening of his authorities and his rights, which are defined by law, means the consolidation of the enterprise and of its organisation; this finally is the process which weakens the anarchistic and hostile influences and strengthens and develops the socialist mind of the producers. By his experience, by his knowledge and by his possession of a broader picture, the Manager may contribute a lot towards the development of the Workers Council and Managing Board. A good Manager can today be only a man who by his work increases the influence by the immediate producers, develops their selfmanaging agencies and thereby elevates the socialist mind of the working collective.

Tasks of the Party Organisations and Communists

What are the tasks of the Party organisations and Communists? The Party is the organisation of the most conscientious and most progressive work of the workers in the enterprise. For this reason, it should be interested in everything connected with the enterprise, in everything that happens in the enterprise. (Naturally, all of this cannot be enumerated in one circular or resolution as some certain comrades think, wish and expect that it can). This does not mean that the Communists must issue decisions on everything at their meetings and after that to command on the basis of these decisions or to carry these decisions further. The Communists should educate themselves in such a manner that they will be qualified to develop everything that will strengthen and consolidate the enterprise by convincing and by their personal example and to fight for everything that is beneficial for the enterprise and for the social community; and to fight against anything that will weaken the enterprise and its efficiency, anything that negatively affects the workers and anything that results in political and material damage. Therefore, the Party organisation must, by the method of convincing--that is, by explaining hazy notions, aims, tasks and exposing unfriendly influences--battle by practical example everywhere--in production, Workers Councils, syndicates, in cultural society-- help those people triumph who are contributing something beneficial to the working people, who are developing socialist relations between men and who are strengthening the socialist consciousness and the battle and revolutionary

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spirits of the proletariats; the Party must fight against the remnants of the old society which is still in existence in the proletariat, for example: nationalism, chauvinism, petty bourgeois ideas, backwardness, religion, etc. In this sense every Communist should be constantly active, alert and combative to carry on an independent battle, to incessantly attack the fallen but not-totally-defeated position of the old society, to defend every step of the newly acquired socialist positions as stubbornly as the partisans defended their positions.

The Workers Councils represent the new gains and the triumph of the new world over the old. For this reason the Party organisations and the Communists should strengthen, educate and develop them by their work. I think that many Party organisations will be able to clear up their domestic questions, to settle matters with those for whom there is no place in the organisations if they help the Workers Councils and Managing Boards in a justifiable manner. To qualify every Communist and every worker to work properly and justifiably in Workers Councils, Managing Boards and enterprises is the basic task of the Party and its duty to the entire proletariat. To educate every Workers Council and Managing Board to properly manage enterprises and to operate them for the benefit of the community and the individual is the task and must be the aim of the Party, Party administration and the Party functionaries. If we wish to reach this goal of our work and aims, to view the greatness and significance of the present epoch in its entirety, we must watch and follow the foamy waves of the present with the eyes of a fighter and the heart of a revolutionist and orient ourselves with the compass that carries the name of socialism; we must firmly grasp the oar and with strong strokes, often in our own perspiration, force our boat--new Yugoslavia--forward to socialism! For this purpose all Party committees, organisations, functionaries and Communists should contemplate much more about Workers Councils than they have and must observe more closely the events taking place in the enterprises, to follow their development, to help them and to thereby teach themselves and others!

(BORBA - 3rd February, 1952)

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LETTER FROM LONDON: TRADITIONS AND COAL

(London, February)

There is no such a trifling thing about which an Englishman would not discuss with you and with a very wide circle of acquaintances at length and in detail. He is to discuss these matters when it deals about such an important matter as fuel. These talks about fuel gas and electricity, public discussions on this theme through newspapers are normal English occurrences from the first cold day, because fuel is one of those chronic headaches of a British citizen. Public debates were on such a scale this winter that they could lead to a sweeping change. The change in heating of rooms.

Let us hear now what Professor Simon from the Oxford University says: "In this country we use directly or indirectly about 60 million tons of coal annually for heating houses, with the effect of about 20 percent. If we would give up the foolish luxury of open fire places and instead of that use stoves and reduce the electric heating, we would raise the effect of heating to 45 percent."

Is there anything easier than to make this change - instead of fire places and big gas heaters to put into English houses ordinary stoves. But let us hear Mrs. Parilton the wife of a low grade clerk: "I like to see fire, flame; though it costs more to keep old fire places, we shall do this". Such is an Englishman irrespective of being considerate and wise he will sometimes decide more easily to mount the Mount Everest than to give up old habits.

That is where the shoe pinches. Cheap coal, say the scientists and statisticians, led Britain to waste and all those fire places and electric implements are the effect of abundance which in the past came out of collieries. Today when there are so many factories, electricity, as the most important kind of energy, is necessary for their running. And it is why it is too dear to spend it for heating homes. Nevertheless this is done in large scale and produces ridiculous paradox. As electricity is being paid proportionally less inasmuch as the consumption is bigger, the Electricity Commission encourages in this way to introduce everywhere electric equipment and in the long run to consume more. At the same time the Ministry of Fuel calls upon people for the greater savings and holds lectures how should the electric current be switched off and in, in order to save more. This is "the national craziness" shout these well-intentioned men, there should exist an uniform "heating policy".

The present situation and prospects

The crisis in coal production is in the rear of all those proposals and calculations. The figures show this - especially for the future. The production after the war raises, but the needs grow approximately twice faster."

Thus: in 1946 the total annual production was 181 million tons and in 1951 the figure raised to 211 million. The average annual raise in this period amounted to 3 percent. In 1951 seven million tons were excavated more than in the preceding year, due mostly to the minors work on Saturdays. Otherwise, the working week lasts five days. But, as all this is far from the production in 1937 - 240 million tons, or from the average of last five years before the war - 230 million tons. Not to mention

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258 million tons excavated in 1929.

Why could not Britain reach quickly those figures from pre-war years especially now when the collieries are better mechanized? The more the collieries are exploited, the more one goes into its depth, it is more difficult to excavate coal. Then comes the main trouble - there are less miners in the collieries than before the war. These 211 million tons were excavated by 699,000 miners in last year. In 1938 those 228 million tons were excavated by 781,000 men.

Why do the miners go away

Those who work, really work with all their strength, but the number of them is inadequate. The war surely affected that the number of miners fell rapidly down. The old ones retired, and many of younger were killed. But, this is not the sole reason, perhaps not even the main. In 1950 about 20,000 miners left collieries, and in 1949 nearly 17,000. The reason is simple. The work in a colliery is a hard and strenuous job. In factories it is less hard. And there they need men, especially after adopting a wide programme of rearmament. Some of them were replaced and went to the factories, even for a less wage, but working less strenuously. The shortage of an adequate number of houses in the coal regions contributed to this effect. Though in 1951 the collieries got back 9,000 miners, the labour shortage is still strongly felt, and according to the statement of the President of the Nationalized coal industry Sir Hubert Holdsworth, out of 49 regions in which coal is being excavated one third comes to an acute crisis, because they are short of at least 15,000 miners. The idea to fill this gap by bringing labour from Italy, where a whole army of unemployed wants to work, has not been achieved. From the expected figure of 5,000 in last year, which had to raise gradually to 10,000 only about 1,500 Italians came to Britain. Local miners have not displayed great favour for the arrival of these sons of the Mediterranean who proved to be very industrious. The reasoning of English miners is simple: manpower shortage strengthens their own position in the fight for better conditions, for higher wages, and the coming of these foreigners ready to work for a short period, under whatsoever conditions and under longer working hours, undermines their positions and the already won rights of local workmen.

There were much persuasions and dissuasions, appeals to the glorious traditions of the British Trade Unionism. The managers of Miners' Union finally promised that it shall support the achievement of this plan by bringing the Italians, against which a small number of Cominform followers in Britain were opposed, because a hungry army better fits the plans of Cominform than to assume the role of savers of British coal production.

Nevertheless the change is drawing nearer

What is to be done? As in the magic circle the story comes back to the beginning. To save and to save again. Reconstruct installations in factories, replace old boilers, bring stoves into homes instead of fire places and gas and electric heaters. This change in heating alone would save just that quantity of coal that would be needed to excavate by another 100,000 miners, according to experts. Over 6 million tons of coal alone goes into smoke - cry the tireless

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statisticians.

The English are wavering to make this "change" without dreaming probably how much joy this simple a warm stoves would bring to their homes: But some of them are slow in taking decisions and Professor Simon, who in a way has become apostle of the "change", cites from a number of letters the following: although I had many prejudices as a traditional Englishman concerning the fireplace and introduced a stove with a lot of doubt, I can say now that the people do not understand how much one gains by such a stove which saves an enormous quantity of coal and heats better".

Most probably others will follow and "the overthrow" will be gradually executed. Because this is also one of the English characteristics. When one comes to a decision between heart and sense "the interest decides.

(POLITIKA - 3rd February, 1952).

OPENING OF PARTY CONFERENCE IN THE FACTORY "OKTOBARSKA SLOBODA":
USEFUL CONFERENCE: PARTY AND NON-PARTY MEMBERS DISCUSS ECONOMY
MEASURES AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE

The meeting was very lively. More than 400 workers listened attentively to each speaker before the microphone.

- "If we introduced only some measures we could save 94 million dinars this year". This was the general conclusion at which the committee arrived by analysing work in different departments.

There are things which appear to be of no consequence. But if one calculates them in money the difference amounts to millions.

They concluded if there was less waste in materials a sum of dinars 6,450,000 could be saved in one year.

It was established at the meeting that one could save 7 million dinars annually if there were less repairs on machinery, etc.

The meeting concluded that with a reduction in personnel in all the departments of the enterprise without decreasing production or the quality of products a sum of 37 million dinars would be saved.

A long discussion took place concerning irregularities, waste irresponsibility and extravagance. Regardless of who the culprit was all the workers at this open party meeting condemned sharply these appearances.

The private life of some of the workers was discussed and criticised ~~insobriety~~, thefts, etc.

The participants at this meeting were unanimous that such people should not be members of the workers' collective.

A worker said how she made a round of the night shift. She found the foreman and his helper fast asleep. "The workers work while the foreman sleeps" - exclaimed the girl - "What right have they to reprimand workers - regardless of whether they are party members or not" - concluded the girl.

Some party members were criticised because they worked in the enterprise for ~~proper~~ interests.

who
An old worker/is not a party member said openly:

"Misa Piperski, told us that nobody must work overtime, but he was the one who enabled two workers in our enterprise to work for themselves. Let them not think that we do not see this and that we approve of it. I am telling you straight that both of them have caused damage to the enterprise to the extent of a fairly large sum of money."

The discussion at the open party meeting at the Belgrade textile works "Oktobarska Sloboda" has shown that a great deal of reserves in the enterprise have not been exploited, but that at the same time also one should differentiate clearly the struggle for economy from carelessness and irresponsibility in work. Savings can be realised by introducing a better system of work, more rational use of labour and similar.

The struggle against negligence, namely for a right relationship in regard to the property of the enterprise must be the every-day care of all members of the collective. The more so because the enterprise has really excellent results.

(Sd.) Lj.M.

(Summarised)

(BORBA - 4th February, 1952).

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FACTS CONCERNING ALTERED DOCUMENTS IN THE YUGOSLAV ZONE OF TRIESTE
(Kopar 3rd February)

Trieste and Italian irredentists, especially the publishers of the "Trieste Journal", and the so-called Committee of National Liberation constantly speak of the changing of identification documents in the Yugoslav zone of Trieste, and the question of the persecution of Italians from the Eastern districts, and they make allegations against the Yugoslav authorities concerning their racial discrimination policy. The newspaper "Trieste Journal" and others like it want to represent to the public throughout the world that Italians in the Eastern district are persecuted which is a complete fabrication. The above-mentioned newspaper especially, emphasizes that certain persons in the Yugoslav zone were deprived of their Trieste identity cards which they got by handing over in Trieste the personal documents issued to them by the people's authorities in the Yugoslav zone, where they are permanently resident. Their identity cards were replaced in Trieste upon the invitation of the so-called Committee of National Liberation and the new cards were illegal. However, the people's authority in the Eastern district has adopted a broad-minded attitude towards these people, taking away their illegal identity cards and enabling them to get new personal papers in the Eastern district if they declare publically that their Trieste documents were illegal. The people's authorities have even made it possible for these people who did not want to declare their documents for unimportant reasons, free passage into the Anglo American zone of Trieste.

Thus, these facts on the basis of which Trieste chauvinists assert that Italians in Jugoslavia are persecuted and that the people's authorities adopt a social and discriminating policy. However, these circles know very well that the authorities in the Eastern district act quite correctly, and desire only to bring these illegal activities to an end finally.

(A.Z.)

(POLITIKA, 4 February)

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VILFAN APPOINTED YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN BURMA

By a decree of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, the Yugoslav Ambassador in India Comrade Jozef Vilfan has been nominated as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the FPRY in Burma. (Tanjug)

(BORBA, February 5)

DECREE OF THE PRAESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF MACEDONIA
(Skopje, February 4)

The Praesidium of the People's Assembly of Macedonia has issued a decree by which Boze Kuzmanovski, president of the Council for Traffic of Goods of the Government of the People's Assembly of Macedonia, has been relieved of his duties because of another appointment. By the same decree Asparuh Kanevce, People's Representative has been appointed to be the new minister-president. (signed B.B.)

(BORBA, February 5)

AMBASSADOR IVEKOVIC ARRIVES IN COLOGNE
(Bonn, February 4)

The new diplomatic representative of the FPRY in Western Germany, Mladen Ivekovic, arrived in Cologne today, and was met at the station by Mr. Zvonko Perisic, Charge d'Affaires and other Embassy personnel as well as Von Hervardt, Chief of the Protocol of West Germany's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(BORBA, February 5)

ASSOCIATION OF OFFICER-RESERVE IN CROATIA
(Zagreb, February 5)

At a meeting of officers on the reserve-list, held in Zagreb, an initial committee was selected.

The Minister of Traffic Holjevac, was elected president of the committee, and Stanko Radovanovic, secretary. (Tanjug)

(BORBA, February 5)

CARINTHIAN SLOVENES SEND REQUEST TO AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT
(Vienna, February 4)

In connection with exchanges in the Austrian government, the Carinthian Slovene newspaper "Slovenian News" carries in its latest issue an article in which it requests new members of the government to pay attention to the requests of Carinthian Slovenes.

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The Slovene Educational Association has visited the new Minister of Education Mr. Kolba to make requests concerning Slovene grammar schools and educational institutions. The Association, under pressure from Slovene peasants, is requesting the new Minister of Finance to make provision for definite ~~reparation~~ for damage to Slovene peasant property. (Tanjug).

(BORBA, February 5)

YUGOSLAV-AUSTRIAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

(Belgrade, February 4)

Recently negotiations have begun in Vienna between Yugoslav and Austrian representatives of foreign trade. Our experts believe that these negotiations will end successfully and that they will result in a satisfactory exchange of goods between the two countries this year.

Austrian trade with these of our enterprises engaged in export has always been very important and former Austria was one of our most important foreign partners. This was because of her geographical proximity and goods-traffic links, which made the transport of goods cheaper for both her and us than if we traded with other people.

However, last year the import of goods from Austria fell considerably in comparison with the years immediately following the war. In the first half of last year the value of our exports to Austria was 249 million dinars, as compared with 508 millions in the same period of the year before. The proportion of our total exports, which went to Austria in 1949 was 11.02%, in 1950 10.78% and during the first half of last year only 7.02%. Thus exports to Austria last year stood at the fifth place in the list below Great Britain, U.S.A. Western Germany and Italy.

The proportion of imports from Austria fell similarly. In the first half of last year Austria held sixth place in the of countries sending goods, below U.S.A. Great Britain, Italy, Western Germany and Holland. (Tanjug)

(BORBA, February 5)

CHANGES IN POSTAL-TELEPHONE TARIFFS

(Belgrade, 4th February, 1952)

In concurrence with the President of the Council for Traffic and Communications of the Government of the FPRY the Director of the Postal Directorate issued a decision on changes in the postal-telephone-telegraph tariffs. According to this decision which goes into effect on 5th February the following will be paid for letters and other postal packages in local traffic:

Up to 20 grams - 10 dinars
20-50 grams - 15 dinars
50-250 grams - 25 dinars
1,000-2,000 grams - 150 dinars

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For books, pamphlets and other printed material which is being sent by publishing enterprises, regardless of the weight, the postage will be 5 dinars; while for literature, advertisements, like packages, up to 30 grams in weight the postage will be 2 dinars. Postage for packages sent by publishing enterprises which contain books and pamphlets is reduced by 50%.

According to this decision the fee for ordinary telegrams in local traffic will be 50% of the amount prescribed for ordinary telegrams. This also holds true for telegrams containing greetings and condolences in inter-local traffic.

The tariffs for telephone traffic have also been changed. During the very busy part of the day (from 7-19 hours) for one unit of time the telephone fee will be 30 dinars within a 10 km. zone; while the fees for one unit of time for ordinary inter-local calls placed during the non-busy hours (from 19-7 hours) will be: 35 dinars within the 10-25 km. zone, 60 dinars within the 25-50 km. zone, 80 dinars within the 50-100 km. zone etc. for calls in zones over 600 kms the fee for one unit of time will be 190 dinars instead of the former charge of 250 dinars.

Press calls placed during 15-7 hours will be paid for according to the tariff provided for calls placed during the non-busy hours. In places with automatic telephone switchboards, which count the number of calls, the monthly charge will amount to 200 dinars, and for every call placed there will be a charge of 5 dinars. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 5 February 1952)

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THE PLACE AND THE TASKS OF THE SYNDICATES IN THE NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM:
WORKERS' COUNCILS AND SYNDICATE ORGANISATIONS

The relations and functions between Workers' Councils and Syndicate Organisations are still not very clear.

In spite of the fact that the Workers' Councils and the syndical leadership are in fact organs of the same collective and of the same men because the syndical organisation generally encompasses all the workers of the collective yet they are different in character and have their defined position. In principle they cannot appear as representatives of the same collective, for example a syndical leadership cannot appear in economic questions or in questions concerning the protection of labour as it was the case in capitalism. Namely, both the syndical leaderships and the Workers' Councils represent the interests of the same collective, the strivings of the same collective, yet they can have different views concerning different questions, may even come into conflict with each other, but as an organ they cannot appear in regard to the other as the representative of the workers because the other organ too to the same extent, the representative of these workers. The Workers' Councils are organs of the collective for managing the enterprise, and the syndical leadership is the organ of social volunteer organisation of the workers. The Workers' Councils should in the name of the workers direct and manage their enterprise and that means to solve problems concerning production and economy of enterprises as well as about workers' wages, technical protection, to take care about the workers' health, housing problems of the workers and in general to work on the improvement and to solve all questions in regard to conditions of work. The task of the syndical organisations is to act politically upon the collective, to improve the ideological and cultural level of the workers, to develop initiative amongst them and comprehension for work and management to look after the execution of all legal and other rights of the workers, to protect them from arbitrariness and unjustified acts of individual managers, to take care of the right functioning of the Workers' Councils and in the enterprise in general, to strive for the mass participation of all workers in solving problems of the enterprise, to develop the social life of the workers and comradeship amongst them.

In some places syndical organisations have understood wrongly their task of tendering help to the Workers' Councils and Executive Committees so that they transformed themselves in some kind of helping organs and confined their work in regard to management mainly in explaining to the workers the decisions of the Workers' Councils and Executive Committees. There are syndical organisations which attempt every decision of the management and fight for its realisation convincing the Workers' Collectives of the justice of each decision although it happens quite often that they are evidently wrong. Such organisations have lost the character of an independent social organisation of the working class and thus lose their reputation in the collective. Such an attitude is not of much use but only damages organs of the management of the enterprise and hinders the progress of the enterprise and that of the workers.

The activity of the syndicate in relation to workers' organs of management is varied and different according to the level of consciousness and degree of development of individual enterprises. Yet there are a number of tasks which are more or less common to all.

In the first place, at least in the present period the question of the activity of Workers' Councils arises. In a number of enterprises Workers' Councils hold their meetings irregularly or do not have them at all, and in other enterprises the major part of the members of the Workers' Councils do not come to the meetings so that the syndical organisations must struggle most energetically against such unconsciousness in the execution of their tasks. The Workers' Councils and Executive Committees are not formally responsible for the work to the Syndicate Organisations but they have every right to pose any

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question before the Workers' Council, to demand from the management any reports, to criticise and analyse their work, etc. Besides this the syndical organisations can at special syndical conferences and meetings of the syndical leadership call to book members of the Workers' Councils in regard to the fact that they are at the same time also members of the syndical organisation.

The syndical organisations can do a great deal that the Workers' Councils and Executive Committees should not be separated from the masses, from the collectives, to prevent them from taking some characteristics of bureaucratic management, that their activity should not develop only in the framework of meetings.

The suppression of certain possible appearances of bureaucratism in the activity of the Workers' Councils can be most successfully executed by strengthening the relationship with the collective, with regular information to the collective concerning work, situation and successes of the enterprise, by demanding the approval and help of the whole collective in all more important measures and decisions. The interest of all the workers and employees for management can only be raised in this way and enable them to participate directly in the management of the enterprise.

The organisational practice of the syndical movement in our country is carried over and harmonised with young and very often inexperienced management organs. It would contribute to the improvement of their work. The syndical organisations have precious experiences for style and methods in management as well as in internal work of the Workers' Councils: collective and democratic decision at meetings, the preparation of meetings, the development of the struggle of ideas and active participation of all members of the management in solving problems, the development of criticism and self-criticism in relation to the work of Workers' Councils and in relation to the work of every individual and the whole collective.

In the relationship between Workers' Councils and syndical leaderships in an enterprise one should eliminate all bureaucratic forms of co-operation and make that it should be simple and direct, mainly vocal and concrete. Syndical leaders should not, as a rule, come forward in Workers' Councils as representatives of the syndicate because they are all members of the Workers' Councils and Executive Committees elected on a list proposed by the syndicate. On questions and proposals which are on the agenda of the Workers' Councils and Executive Committees they must not take a prior decision at the meeting of the syndical leadership but it is useful that in more important cases they should discuss the matter with their comrades from the Executive Committees. At the meetings of the Workers' Councils and Executive Committees they take a free attitude in discussion and decisions in regard to that which they consider as the most correct and justified taking into account the interests of the whole collective and of its recommendations as well as taking into consideration the legal provisions and interests of our socialist community. At the meeting of the syndical leadership one should not always analyse the execution of economic tasks as was hitherto the practice because this analysis is made at meetings of the management and at conferences of the whole collective. However, if a particular need arises, if serious weaknesses arise in the collective or in the work of the Workers' Councils, if the undertaking of necessary measures is neglected, the syndical leadership has the right and the duty to analyse the weakness existing problems and to make corresponding decisions. In such cases it would be necessary sometimes that the conclusions and proposals of syndicate organisations should be presented in writing to the Workers' Councils or Executive Committees in order to increase their responsibility before the collective. On the

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other side, the workers' collectives and Executive Committees must help the work of the syndical organisation in the ideological, political and cultural development of the workers and particularly in the economic education of the collective.

The workers and employees of our country have been used to apply for all their problems to the syndical organisations, which in a great number of cases have justified the confidence of their members. The forming of organs of management has created a new situation in this regard. The tendency of interventions with the Executive Committee of the enterprise should not be indirectly made through the syndical organisations but directly. Every worker and employee has the full right to apply to members of the Workers' Management whom they elected as their representative. In the same way, in the new system direct application and demands with administrative and technical managers of the enterprise have much more importance and sense, because they no longer independent representatives of the state, appointed by higher state organs, but have been appointed by the workers' collective and therefore they are responsible to them. Even the director, although he is not appointed by the workers' collective is responsible for his work to the collective. This, of course, does not mean that whenever the need arises one should not apply to syndical organisations, but this is the proof of changed social relations in the enterprises and at the same time the possibility that the syndicate can intervene and make use of its authority with more success in cases which it considers as justified and which could not be solved directly.

The tasks of the syndical organisations during elections of the workers' organs for management are different. At the first elections the syndicates were the organisers, while at the next elections a number of their functions has been taken over by the existing Workers' Councils while the existing task of syndical organisations will be to take care that the best and most capable workers and employees are elected in Workers' Councils and Executive Committees with the full participation of the masses and respect of the democratic method of carrying out elections.

The basic essence of changes in the electoral technique is the deepening of democracy and this demands indubitably better political work, greater interest of the whole collective for elections, where by the right selection of people is ensured in fact a successful management for the coming year. In the new system all weaknesses of the collective and of its organs will be quickly reflected on the whole collective and on its economic and other interests. All that is detrimental will come unavoidably to the surface and nobody's weakness can be hidden. This should always be taken into account and elect those who have proved themselves as the best and most efficient, those who wholeheartedly will strive that the workers' management of our country becomes a full socialist reality.

(BORBA - 5th February, 1952).

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THE PROBLEM OF THE POUND STERLING

Since last October both the British and the world public have been discussing the position of the pound sterling and of late no-one has been hiding the fact that the position is very critical. However, the crisis of the pound sterling is a financial crisis not only of Great Britain but also of the entire sterling area. This is best shown by the enormous sterling deficits, particularly during the last half of this past year. Last September the deficit amounted to \$598 million; while at the end of December it amounted to \$934 million. These deficits mean a reduction in the gold and dollar reserves which from \$3,867 million in last July fell in a period of six months to \$2,235 million. The important thing is that the balance of payment of the sterling area is not passive only in relation to the dollar area but also in relation to other areas, particularly Western Europe.

Such a position of the sterling area is the result of various causes, the most important of which are rearmament, fall in prices of the sterling raw materials and loss of earnings from the Persian oil. The three-year rearmament programme to the value of £3.7 billion is, it seems, out of proportion with Great Britain's economic power. Expensive imports of raw materials and other materials for war industry have a very adverse affect on Great Britain's trade balance. Although the Conservative Government last October planned a reduction in imports to the value of £350 million, during the first eleven months of this last year, Great Britain's trade balance showed a deficit of £1,113 million, and by the end of the year the deficit will by all means be greater. The main reason for reduction in sales and the fall of prices is the stopping of America's purchases of natural rubber and tin and the seasonal fluctuation of the price of wool. Moreover, since last spring, there has occurred a disparity between the prices of sterling and dollar raw materials, to the detriment of the former. This means that the sterling area is selling its raw materials at a lower price and buying raw materials from the dollar area at a higher price. Finally, the loss of the Persian oil means a smaller earning for Great Britain of £350 million annually.

How critical is the position of Great Britain and of the entire sterling area is particularly confirmed by the leading article in the London Times of 23rd January of this year which speaks about the extreme seriousness of the deficit in the balance of payments and appeals for the application of measures for the purpose of remedying the matters. Possibly a more serious warning was sounded by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer when, after the conference of the Finance Ministers of the British Commonwealth, he said that the balance of payments was worsening to such an extent that if it did not stop it would mean a real disaster. On that occasion he said that "If the gold and dollar reserves were not increased to the necessary level, then the value of the pound sterling could not be maintained nor could food and raw materials be bought from foreign countries."

In addition to the restriction of imports, the British Government has also undertaken other measures, mainly of an internal nature such as an increase in the discount rate paid by the Bank of England and the reopening of the London Stock Exchange. However modest these measures are in their scope in view of the gravity of the situation, they will probably be positive ones in conjunction with other measures, particularly those which will come together with the 1952-1953 Budget. Financial measures will particularly be necessary against the inflationary pressure which is being felt more and more in Great Britain. The mentioned conference of the Ministers

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of Finance of the British Commonwealth has by all means made important conclusions on what ought to be undertaken in order to remedy the financial situation, but, however, the conclusions were not published since the governments of the Commonwealth Countries have to agree to them. The opinion of the foreign public regarding the inevitable dollar aid to the sterling area was thrown to the wind by Churchill's statement in the American Congress when he said that he had not come to America in order to ask for dollars. However, Churchill achieved something which at least to a certain extent improves the position of the sterling area. He succeeded in America's buying 20,000 tons of Malayan tin, an article which America stopped buying last spring. Similarly, the import of about 1,000,000 tons of steel into England will not only be a facility for the carrying out of Great Britain's rearmament programme but also will be a help to increase the export of British goods. And at all events it is not out of the question that in case of urgent need dollar aid will be forthcoming. However, until such time the main concern of the entire sterling area will be concentrated on the improvement of the position of the markets of its raw materials and particularly on the elimination of the existing disparity between the dollar and sterling raw materials. The restriction of imports will also occupy an important position. However, in both cases serious obstacles are imminent. The prices of the sterling raw materials do not have much prospect for improvement; at any rate, they do not have much prospect for a great improvement, and the more prospect there is for averting war, the less prospect there is for improving the prices of the sterling raw materials. Furthermore, there is little probability that the USA will abandon its system of artificial prices of raw materials and of other materials needed by the sterling area. As regards the restriction of its imports, it is difficult to carry out . . . because it threatens to lower the living standard at home and the carrying out of the rearmament programme and, secondly, because the restriction of imports may provoke the interested countries to introduce countermeasures and thus cause a decline in exports from the sterling area. In the struggle against inflation, financial measures will represent an important part of the programme for economic-financial leveling.

During the postwar period, the pound sterling has gone through three critical periods: in August 1947 when its convertibility was introduced, in 1949, on the eve of devaluation and today. The main gold reserve was at its lowest level on the eve of devaluation--\$1,425 million--but the danger of the exhaustion of good reserves has never been as great as it is today. If the reduction of gold reserves were to continue at the same rate as during the last months, then the reserve would be completely exhausted by 1st September of this year. Of course, this will not happen, but nevertheless the position of the pound sterling is very serious. It is not yet known what the Conservative Government has done in order to improve the pound, but it is significant that it is applying and even sharpening certain measures introduced by the Labour Government. Whether the Government's programme for economic improvement will succeed or not will be seen from the future of the pound sterling because besides its secondary role in economic life money is everywhere and always the barometer of its situation. (s) P. 3.

(REPUBLIKA - 5th February, 1952)

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ABUSE OF THE CHURCH AND RELIGION FOR POLITICAL AIMS IS PROHIBITED

As regards the abilities of the clergyman Bernard Godnic, one must admit that he has always been able to adapt himself to changing conditions. His activity was furthermore displayed in several directions. He laid a wooden floor in the church, for example, with the object of making his faithful be comfortable. He planted cypresses instead of mulberry trees in the church yard, irrespective of the fact that the peasants used their leaves as food for silkworms. He influenced the youth to assist him in his activities. Moreover, one can freely say that Godnic has become a publisher of religious propaganda material. At Vrtojba alone he recently published a number of pamphlets, of which some titles are as follows: "To all faithful people", "If Jesus was not born", "New Year Message", etc. He also introduced some forms for keeping of record of church attendance on the part of pupils.

In connection with an epidemic of foot and mouth diseases in Slovenia, he disclosed his true attitude towards the people's authority. In a message to the peasants he said that this occurred as a result of their failure to resist atheism. Although this epidemic was spread from Italy where the faithful Christian Democrats were in power, this clergyman blamed the peasants. Maybe, because they failed to revolt against the people's authority.

While he was at Brdo and during the Allied Military Government, he supported the members of the White Guard who escaped there from zone B. The first leaflets with a content directed against the authority in zone B and Yugoslavia in general were printed in his presbytery. During his service at Vrtojba he was one of the rare clergymen who allowed the well known fascist and enemy of the Slovenes, the Bishop Margotti, to confirm the Slovene children. In reply to objections made by the members of the Liberation Front he said that Margotti was his superior who was appointed by God. In this connection he also added the following: "What kind of achievements have been attained in our struggle if Trieste and Gorizia failed to be annexed to Yugoslavia".

Our readers probably remember the report published sometime last autumn on Godnic's success in dissolving a good choir which was composed of 70 singers from Vrtojba. This same choir was awarded the second prize in Slovenia. Milan Fornazarić, a religious fanatic, assisted him a lot to this effect. He also threatened the youths by asking them either to remain in this choir or leave the church choir. This choir was organized by the cultural-educational association at this place.

Naturally, he could not remain indifferent when the building of the local co-operative centre was undertaken. First of all he objected to the decision to erect it in the vicinity of the church. When it failed him to change this decision, he instructed Franc Gotic to spread hostile propaganda among the peasants by speaking against the co-operative movement in general. However, people were clever enough ^{not} to be deceived by them. On March 3, when the co-operative centre was opened, he could not help addressing the people in the church as follows: "What are you doing, influential people from Vrtojba, to prevent this act and organize a procession which had to be cancelled because of that".

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His lectures on religious instruction can also be considered as hostile acts carried out against the people's authority. As the people's authority was well acquainted with his views, it refused to allow him to conduct religious instruction. However, Godnic did not pay attention to this. He was therefore fined, but did not, nevertheless, change his attitude. He continues to force the children to attend his lectures. He also inspired the children with intolerance. On the occasion of New Year he prepared presents for all children with the exception of those whose parents were "unfaithful". Irrespective of the fact that there are two bookshops at Vrtojba, he established his own one where all books available can be found. He has more than 100 books. The question is wherefrom he got the money for these purchases.

He exercises pressure upon women especially forcing them to let their children be baptized. The cases of the wives of Benjamin Gorkio, Joze Cucic, Ivan Jerc and Alojz Bec are fairly well known at Vrtojba.

Reckoning from his activity, one could come to the conclusion that he believes that his time has arrived. Therefore we must let him know that he has been greatly mistaken. We are also convinced that our people's authority is soon to prevent him from carrying out any longer his hostile activity.

(S.) J.J.

(SLOVENSKI POROCEVALEC, January 31, 1962)

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
DO NOT DETACH

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CONCERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES - SOME SIGNS OF VIOLATION OF LEGALITY AND DEMOCRACY

Considered in its entirety, the assessment of tax in Serbia was carried out well. The tax commission, on the basis of directions, computed the total income of the households and on the basis of this they carried out individual assessments. At the tax meetings the district households were given the total assessments and the members of the commission gave them the necessary information, and instructed those people who considered their assessments were unjust to submit protests within the prescribed legal time.

The tax commission got a lot of help from the higher organs of authority which corrected individual cases of unjust work on the spot or instructed the ones concerned to submit protests.

However, in individual local people's committee there were errors resulting from the fact that the provisions of the law were unknown or as the result of unjust work of individual members of the commission. For example: some local people's committees included cattle fodder in the total incomes of the district households even though cattle fodder that was left for the use of the household is not included in income. (For example: some local committees in the district of Ljubic-Trnava; or in the district of Suva Reka where the commissioner of finance issued the directive that all cattle fodder produced would be included in income).

In some villages of the districts of Belica and Despotovac products were valued at prices higher than those on the markets. On the other hand, in the district of Dobric there were cases where income from goods sold on the market was not included in income. This also happened in some villages in the districts of Krusevac and Resava.

Different criterion for assessing taxes

Ordinarily the commission justly calculated the yield which served as a basis for tax assessment. But in individual cases it happened that the members of the commission, most frequently for personal reasons, considered two kinds of yields for the same product. For example, in one village some households were charged with getting one kilogram of wool per sheep annually while others were charged with getting two kilograms. There were also cases where low yields were used so that the tax basis would be lower and this would result in a lower tax. For example: in some towns in Kosmet and primarily in those places where they were dealing with childrens allowances (Kosovska Mitrovica, and Pec).

Some tax commissions committed errors in assessing yields. For example: in the district of Paracin the tax was assessed in such a way that the total income was reduced by 30% and then the households were assessed.

In some local people's committees in the district of Leskovac the commissions did not work and the secretary of the local people's committee assessed the taxes on the households and on the basis of this he calculated the income. There were cases where the incomes of the cooperative members were too low or a fixed amount from 180-300 dinars was used.

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Why doesn't the tax commission give out information at the tax discussions?

After an assessment is levied the tax payers have the right to demand the calculation sheets and eventually protest against the assessment. In these cases they should be enabled to submit protests within the legal time limit. For this reason it was unjustifiable for the local people's committee in Stavica (district of Ljig) to tell the peasants that every remark about the assessment is out of place and unjust, and the fact that the president and one member of the commission in the local people's committee at Pepeljevao levied taxes for themselves which were considerably lower than those of the remaining district households. At the tax meeting they would not give the other taxpayers any information. This is how it came about that the peasants were told that the aim of the assessment was to force them into the district working cooperatives. In some villages in the districts of Studenica and Zupa the members of the commission did not attend the tax meetings nor did they give them the necessary informations.

In speaking of taxes we must emphasize that at the time of assessment there was attention paid to the economic strength and capabilities in individual districts and households. The total amounts of tax fully correspond to the economic strength and possibilities which exist in the villages today. The individual cases of unjustness are immediately worth correcting so that the household will know exactly their tax obligations.

An important social matter is in question

The collection of taxes is not just an ordinary collection of budget incomes for us but at the same time it is an important social matter and a practical political school for the villages in respect to their relations towards the community. And from the looks of things this has not been comprehended by individual committeemen and members of the tax commissions.. How else can one otherwise explain the fact that they are depriving people of the right to protest or are taking various criterion according to their own opinions at the time they assess taxes for households. It is obvious that they are provoking dissatisfaction and such wrong comments that "with this type of tax policy the peasants are being forced into the cooperatives".

By its objective significance, this type of tax "assessment" to put it mildly, is a detrimental business and directly affects our entire policy, specifically hurts the development of all democratic forms of self-government and the battle for legality. For this reason we cited a number of these examples from Serbia.

signed Lj.R.

(BORBA - 5 February 1952)

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LETTER FROM ROME: EX-KING UMBERTO II IS THE NEW COMINFORM
"FIGHTER FOR PEACE"

(Rome, February)

On the front pages of the cominform newspapers Milano Sera and Paese Sera appeared recently some articles which in the political circles of the Capital excited much concern. Ex-King Umberto II, who is now in exile in Portugal, met on his way through France the cominform journalist Iopolo and readily answered to his questions about the political situation in Italy and in the world.

Readers in Italy are already accustomed with the practice to read in every issue of various monarchical or neo-fascist reviews from the South, about the life of members of the former Italian Royal House or, what is even worse about Duce's feats. Monarchists are not at all satisfied with making Umberto II a public hero. They are trying to reduce the entire interview to fabrications and imaginations of cominform newspapers. The cominformists alone have not even winked to the accusations coming from left and right and bravely made out of Umberto II, as a Rome newspaper writes, a "partisan and fighter for peace".

Common prospects of Umberto II and Neni's socialists

The interview in question unfolded very romantically. Iopolo found Umberto II in the drawing room of an aristocratic house at Cannes. When he saw him "tall and slightly bent, with a Hamlet look in his eyes and expression", Iopolo thought about great personalities of the Savoy House. Umberto II, as described by Iopolo came out of the militaristic and bureaucratic frame of his family. The seal of his father's will was visible; and this was expressed in his shaded eyes, "in the entire appearance of a man who was accustomed to be reticent".

Giving such a portrait of the ex-King, who did not a bit differ from similar descriptions in various monarchical newspapers, the "socialist correspondent" Iopolo began to praise his properties and his character. - He asked me, writes Iopolo, for which newspaper do I write and whether workers in Italy could buy newspapers out of their wages. - And later on, we read in Milano Sera that the ex-King had displayed interest for Avanti. Umberto II at the close of his interview became a convinced socialist, who agrees completely with the necessity of socialist reforms. - "Umberto II is convinced - stresses Milano Sera that the socialist problems could be only solved by socialist criterion. He, that is, the ex-King and former Chief Commander of the Italian troops, which in 1940 waged a war against France, beside being a noted Duce's follower, stated to the correspondent of Milano Sera that he would "be happy in a surrounding in which social reforms would be the principal problem".

It is understandable that such and similar statements were commented in detail in the entire Italian press. "It is obvious," writes a Rome newspaper, "that both Umberto II and Iopolo regret the past and that they are sorry for not knowing each other so well earlier".

As the ex-King received all these qualities of a progressive socialist, he was prepared for the more important answers to the questions put by Iopolo. - "What do you think about the collaboration of two blocs, Iopolo asked the ex-King Umberto

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which in fact are no blocs at all but a political speculation in order to show the USSR as the devil himself?" - Umberto II, naturally, replied that he is convinced in the possibility of reaching agreement between blocs and that people should certainly not fear from the USSR. One of his acquaintances, a Finnish fur merchant, told him that the USSR is a progressive socialist country and that agreement with her could easily be reached. Umberto II thinks also favourably about the cominform Peace Movement and fully agrees with the attitude of the monarchist Count Stelle di Monteluccio, member of the Executive Committee of the Peace Movement in Paris. Plunging into the essence of the question, after a roundabout way, Iopolo further insists: "Why then, asks Iopolo do the Italian monarchists regard with suspicion this peaceful and useful movement?" Umberto II, according to the writing of Milano Sera, found himself in a difficult position and on his face "one could see discontent and disagreement with monarchists, who are so immature and shortsighted, being unable to judge this great Peace Movement".

The interview comes to an end, Umberto II gets up in all his Hamlet-like greatness and cordially shakes hands with Iopolo, who is deeply touched by this departure. He got a glimpse of the room, faintly lighted, perceiving trunks and cases "of an unrestful man who is in a hurry".

What does the Rome press think about this interview?

The majority of the Rome newspapers, presumes that Iopolo wished, on his own behalf, to offer Umberto II to return to Italy. "It would probably suit the cominformists, wrote the organ of the Republican Party Voce Republican, that he returns to power - a socialist monarch - under the protection of the Soviet Union, repeating the experiment with the former Rumanian King Michael". - "Socialist monarchy, which would be neutral, and beside this would support the cominform Peace Movement, wrote a paper from North Italy, would undoubtedly fit the demands of the Soviet Union".

Controversy in the Rome press about this shocking interview lasted for a long time. Voce Republican, an independent newspaper, considers that it was not a difficult job to induce the ex-King, who is rather simple, to give the desired answers. To the indignation of Voce Republican "how can some people want such a man to be their King!" Monarchists consider, however, that all what Iopolo wrote about Umberto II is an ordinary invention and that he has not even seen the ex-King at all. The Rome newspaper Momento ridicules Iopolo and points out that it would be "a wonderful thing to see Umberto II in a uniform of a partisan among his ancestors in the picture gallery of the Savoy Royal House".

What lies behind the cominform interview

It may be that the interview is been invented, and it is also probable that Iopolo really visited Umberto II, but the most important thing is that such an interview appeared on the front pages of the cominform newspapers Milano Sera and Paese Sera with the beforehand prepared advertisements at its visible places, adapted to the "line" which Togliatti recommended in his speeches and proposals for collaboration of political parties of various colours, and these two allegedly independent newspapers, sent an appeal to the monarchists to join the "Peace Movement", as Umberto II already did; and to co-operate with the cominformists in the pre-election campaign and in the election. It is interesting

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to note that this happened just in the moment when some parties in Italy refused whatever co-operation with the monarchists and neo-fascists. But Togliatti's and Nenni's cominformists, according to the official newspapers, see in members of the monarchist party and neo-fascists a sure reserve and a possible support for the municipal elections to be carried next spring.

(Article by Davor Culic)

(BORBA, 5 February 1952)

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PLACE AND TASKS OF LABOUR UNIONS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM--ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF LABOUR UNIONS

Until the introduction of the new economic measures, the basic economic activity of the labour unions had been to put into motion and to mobilise the labour class for the carrying out of the tasks assigned to them by the state on behalf of the entire community. Nothing much was changed in that respect with the creation of the Workers Councils and Managing Boards.

It is only the introduction of the Law on Planned Management of Economy that represents a revolutionary jump in the economic function of the labour unions.

By participating in the making of the social plans, the labour unions are in effect participating in the framing of the economic policy of our country. And it is just this that characterises the position of the labour unions in the new economic conditions. Now, under the law, all the social plans are sent to the labour unions for their opinion--and this indeed represents a new state in their work.

It is no longer a question of participation of the labour unions only in the carrying out of specific tasks but also in the fixing of the tasks, in the fixing of the general lines of the economic policy of the country, of the several republics or of individual municipalities and enterprises. The labour unions have today a real possibility to influence the distribution of national revenue, to influence the creation of accumulation and of labour surplus, to contribute their share so that the social plans should be such to correspond to the interests of the working class and of the entire socialist society in the best way, to give their opinion and recommendations regarding the building of new and utilisation of the existing capacities, to give their opinion and recommendations regarding the division of the wages fund among the economic branches and inside these branches, to participate in the framing of the plans of the enterprises and in the fixing of all the basic planned proportions. The social role and significance of the labour unions are clearly shown also by the fact that the social plans are submitted for discussion also to the Workers Councils and Managing Boards and to the corresponding labour union organisations. These managing agencies and labour unions are both representatives of the working class, but, however, the participation of both of them in the framing of the social plans is not more than necessary but it is in fact beneficial and essential so that in the framing of the economic policy of the country there should participate not only those agencies which the working class has elected for the management of economy but also the agencies of the free social mass organisation.

The general-social role of the labour unions is strengthening with respect to the economic policy of the country and with respect to the economy as a whole and also with respect to the elevation of the mind of the labour class; on the other hand, the operative functions of the labour unions in the solving of the current organisation and technical questions of production in the enterprises are weakening. For example, in the future the labour union organisation is not obligated to be the organiser and leader of production consultations but instead of it this has to be done by the Workers Council, the Managing Boards and the technical manager. In the organisation of competitions, which in social economy represent a vital moral factor and an expression of the new attitude towards work, both the labour unions and the agencies of management will take part. Recommendations by the workers for the improvement of the organisation of the work should be submitted directly to the technical manager and to the agencies of management instead of submitting them through the labour unions. In the practice..

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However, this by no means denotes that in the future the labour union organisations will not be interested in the economic problems of the enterprises, in their questions concerning production, finances, etc.

It is an economic activity of the labour unions to take part in the fixing and distributing of wages. It is interesting to mention that in all the countries and also in our country under former conditions the activity of the labour unions in the field of tariff policy has always represented the most important field of that policy; has always represented the most important field of concern for the living conditions and basic standard of the workers. However, in the new economic system this is basically an economic question or an economic function. Not only will the representatives of the working collectives independently dispose of the wages fund but also the amount of the wages will depend upon the economic results of the working collectives; it will depend upon their work and on the realisation of the profits by the enterprise. The labour union organisations will no longer appear as the protector of the interests of the working collective in the field of tariff policy, but will in the first place give all its aid and exert all its influence so that the amount for wages should be as large as possible, parallel with increased labour productivity, better business dealing and more successful participation on the market.

On the other hand, the role of the labour unions will be to insure by direct participation in the fixing of wages a correct distribution of the wages to individual workers and also to insure that work be rewarded in the best possible way under the given conditions. In socialism too a wage or earning represents the equivalent of the work done and so the fixing of a proper wage according to the work is of an extraordinary social and economic importance. A proper relation among the economic branches and professions, as well as among the workers in an enterprise represents one of the basic economic conditions for encouragement in work, and any more serious irregularity may have damaging effects for the working collective, for the branch of economy and for the community. Independence of the working collectives in the economic activity in the entire production and even in the distribution of wages will therefore be the result of the efforts and consciousness of the working collectives as well as the result of the economic knowledge and experience in management. Such new principles of the economic system demand much more understanding by the entire working collective; they demand a far greater knowledge of economy by all the workers and employees; they demand much more consciousness and loyalty to the community, much more responsibility for every individual worker as a member of the collective and for every working collective as a member of the united and inseparable whole.

Hence, the cultural, educational and political activities of the labour unions have more significance and a better possibility for development. (s) "Ivan Bozicevic"

(BORBA - 6th February, 1952)

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MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR APPLYING THE SOCIAL PLAN--
IN A FEW DAYS THE DIRECTIVES WILL BE ANNOUNCED

The Central Commission for applying the social plan held its meeting in Belgrade yesterday. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Cedo Borcic, the Assistant Director of the chief administration of the plan, and was attended by the directors of the republic administrations.

Among other things that relate to the direct application of the proportions of the plan, the problems on the minimum utilisation of the capacities in individual economic branches and the system of allocating raw materials were also discussed at the morning session. Various objective conditions for the utilisation of capacities in some productive groups were taken into consideration in this discussion.

Included in the broad discussion was the manner in which the application of accumulations according to units of statistics of utilisation of capacities would influence the operation of the enterprises which fall below or go above the level of utilisation. Parallel with this, the question of taxing extra profit and surplus wage funds (this is now being dealt with in the Ministry of Finance) and the question of some relations between the enterprise and bank were explained in principle.

The discussion was resumed yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, and it is expected that the directives for applying the social plan will be announced within a very short time in the Official Gazette.

(BORBA - 6th February, 1952)

ABOUT 50 REFUGEES RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND
(Ljubljana, 5th February)

Since January 15 about fifty refugees have passed through the private station at Domzale near Ljubljana to return to their homes. They decided to return to their homeland as soon as they heard about the announcement made by Aleksandar Rankovic, the Minister of the Interior of the Federal Government. At the private station, the returnees received documents entitling them to free transportation to their homes or to their place of employment. All of the returnees that passed through the private station were very satisfied with the treatment accorded them by our branches of authority.

The majority of the returnees came from refugee camps in which they had lived under difficult conditions. Some of them arrived from the refugee camps in Opcina near Trieste, some from camps in Franscati and Bagnoli in Italy and there were some from Austria, Western Germany and France. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 6th February, 1952)

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REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

Lady Limerick, Vice-President of the British Red Cross, and Evelyn Bark, Counsellor on International Relations in the British Red Cross, arrived in Belgrade yesterday by air. They will spend several days here as the guests of the Yugoslav Red Cross. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 6th February, 1952).

FINISH OF SAMPLE FAIR AT ZAGREB

(Zagreb, 5th February)

The annual samples fair which opened in Zagreb on 25th January finished this morning. The fact that about 650 industrial enterprises took part and that 1,800 products of manufacturing and other enterprises were displayed, makes it clear that in the transition to the new economic system there is a need to hold such a fair.

Following this fair, at which, in the main, contracts have been concluded for the first half of this year, a second one is being projected to be held in May in Belgrade, to arrange contracts for the autumn and winter of this year.

(BORBA - 6th February, 1952).

YUGOSLAVIA WILL GET 43 MILLION DOLLARS' ECONOMIC AID FROM US
Truman's approach to American Congress

(Washington, 5th February)

A Washington communique announces that the President of the United States, Harry Truman, has proposed that 478 million dollars be advanced, alongside the military aid programme, to give economic aid to Europe. This aid will be allocated to Great Britain, France, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

In accordance with Congressional decisions last year, the United States President can advance up to 10% of the sum of 5.8 billion dollars allocated to military aid, for economic aid. In Truman's approach to members of Congress he represents to them that this allocation of funds will contribute more to the strengthening of military forces in Europe than if these same funds were used purely for the supply of military material to these countries. Of this sum devoted to economic aid, Great Britain will get 300 million dollars, France 100 million, Yugoslavia 43 and Greece 10. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 6th February, 1952).

PROTEST BY GORIZIA SLOVENES: SLOVENES AGAIN ASK FOR A SCHOOL TO BE OPENED IN KRMIN

(Gorizia, 5th February)

The parents of Slovene children have requested that the Slovene school in Krmin, which was shut down on the 10th January this year, be re-opened. A delegation of Slovene parents has laid a protest before the Italian school authorities in which the parents declare that they will not send their children to school in the village of Plesivo which is 5 kilometres from Krmin, because in bad weather this would have a damaging effect on the health of the children.

According to "Soca", the newspaper of the Democratic Front of Slovenes in Italy, a delegation of Krmin Cominformists has alleged that the school in Krmin instead of being an ordinary primary school was open only to Slovene teaching, while the new Slovene school opened in

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the village of Plesivo; near the Yugoslav-Italian frontier, where only Slovenes live, was changed to a bi-lingual institution. "This would probably be in our opinion" writes "Soca, "the first step toward the Italianisation of this school and later perhaps even of other Slovene primary schools in Gorizia".

SIAU ELECTIONS IN YUGOSLAV ZONE OF TRIESTE

(Koper, 5th February)

The elections of new committees of the basic organisations of the Slovene-Italian Anti-Fascist Union continue in the Yugoslav zone of Trieste. So far new committees of the SIAU have been elected in ten districts and basic organisations of the Capodistria district. Similarly SIAU committees have been elected in the Bujsko district.

It is expected that the elections of new leaders of basic and district organisations will be concluded by the end of this month.

(BORPA - 6th January, 1952).

USTASHI CRIMINAL IVAN KARAS SENTENCED TO 14 YEARS' HARD LABOUR

(Osijek, 5th February)

The Regional Court at Osijek has sentenced the Ustashi criminal Iven Karas, butcher from Nasica, to 14 years' hard labour and 3 years' loss of civil rights. He was charged with having taken part, with other Ustashi soldiers in 1941, in the shooting of 500 innocent people who had been imprisoned in the notorious Slavonian-Pozeslca Ustashi camp.

In connection with the serious offence the Public Prosecutor protested against the leniency of the sentence. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 6th February, 1952).

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LETTER FROM THE CC CPY CONCERNING THE POSITION AND TASKS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

On the basis of the work of the commissions of the republics which have examined the position in the field of physical culture organisations, the CC CPY has, at a meeting attended also by representatives of physical culture organisations and of the Council for Science and Culture, by analysing the position in the physical culture organisations and bearing in mind their great importance for the physical development of the youth and the physical education of the people in general, formed a Party commission which has studied the problems of physical culture as a whole and has noted that certain successes have been achieved in the development of physical culture, particularly in the development of various sports. Many of the sports, which had only begun or which had not previously existed in our country before the war, have not only numerically grown but have also achieved fair progress in the improvement of their quality. This is evident not only by the results achieved in competitions carried out in the country but also by the results achieved at international meets with prominent sportsmen and sport clubs.

However, viewing the position of physical culture as a whole and also from the standpoint of the physical education of the people and of the youth, it is unsatisfactory. Negative occurrences--such as unprincipledness, club loyalty which some time ago gained momentum, squandering of money on many unnecessary competitions, tendency towards professionalism, spending of club money by some of the agents of authority, enterprises or labour union organisations not for the development of physical culture and broadening it but rather for individual clubs and for "sports stars", etc., influence of various hostile elements in physical culture organisations, forums and sports press, occurrence of petty bourgeois ideas and occurrences of chauvinistic excesses--have been the causes for our having achieved in the physical education of the people much smaller results than we could have and should have achieved.

In addition, the insufficient concern and poor influence of the People's Youth in the physical culture organisations, the under-rating of physical education in the schools and gymnasiums, the too-small concern of the agencies of the People's Authority for the development of massive physical culture, as well as various organisational weaknesses have to a considerable extent been the cause of such a state of affairs.

The almost-complete absence of struggle by the Party organisations for the proper development of physical culture has contributed in the first place to this unsatisfactory state of affairs in physical culture. Individual members of the Party, who had been working in sports organisations and especially in sports clubs and societies, instead of fighting so that physical culture should be a part of the education of the people's man and of the youth, being under the spell of record-breaking and by paying attention to the victory of only their own clubs, have willy-nilly found themselves in the position in which they are not only not fighting against these negative occurrences but instead are very often behind them. Such an attitude on their part has demobilised the Party and mass organisations, our press and our physical culture organisations and has made it possible for various foreign, hostile and speculative elements to introduce considerable confusion in the concepts and ideas of our men concerning the importance and role of physical culture and has also made it possible for these elements to exploit this to their various machinations, very often their political machinations.

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Labour union organisations should pay particular attention to the development of physical education in the working collectives. A healthy and strong labour youth is of an extraordinary importance for our future socialist development. The orientation towards clubs has been diverting the attention of the Party, labour union and youth organisations from the fact that their primary task is to broaden physical culture life in the enterprises, and has also diverted the Workers Councils and Managing Boards from making it possible and helping the workers to indulge in physical culture and to improve their physical condition.

It is a great omission on the part of youth organisations for having kept aloof from this work and for not having embraced to a greater measure in their work the physical culture organisations. The youth organisations ought to be the initiators in the founding of physical culture organisations; they should endeavour to fill the physical culture organisations so that they will become attractive to the youth and so that the youth will get proper physical education there.

As long as physical culture actives existed, there was a certain amount of activity in the countryside. After the abolition of these actives and orientation towards the development of physical culture through individual clubs, there came about a slowing down, so that today there is practically no organised work of this kind in the villages. The Party organisations and, particularly, the organisations of the People's Youth should more than previously work on the organising of physical culture in the villages, particularly on creating "Partizan" organisations in the villages.

In speaking about massive physical culture and about its development, we must say that we consider that all the sport associations, and particularly "Partizan" as an association for physical education, should take up and help the physical culture which is being developed in the working collectives, in schools and in the villages with the aid of labour union organisations or on the initiative of the working collectives themselves. This "wild" and "unregistered" physical culture, as it is being called, which judging from the number of its members is not a small one, is apt to be under-rated and to be left to itself because it is not "embraced" by an organisation and because it does not have the necessary sports requisites, etc. and therefore "cannot organise various competitions and public training." Such a point of view is basically wrong because it obstructs the initiative which comes from below.

As regards the extra-army training, this should not develop quite separately from professional sports work of various organisations and special meetings as a program of work should not exist, but rather such a program should coordinate with the character of the organisation. All this should develop in the physical culture organisation on a voluntary basis, and every sportsman should feel this to be his duty.

Sports to Remain on an Amateur Basis

Although our sports have achieved certain big successes, they still have a number of weaknesses. The leaders of individual clubs and societies, the majority of whom are also state and Party functionaries, by falling victims of various sport "experts", who in reality are doubtful men with old conceptions of morals and sports with respect to what and what is not permitted, have permitted many things to take place which are detrimental to the development of sports as a whole.

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Starting from the importance which physical education has for the development of our young generation and for the social life as a whole, and also starting from the fact that we must wage a struggle against all the negative occurrences in physical culture which have a damaging effect on the education of our youth, it is necessary for us to undertake a number of measures.

Party and Mass Organisations and Agencies of Authority Should Pay More Attention to Massive Physical Culture

The mistaken and almost-exclusive orientation towards sports alone and towards the best teams and recordbreakers only should first be replaced by concern, on the part of Party and social organisations and of the agencies of authority, for the development of massive physical culture of the people. "Partizan"--Federation for Physical Education--, as the most massive physical culture organisation, should be the base for the all-round physical culture of the people, and it should enroll the largest number of workers, peasants and school children. For this reason it is the task of the Party and mass organisations to help to establish a "Partizan" organisation in all our enterprises, schools, institutions and villages. The buildings of the former Sokol should be placed at the disposal of "Partizan" as soon as possible. Naturally, other associations can also play an important role in the development of massive physical culture, associations which exist in our country--such as mountaineers, marksmen, swimming associations, skiing associations, rowing clubs, athletic associations, etc. By mentioning these associations and clubs, in the first place, we do not mean that other sports should be neglected. On the contrary. However, the quality of these sports ought to be a natural reflection of their massive character and of all-round physical training.

Physical culture, as an obligatory subject in schools has a decisive importance in the physical education of the youth in the giving of basic sport knowledge and in the development of the feeling and idea of the youth for physical culture. Not denying the objective difficulties (poor-material bases and lack of cadres), the various weaknesses and shortcomings are the consequence of a certain lack of realisation of the importance of physical culture by the educational agencies. The fact that in many of the secondary schools obligatory physical training lessons have been reduced to one to two hours a week, that in some of these schools it has been completely abolished, that halls which could be used for practical teaching especially during the winter period are being engaged without any great need for other purposes clearly shows this. The importance of lessons in physical culture in normal schools should be particularly emphasised. The present-day physical culture lessons in the schools do not only fail to ensure the physical education of the pupils but, what is worse, they do not extend to the pupils the necessary knowledge for their work as future teachers. Similarly, it is necessary to develop voluntary physical culture training in the schools and to ensure aid to school authorities.

In our system of training and preparing our cadres for instructors of physical culture in schools, we must advance at a faster pace than heretofore. In addition to the schools, we should also open a number of courses which can be organised during the summer for teachers and instructors who, in addition to their regular lessons, can give lessons in physical culture in other schools.

The mistaken notion of some of our educational workers, that physical culture lessons in schools are not necessary, should be corrected.

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Despite clear lines, tendencies of professionalism have become more and more apparent in some sports. All of this was being developed by various means (awards, premiums, social assistance, etc.) and for this reason there was a lot of money being wasted. This was primarily being done by individuals without the concurrence of the management boards of the clubs and societies.

These unhealthy tendencies in the larger clubs were transferred to the smaller clubs, but they could not compete with the larger clubs and, for this reason, after they dropped out of competition, they gradually disappeared, merged or were completely disbanded.

In this way a young man is being created who is concerned with nothing but sports and while he is concerned with sports he has a carefree life. Living like this, he is exposed to all possible detrimental influences and can be demoralised and be made to lose all perspective. In not fighting against these signs and by permitting old conceptions to overcome our youth, it is practically orienting hundreds of our youth to a carefree and easy life, and, besides other things, this is in total contradiction to our conceptions of man, with our social reality and relations with the men in our society. Socialism and social community must not permit or be indifferent towards the ruining and spoiling of our men.

The System of Competition Must Be in Line with Our Capabilities and Must Be Favourable for the Development of Sports

The system of competition which was introduced more or less by all sports federations is too complicated and expensive. All the federations, even the least developed, are using the most complicated system of federal competition. Nature played her role, and competition increased from plenum to plenum of the federations with the nice excuse that it was battling for quality. However, such a system of competition, although it helped to improve quality, has objectively conditioned negative appearances in our sports.

First of all, such a system has caused the losing of an average of 70 to 80 days of work in individual annual meets by the players in even the smallest clubs who were participating in republic leagues. In large clubs, this was much greater. It is obvious that the clubs, besides paying travel expenses, also paid the lost wages to the players. Nearly all of the smaller clubs and some of the larger ones were in serious financial positions which they solved in a totally unjustifiable manner.

Therefore, such a system of competition included hundreds of societies and clubs, and an enormous number of sportsmen were leaving their jobs. This system also forced all the clubs to pay large sums of money for such meets, to give compensation to the sports participants, etc. Such a system liquidated or nearly liquidated local competition or made it uninteresting and in this way weakened the mass basis of all sports.

According to this, we must immediately reorganise the system of competition and put it on the right basis. At the same time we must decrease the number of leagues and federations which are not developed and which do not have any specific conditions for development.

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The Financial Activities of Societies and Clubs should be Changed

Many negative appearances in societies and clubs, about which it has already been spoken are the result of irresponsible spending of money. Instead of working on augmentation of the material basis of the society, and thus create conditions for mass development of the society, the money was mainly spent on rewards to players and on different unnecessary personal expenses, on clumsy and expensive competitions, etc.

The principle that physical culture should support itself from its own income transformed itself in the spending of money, practically exclusively on sports and their managements, while mass physical culture as a whole was neglected.

It is not only the question of incomes of clubs. Many of our organs of authority, syndical organisations, enterprises, etc. gave large sums of money which went to different clubs. We do not think to quote here examples who and how much was given to different societies, because they are not isolated cases but on the contrary an occurrence which organs of authority and party organisations must examine seriously. It is not a question if they had the right to make such expenses or not, or if they were authorised to do that or not. It is important for us to emphasise that, even when they had the formal right and foresaw such expenses, they did not act in a way which would be the only right one to help development of mass physical culture in workers' collectives, in schools or in villages - and not to give this money to the clubs. All the rules of the federation and conclusions made at different plenums prescribed how to work in societies, individual clubs, or better said of individuals in clubs, they "acted" as it suited them, they behaved simply as if this was their own private affair about which they need not render accounts to anyone, although large sums of money were in question. Different "advisers" succeeded in forcing upon a system of activities which was most convenient to them and in a manner which made control impossible. On the other side, such a system gave full possibility for all sorts of misuse. Amongst the clubs one can find many examples where payments were made without any orders, that there existed some special funds, etc. Communists who found themselves in the clubs and those sport experts who came to work with pure intentions in sport organisations did not resist this. Paying attention only that their football, boxing, basketball or some other club wins matches, they most often did not see the misuses and if they saw them - some of them were even too evident, they did not react in the right way at the right moment, or let them pass unnoticed.

Sporting societies have also other incomes: bookmakers' offices, different catering enterprises and bars which they held in their own regime.

Bookmakers' offices, whose incomes were disposed of by the Physical Culture Association of Yugoslavia enabled the different associations to repair and construct some smaller objectives. However, on the other side, it acted negatively and uneducationally on the youth, who spent the best part of its free time in filling up different betting forms, was present at different matches as unobjective spectators, etc. The local bookmakers' offices acted still more negatively, and were often the cause of different brawls, bars and sports cafe houses had on the surface a somewhat naive appearance but in fact youth assembled there and led useless and endless discussions concerning this or that match, etc. Besides this, this enabled also financial irregularity. Therefore, it is necessary not only to abolish bookmakers' offices but also numerous local bookmakers' offices, as well as all those so-called sporting cafe houses and bars which should be handed over to the catering network.

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If all subventions and other revenues were more justly distributed we could develop to a great extent mass physical culture and create for it a firmer material basis without neglecting the needs of individual sporting societies and clubs.

In order to settle successfully the financial situation in our sporting societies, we believe that the following measures should be undertaken:

a) That financial organs elaborate rules by which will be established the activities of each physical culture organisation and which will make possible a control service;

b) All subventions given by the state either for creating a material basis or aid to different branches of physical culture must be given by way of the Council of Physical Culture.

We believe that one should wind up definitely different fictitious railwaymen's and militiamen's and other similar clubs which are bound to these institutions by different advantages, which they offer them. It is necessary to equalise them as well as military clubs with the rest of societies and clubs in everything.

Every sportsman, without exception, must either work or learn and nobody can be paid because he occupies himself with sport. For some sports and sportsmen, which will be established by the supreme sports authorities, aid can be given which is necessary to keep them in condition, but it must be fixed exactly and must not go above the limit needed for keeping in condition.

The position of the trainer and that of the professional cadres in general must be defined and establish exactly who can train a club and under what conditions.

Reorganisation of the Management

In order that more attention should be paid to mass physical culture, construction of most needed objectives, in order that state organs by their general directives might help the development of mass physical culture, a committee must be formed under the Council of Science and Culture of the Government of the FPRY, in which will sit representatives of mass organisations and of the largest physical culture associations. Similar Committees should be formed under Republican Councils and autonomous regions, in large cities and elsewhere where need arises.

In order to co-ordinate the work of sporting associations, a Federation of Sports Associations should be formed.

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The role and tasks of Party and mass organizations in the field of physical-culture.

Party organizations have, first of all, to improve their relations towards physical-culture as such. All our organizations are more or less engaged with individual clubs, almost exclusively with football, instead of working on physical-culture to become mass organizations, to the canalization of physical-culture in the direction which corresponds to our conceptions and our social relations, to the improvement of health of the working people, to the strengthening of our socialist country and its defensive capacities. How much shall the Party organizations and People's youth be engaged in physical-culture depends the correct education and the raising of consciousness of sporting masses and the public, the curtailment of various harmful petty-bourgeois and hostile influences. In this way, we shall settle accounts with various problematic people from our sport clubs and other physical-culture organizations, who, owing to our unwatchfulness infiltrated and occupied those positions from which they could act in an unfriendly manner, because this is "sport" and "everything in it is allowed", they are "experts" etc.

Most usually, at the head of many of our clubs are distinguished Party, state and military officials. This is the case with the larger and smaller clubs. It is the result of an erroneous and exclusive orientation to sports and some inverted conceptions that each club should have someone who will "protect", "aid" and so on. In some districts and towns there were more noted officials in the club management than, for example, in sport and physical-culture committees. This practically means that it even hampers the management. Therefore, we consider that such practice should be abolished as soon as possible. In clubs only those communists should work who really like sports and not officials who play the part of sponsors and with their authority cover most various kinds of irregularities. Managers and managements should aid the development of physical-culture as a whole and always to have these facts in mind.

Party members in clubs should discuss at their working meetings all these questions and fight for the proper work of their associations.

Usually when we speak about mass physical-culture, about physical education, it is separated from general education. This results in petty-bourgeois manifestations, various individualistic excesses, lack of struggle that each group, each physical-culture collective be the place for political and moral education of young people, to influence the raising of their consciousness, their conceptions towards the society and to develop the qualities of a man from a socialist community. Our unions and managements of individual clubs and particularly the communists, should fight against low-mindedness and petty-bourgeois influences which create unsound atmosphere in our physical culture organizations.

The leadership of the People's Youth must be engaged more actively than hitherto in the work of physical-culture organizations as a whole, because here it deals, first of all

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with the youth and its correct education. Other mass organizations, especially syndicates have to deal more with the question of physical-culture.

At the end it should be stressed that a very important role in the recovery of our physical-culture as a whole is played by our press and radio. They should always educate and free themselves from sensationalism, not to neglect criticizing individual negative manifestations in Physical-culture and to fight against one-sidedness in writing. It should be especially emphasized that it is very important for them to be impartial, and not biased. They should, from time to time, help in the interpretation of certain fundamental questions of physical-culture, and avoid everything that develops unhealthy passions, club partisanship and similar, and to devote more attention to important questions in principle.

The purpose of these measures is to make physical-culture a mass organization, to improve the health of our youth as a whole, to educate young people, so that they could approach their everyday tasks at working places and schools more consciously. Fighting resolutely against every deviation from established principles, it is necessary to gather all these experts who wish to collaborate and to provide a mass base for our physical-culture as a whole, not neglecting the quality for which our youth stands good chances.

Therefore, it is the duty of all Party organizations and organs of people's authority, mass and physical-culture organizations and forums to be actively engaged in the liquidation of the mentioned weak points and to accomplish new successes in physical-culture.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
JUGOSLAVIA

/BORBA, 2 February 1952/

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CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE IN THE BUILDING OF THE CHIEF FEDERATION
OF COOPERATIVES OF THE FPRY--COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COOPERATIVE
FEDERATION OF THE DISTRICTS AND THE MECHANISATION FUNDS

In the building of the chief federation of cooperatives of the FPRY yesterday a consultative meeting was held at which were present representatives of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry of the Government of the FPRY, the Council for Agriculture and Forestry of the Government of PR Serbia, the federal and republic cooperative organisations, the Directorate for Cooperative Agriculture and the cooperative organisations of Belgrade and its vicinity.

The consultative conference dealt with the questions of the relation between the mechanisation funds and the cooperative federation of the districts, social security and development of health cooperatives and certain problems concerning agricultural cooperatives.

After a lively discussion on the question of the relation between the mechanisation funds and the cooperative federations of the districts, the following conclusions were made:

The cooperative federation of the districts should pay more attention to production and to further the development of agricultural cooperatives; the enterprises and the working centres should be separated from direct management of the cooperative federation of the districts; at every working centre there should be set up a commission to deal with various important questions such as, for example, the circulation of goods, credits, etc. These commissions would control the work of the managers of the enterprises belonging to the cooperative federations of the districts without the right of deciding or managing; however, these commissions would have the right to demand the holding of meetings of the federation or to demand intervention by the Managing Board, should they find that any irregularities exist.

A further conclusion was made to suppress all the attempts towards bureaucratic-administrative merging of the cooperative federations of the districts and the mechanisation funds. This merging should not be permitted until the Councils for Agriculture and Forestry of the districts have discussed this question with the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives and until a corresponding decision is made. One should suppress certain concepts to the effect that the directors of the mechanisation funds are indeed managing the cooperatives and that the cooperative councils attached to the mechanisation funds play a small role. One also ought to criticise the work of the directors of the mechanisation funds who are carrying out decisions of higher agencies without prior consultation with the cooperative council. The concept that the members of the council exist only in order to receive directives is a wrong one. The council has been created in order that decisions can be made on a democratic basis regarding the management of agriculture. A member of the council is not obligated to receive directives, should he consider that the directive is incorrect; his right and duty is to reverse the directive.

It is necessary to establish cooperation between the mechanisation funds and the cooperative federations of the districts.

The problems of health cooperatives and social security were then discussed. The following conclusions were made:

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The existing health cooperatives should be activated; the initiative for the founding of new health cooperatives should be developed; property, inventory, premises, etc. should be placed at the disposal of the existing health cooperatives, and, finally, all the current problems (medical personnel, medicines, etc.) should be considered and concrete conclusions made.

The problem of social security for the members of the peasant working cooperatives was also discussed at the conference.

Finally, the question of the non-agricultural cooperatives was also discussed and corresponding conclusions made.

The purpose of this conference has been to exchange opinions so that individual conclusions made at it should not be considered as being final. All these and other questions will be dealt with at the plenary meeting of the chief federation of cooperatives which will be held about the middle of February.

(BORBA - 3rd February, 1952)

PARTY CONFERENCE OF THE DISTRICT OF HVAR--SUCCESSSES ACHIEVED IN
POLITICAL WORK
(Hvar, 2nd February)

The eighth Party conference of the district of Hvar has been held here. In addition to ninety delegates, one hundred nonParty members also took part. Over five hundred people of Hvar listened to the conference through loudspeakers. Some of the nonParty members took part in the discussion and gave useful proposals for the economic and cultural development of the island of Hvar.

A report on the economic and political situation on the island was submitted by the Secretary of the Committee, Bozidar Novak. In his report he mentioned the important results achieved by the Party organisations in the district. He also mentioned the successful struggle fought against the hostile elements--remnants of the old bourgeois parties and clergy--which have been acting under the joint slogan directed against the progress of new Yugoslavia.

It was also mentioned in the report that the Party organisations on the Island of Hvar had shown themselves capable of mobilising the masses and that the members of the Communist Party had been in the forefront of the struggle for carrying out various tasks. During the year, the Party organisations had been giving initiatives for undertaking various activities which are vitally necessary for the development of the island.

Comrade Novak particularly emphasised the importance of the conclusions made at the last full session of the District Committee which speak to the effect that the Party organisations are not obligated to enter at their meetings into detailed study of individual tasks of the People's Front but, instead of this, they should detect various problems, and these problems should be dealt with at the meetings of the People's Front. In this part of his report, Comrade Novak emphasised that the Party organisations of Hvar, Vrbanje, Starigrad and certain other places had only been following the path of carrying out the tasks through the Party organisations whereas they had been considering the People's Front as being a sort of representative organisation which is activated

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only on the eve of the elections. The reporter also mentioned the harm of the concept of some of the members of the Party who consider the work in the People's Front to be only that of giving instructions and who consider that the members of the Communist Party need not at the same time be the best frontists.

Comrade Novak then mentioned the successes achieved by the Party organisations in the work with women. He mentioned in the report that the large number of women are attending various courses; as for example in Vrbovsko, Velo Grablje and other places.

Speaking about the struggle for strengthening socialist democracy, Comrade Novak mentioned among other things that the Councils of Citizens and Meetings of Voters are working well and have found their proper path.

Another report was submitted by the Organisational Secretary, Jakov Rubinic.

Some of the nonParty members also took part in the discussion in addition to the Party members.

Thus, for example, nonParty member Bozikovic, a well-known cooperative worker from the village of Sviraca took part in the discussion. He spoke about the need of economic education of the peasants and gave a few useful proposals such as, for example, the opening of courses for viticulture and fruitgrowing.

Public worker, nonParty member Jakov Milicic spoke at the conference about the need of preserving historical monuments.

At the end of the conference, conclusions were adopted and a new committee elected. (s) M. K.

(BORBA - 3rd February, 1952)

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KARLO MRAZOVIC LEAVES FOR MEXICO

The newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the FPRY to Mexico, Karlo Mrazovic left Belgrade last night, on his new assignment. Ambassador Mrazovic was seen off at the station by Comrade Sloven Smolaka, assistant Minister and Head of the Protocol, and Jaksa Petric, assistant Minister and a Head of Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present was the Mexican Charge d'Affaires Mr. Oskar Crespo de la Serna. (Tanjug)

(BORBA- 3rd February)

DEPARTURE OF MLADEN IVEKOVIC FOR BONN

The newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the FPRY to the Federal Republic of Germany, Comrade Mladen Ivekovic, left for Bonn this evening. He was seen off at the station by assistant Minister Dr. Sloven Smolaka, head of the Protocol, and by Dragomir Vucinic, head of a Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Tanjug).

(BORBA - 3rd February)

GIFT OF THE COMMITTEE OF OUR EMIGRANTS IN BRAZIL

The Yugoslav Committee for Aid to War Victims, in Sao Paulo, Brazil, has sent a gift of 500 parcels containing clothing, school equipment, toys and other things, to our children. In accordance with the wishes of the donors, the packets have been distributed in orphanages, children's hospitals and Red Cross Committees of Slovenia and Croatia. The distribution was carried out by the Yugoslav Red Cross.

(BORBA - 3rd February 1951).

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IRREDENTIA IN ACTION: PRIOR TO NEW TRIALS OF ANTI-FASCISTS

(Trieste, February 2)

According to the Primorski dnevnik from Trieste, beside the trial at Lucca against a group of Italian partisans and the sentence passed in Venezia on seven partisans from Gorizia, two more trials are being prepared in Italy. A new trial is prepared before the Court in Venetia Julia, according to the reports of the Italian irredentist newspapers. Another trial is prepared at Videm against the members of the Venetia Julia partisan unit. To-day all this serves to the Italian irredentist and Trieste press as a motive for new anti-Yugoslav articles and to libel the People's Liberation Struggle. At the trial at Lucca one could have heard the statement made by the advocate Nero Galia: "Bandit hordes came from Istria and Kras. That was the Slovene chaos which owing to the confusion in Italy had free hand" etc.

Speaking about the trials, which among other things have as their aim to libel Yugoslavia, Primorski dnevnik writes:

"All this is a small part of that irredentist anti-Yugoslav campaign launched in Italy from the top ranking positions - designedly and consequently. This is proved by the irredentist manifestation to which belongs the recent celebration of the "Sassari" division, whose members were killing, slaughtering and setting on fire places in Yugoslavia.

This is proved also by the recent formal handing of the book by the well-known irredentist from Trieste, writer and publicist Vili Benko "Trieste and its right to Italy" to the President of the Italian Republic himself. This book was handed to the President by four representatives of the irredentist "Association of the Venetia Julia Press".

This is proved by the abominable Italian film "Trieste mia", by the recent broadcast "microphone is yours" at Videm, this is also proved by establishing the so-called "Holy national union for defending the rights of Italy in relation towards Yugoslavia", by long preparation for the congress of the "Association for Venetia Julia and Dalmatia" which began in Rome, electing at some preliminary meeting in Gorizia as its President, the most distinguished irredentist, Mayor of Trieste, engineer Gianl Bartoli.

This is also proved by the activities of the "Centre for Adriatic Research", whose most distinguished member is the Secretary-General of the Christain Democrat Party of Italy Giusto Gonelli himself, by creating a special group in the Italian Parliament "Parliamentary group for Trieste" as a group under the name of "Parliamentary group for Venetia Julia and Dalmatia" in which are men noted for their fascist activity in the past. This is best proved by the actions towards the Slovenes in Italy, where instead of setting up new schools the old ones are being abolished.

In Italy unforgettable things are being lost from the memory, concludes the article, that the Italian army during the occupation killed 437,956 Yugoslavs, that owing to the Italian occupation 131,250 Yugoslavs were disabled for work, that in the Italian camps alone 109,437 Yugoslavs were kept and that all these horrors, through three years of blood, death, humiliation and sorrow Italy can not smooth out".

(sng: M.P.)

(BORBA, 3 February 1952)

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DECISION ON SALE OF TRACTORS AND TRUCKS

Upon the proposal of the President of the Federal Council for Industry and Construction, the Prime Minister of the Federal Government passed his decision on sale of tractors and trucks destined for broad consumption according to which producers are to sell them directly or through the mediation of our commercial network only to agricultural cooperatives and government agricultural estates.

(BORBA, February 3, 1952.)

THE END OF THE CONSULTATION HELD AT THE CENTRAL COOPERATIVE UNION OF THE FPRY

Delegates participating in the consultation held at the Central Cooperative Union of the FPRY discussed yesterday the problem of the existing relations between our funds for mechanization and district cooperative unions, the question of the social insurance of peasant working cooperative members, and in connection with this, the problem of our health cooperatives. After discussing the question of non-agricultural cooperatives, they closed their discussion. As we already said, the object of these consultations was an exchange of opinions about questions concerning at present our cooperatives which should help the Central Cooperative Union of the FPRY to assume a definite attitude at the plenary session which should be held about the middle of this month.

(POLITIKA, February 3, 1952.)

DESIGNATION OF NEW AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS FOR WORKERS' COOPERATIVES AND MECHANIZATION FUNDS

According to the estimates of a special commission of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry of the PR of Serbia, our peasant working cooperatives and funds for mechanization need another 834 agricultural experts. This commission advised the Council to reduce the number of agricultural experts now engaged in various scientific and research institutions, agricultural schools, people's committees, etc. This commission established also that the number of agricultural experts engaged in excess of requirements of our scientific and research institutions is now 157, of agricultural schools 45, of people's committees 30, and of government agricultural estates 13.

(POLITIKA, February 3, 1952.)

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DESTRUCTIVE STATEMENT BY MALIK

Contradictions between words and deeds, between "peace-loving" phraseology of Soviet diplomats and propagandists and brutal aggressive policy which the Government of the Soviet Union carries out in practice, becomes more and more evident to the peace-loving and democratic public in the world. As much as this contradiction weakens the more difficult it is for the Kremlin imperialists to hide their true face behind masks of "appeals for peace". Therefore it is no wonder that it occurs to Soviet diplomats through pathetic "peace-loving" propaganda to come forth with words which expose indubitably the true face and sense of the policy to whom they serve.

The representatives of the Soviet Union in the Security Council, Jakob Malik, who often gets tasks to present "peace-loving" proposals in the name of his Government, inspired by the supposed "sincere worry for peace", made a statement at the common meeting of the Political, Social and Economic Committees which can hardly harmonise with the false Soviet propaganda but which on the other hand harmonises with the real moves of the imperialist policy of the Kremlin.

Namely, during the discussion concerning the Korean problem, according to agency reports, ^{Malik} declared "that the third world war has begun already", adding, that this war is in fact already being waged against China, in Korea, in Malaya, in Egypt, in Tunisia and in Morocco."

This statement of the Soviet representative comes directly after several moves by the Soviet delegation at the session of the General Assembly, by which the Soviet diplomacy wished particularly to manifest its supposed "faithfulness to the cause of peace" and "readiness to make concessions", for the sole objective of creating an atmosphere and reaching an agreement by which peace in the world might be secured. To other with this noisy propaganda of the whole Cominformist propaganda apparatus, these diplomatic moves represent "a peace offensive" through which the Kremlin thought to obtain defined objectives in order to weaken alertness towards aggressive threats of the USSR and the hindering of carrying out measures, calculated to restrain and prevent Soviet aggression. Besides, Malik's statement speaks sufficiently clearly that the Soviet "peace offensive" represents no positive change in the attitude of the Soviet Government which might lead up to decrease tension and to constructive solutions of burning international problems, but only a tactical manoeuvre on the constant line of expansionist and aggressive policy.

No doubt the above-mentioned statement by Malik represents no contribution to decreasing and appeasing tension in the world. It is quite clear that its objective is to obtain quite contrary results. The Soviet rulers, namely, do not care for the decrease of tension in the world and ensuring of international peace. They await evidently, that in an atmosphere of restlessness and tension could realise their aggressive and expansionist plans in the easiest manner.

One cannot escape the impression that the sense of such a statement by Malik is to lose hope and awaiting for a successful result of attempts of solving no doubt complicated international problems, which, however, could be successfully overcome if goodwill existed.

In any case, Malik statement is in absolute disharmony with the struggle for improving international relations and securing peace, which is otherwise always on the tongues of the Soviet diplomats and propagandists. This destructive "statement" represents an attempt to eliminate the prospects of such a struggle, because by proclaiming the existence of a state of war against which in fact progressive and peace-loving forces in the world ^{should fight} this statement has no other sense than to demobilise the efforts and the struggles of these forces and to disorientate them.

(Sd.) R.R.

(BORBA - 14th February, 1952).

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FOUNDATION OF ECONOMIC INSTITUTE IN ZAGREB

(Zagreb, 3rd February)

An Economic Institute is to be founded in Zagreb shortly to act as an independent organisation under the immediate supervision of the Economic Council of the PR Croatia.

The Economic Institute will clarify and arrange documents on the development of economy in Croatia and other regions, and the current problems of the Republic. It will declare the result of this work and co-operate with scientific-research institutions throughout the country and abroad.

(BORBA - 4th February, 1952).

MEETING OF ASSOCIATION OF JOURNALISTS OF B & H

(Sarajevo, 3rd February)

The annual meeting of the Association of Journalists of B & H was held in Sarajevo today. Representatives of the Federation of Associated Journalists of the FPRY were present as well as journalists from Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro. The assembly considered further means of raising the quality of our press and of the ideological, political and expert work of our journalists and so on.

Telegrams of greeting were sent to Comrade Tito, Djuro Pucar Slavi and the Federation of Associated Journalists of the FPRY.

(BORBA - 4th February, 1952).

COMINFORM TERROR IN BULGARIA - GROUP OF EMIGRANTS ESCAPE TO OUR COUNTRY

(Nis, 3rd February 1952)

More and more emigrants who escaped to Bulgaria are coming back to their homeland. Recently the following have escaped in groups from Bulgaria: Aleksandar Nikolov, Milos Aleksov, Gerce Kocov, Rasa Stojkov, Nikola Mancevski, Milutin Delcev, Ivan Dimitrov, Jordan Miladinov, Ratko Toncev, Ivan Petrov, Spira Atanasov and others. These people went to Bulgaria under the influence of slanderous cominform propaganda. All of these people were born in the border districts which are occupied by the Bulgarian national minority.

At a conference with newsmen in Nis, the former emigrants enumerated many details from the hard life of the Yugoslav deserters living in Bulgaria.

When someone crosses the border the Bulgarians listen to their story in detail and you must go through many prisons before you arrive at a special camp. This questioning and maltreating is continued in the camp. The best ones in the camp are selected for courses given in the Vitos mountain. These courses prepare people to become diversionists and spies who will be smuggled into Yugoslavia. The rest of the people are retained in the camp for a year or even more to be screened.

Three of the returnees - Stojkov, Miladinov, and Nikolov - were not "revolutionary" enough to qualify for the spy courses and they were sent to work in the mines near Sofia. At the last mine they worked they got together and decided to return to their homeland and they did this in a hurry.

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The refugees said that they were told that all "emigrants" were sentenced to death and that they would be shot if they decided to return to their countries. The refugees said "nevertheless, we decided to return even if we might get shot, for this would be better than everlasting sufferings in a foreign country".

In the middle of last year the Bulgarian authorities categorized the deserters. Their agents were calssed as "politemigrants" and the rest of the deserters were classed as "ordinary economic refugees". The economic refugees were left to the mercy and malevolence of the Bulgarian regime. They are now wandering in Bulgaria, seeking jobs so that they can support themselves.

The Yugoslav deserters in Bulgaria are handled by the state security and Communist Party organs. They influence these people through the Naured newspaper whose editorial staff is headed by instructors of the CCCPB Mihailo Dimitrov, Asen Saraciev, Kovacev, Gekov, Kolev and others. Last year Kata Abramov, a member of the CCCPB was delegated to this staff.

If anyone does not agree with official Bulgarian policy he is immediately relieved of his position and sent to prison or to some camp. Kosta Tanaskovic and Jovan Pavicevic, who favoured the view that the Bulgarian official administration should not mingle in the life and work of the Yugoslav emigrants, were taken to prison in the village of Nuzarevo in the district of Tutracan. They stayed in prison for one year. Since they contracted tuberculosis they were assigned to do physical labour. Tanaskovic is working in a machine shop as a cleaner of machines.

The refugees said that as soon as they reported to our people's authorities the first thing they asked them was whether they were hungry. In place of the threat of a death sentence as was the case in Bulgaria they were given a fraternal welcome. They went on to state, "If the others knew about this, there would be many more returning to their homeland even through the border crossing might mean a loss of life". (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 4th February, 1952).

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE

On the basis of Article 24 in connection with Article 11 of the Foreign Exchange Law, I issue the following

DECISION PERTAINING TO PURCHASE OF
FOREIGN CURRENCIES

- 1) The National Bank of the FPRY is hereby authorised to buy foreign currency from all Yugoslav citizens possessing foreign currencies regardless of the basis upon which they have acquired these currencies.
- 2) The present Decision shall apply as of the date of publication in the Official Gazette of the FPRY.

On the date of publication hereof, the Order on Obligatory Offering for Sale to the National Bank of the FPRY of All Foreign Currencies (Official Gazette of the FPRY), shall cease to be valid.

No. 587
Belgrade, 9th January, 1952

Minister of Finance of the FPRY
(sgd) MILENTIJE POPOVIC

(OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FPRY, No. 4
Item 23, 16th January, 1952)

CONSULAR FEES

On the basis of Article 26a of the Tax Law and on the proposal of the Minister of Finance of the FPRY, the Government of the FPRY issues the following

REGULATION
AMENDING THE TARIFF OF CONSULAR FEES

Article 1

Fees charged for official work of the diplomatic and consular representations of the FPRY in foreign countries under the Regulation on Consular Fees are hereby increased six times.

Fees under Tariff Nos. 11 and 12 of the Tax Law (Official Gazette of the FPRY No. 68/46) in the amounts which had been in force up to October 31, 1931 are hereby increased by six times.

Article 2

The Minister of Finance of the FPRY is hereby authorised to issue detailed instructions on the carrying out hereof.

Article 3

The present Regulation goes into effect on the date of publication in the Official Gazette of the FPRY, on which date, with respect of Tariff Nos. 11 and 12, the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 4, of the Regulation amending and supplementing Tax Tariffs (Official Gazette of the FPRY No. 49/51) shall cease to be valid

Belgrade, 16th January, 1952

President of the Government of the FPRY
and Minister of National Defence,
Minister of Finance Marshal of Yugoslavia
of the FPRY (sgd) JOSIP BROZ-TITO 19th Jan. 1952)
(sgd) MILENTIJE POPOVIC (OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FPRY, No. 4, Item 28)

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LETTER FROM CARINTHIA: RIGHTIST TENDENCIES IN THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

(Celavac, January)

At the beginning of November of last year, the Executive Committee of the Austrian People's Party brought a decision that after provincial congresses a general congress of the party should be held at the end of January in Vienna. This event caused a great deal of interest because in this Austrian party appeared certain tendencies contrary to the tendencies and wishes of the democratic masses and organisations in Austria.

In the leadership of the Austrian People's Party differences existed for quite a while, a "new team" wishes to get hold of the key positions in the party and then also in the Government. This was shown particularly after the defeat of this organisation at presidential elections, when the socialist candidate Kerner was elected. But at that time, although he had to give way a little and relinquish the position as President of the Party, Chancellor Figel was still sufficiently strong and succeeded in keeping the function of Chancellor. This happened all inside the framework of the leadership of the party and mainly behind closed doors. The new attacks of this fraction are more open today.

At the Extraordinary Provincial Congress of Styria, which was held in November, a resolution was passed by the reactionary elements in which it is said concerning the restrictions of functioning of trade unions and syndicates and about the strengthening of the struggle against the Minister Waldbrunner, who directs the office of nationalised enterprises. Further "the struggle against Marxism and socialist ideas" was announced, namely against socialists and communists.

Rightist conceptions of the "New Team"

The same thing happened at the provincial meeting in Carinthia. The delegate of the Federal Executive Committee of the Party Eng. Raab in his speech emphasised the possibilities of a greater "revision" of the hitherto coalition pact between the people and socialist parties, saying how the socialists are violating the pact and speaking about "hostile brothers" Raab said that the basic reason for slow progress in the development of the State and economy lies in the fact that the People's Party must always make agreements with the socialists. The leadership of the party - as considered by him - must be strengthened and increase its authority in order to prepare itself for the solution of internal problems of the country. At the same time he asked that the state functioning of the leaders of the party cannot exist parallel with functions in the party itself.

This means that Figel's example should be also followed by other Ministers who have still kept functions inside the party.

The Chairman of the Provincial Executive Committee of the Party Hermann Gruber, devoted the major part of his speech in connection with the coalition with socialists, stressing difficulties which one meets in mutual work. In saying this he fiercely attacked the Governor of the Province the socialist Vedenig because of the "treacherous" attitude of socialists during the elections for the President of the peasant Agricultural Chamber.

The question of education was also discussed at this congress. On the initiative of Dr. Hans Stajnaher, the People's Party as far back as last summer incited the discussion with the intention of liquidating the present decree concerning bi-lingual education and proposed that the principle of the right of parents should be accepted. From comprehensible reasons, this proposal was at that time energetically by the Carinthian Slovenes.

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The elections at the end of the congress show clearly what will be the future line of the "new team" which was already announced in the discussion. Hans Steinaher was elected as Vice-President of the Provincial Executive Committee of the Party, otherwise a former leader of the 5th column in Berlin during Nazism and one of the leading officers of SA troops. Hans Steinaher is a bitter enemy of Carinthian Slovenes and of Yugoslavia, who, at the time when the progressive democratic forces in Carinthia and in the whole of Austria strove that the relations between Austria and our country should be improved, he appeared as a disruptor, declaring publicly that Carinthia cannot and must not be a bridge between Austria and Yugoslavia but should represent the "bridgehead of Austria and German people against Yugoslavia". He explained in what consisted the slogan "from defence to attack" - the defence before the advancing democracy in Austria and attack against all those democratic rights which have been gained in the last years in this country.

No doubt a great step to the right has been taken and turning back into history which tempted Austria and which temptations she could not resist. The present situation in the People's Party is one of the reflections of social contrarieties in the whole of Austria and in Carinthia separately. It is the expression of national intolerance towards the Slovene national minority.

The slogan "concerning the oblivion of the past"

Towards the end of last year another characteristic political event was registered in Austria which also represents a move towards the right. At the congress of the Federation of the Independents, a party in which are mainly assembled all former Austrian Nazis, the following slogan has been produced in the party programme; "forget the past of all men, regardless of their former beliefs, if they have today the same political will". Concerning this "same political will" of men whose "past should be forgotten" spoke as guest Dr. Ojler, representative of the Free Democratic Party of Germany. In 1949, at the election the Free Democratic Party of Germany won 52 seats, which means that they are the third strongest party in Germany. This party represents the interests of great German capital and great - German nationalism which was fully expressed in Dr. Ojler's speech at the congress of the federation of the Independents. Dr. Ojler, greeting the Congress, speaking about Carinthia said that last year while setting up the first contacts with the Federation of Independents in Carinthia, felt as if he were in a German province and admired the beauties of the Austrian country and her men, who are real German people. On this occasion he buried the past and was extremely angry with socialist ideas and unity of the syndicates. Amongst other things, he presented concretely his programme for a firm as possible contact between Austria and Germany. He emphasised the wish that "Germans in great groups should come to Austrian villages and enjoy freely in these villages the unity of the German people". At the end of his speech Dr. Ojler said: "Our mutual task is: the German cultural region must become the source of strength of the new order in Europe".

At the end of the congress, the Federation of Independence elected in the leadership also the "representative of Slovene Carinthia" as deputy of the Director of the Federation. They elected Dr. Viktor Milcinski, who in 1937 published the book "The 100 years Frontier Struggle of Carinthia" in which he as a renegade developed the well-known theory concerning the Vindichs.

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The activity of the reactionary forces in Austria and the ever-increasing clear-presentation of their political programme announced a platform from where once already, as it is well-known they attacked the independence of Austria and her democracy.

All these tendencies in the People's Party made its Congress very interesting because from its decisions will depend if they shall have a more serious influence upon the future political life in Austria.

(Sd.) M.P.

(BORBA - 31st January, 1952).

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CHANGE IN TRANSPORTATION RATES FOR SEA AND AIR

In agreement with the President of the Economic Council of the Government of the FPRY and the Minister of Finance, the President of the Council for Communications and Connections has issued a Decision amending and supplementing the Tariff for Transportation of Passengers and Baggage by Sea and Air. According to this Decision, which went into effect on 1st February, the new rate for transportation of passengers on passenger-freight lines is eight dinars per sea mile for third class and the rate for travel on fast lines is ten dinars per sea mile. For transportation of passengers by motor-sailing vessels in local communication, the rate is seven dinars per sea mile. Second-class fares are about 40 percent higher than third-class fares.

By a Decision of the President of the Council for Communications and Connections of the Government of the FPRY, the Minister of Maritime Affairs is authorised to fix passenger rates for various distances in accordance with local and tourist conditions.

The President of the Council for Communications and Connections has also issued a Decision changing the Tariff for Transportation by Civil Aviation Planes. According to this Decision, the following will be the fares for the following lines:

Belgrade-Zagreb	3,000 dinars
Belgrade-Titograd	4,000 dinars
Belgrade-Skoplje	3,400 dinars
Belgrade-Ljubljana	4,100 dinars
Belgrade-Dubrovnik	4,500 dinars
Belgrade-Split	4,500 dinars

Children up to four years of age will pay 10 percent of the fare; children from four to twelve years of age will pay 50 percent of the fare.

(BORBA - 2nd February, 1952)

VISIT BY SPANISH REPUBLICANS TO THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATION IN PARIS:
Gratitude to Our Representatives at the UN. Jose del Barrio emphasised the efforts made by Yugoslavia towards the creation of international cooperation and lasting peace.
(Paris, 1st February)

A delegation of Spanish Republicans, headed by the President of the Provisional Spanish Committee for Peace and International Cooperation, Admiral Lucis Monreal, today paid a visit to the Yugoslav Delegation at the Six Session of the UN General Assembly. In the name of the members of the Spanish Republican Delegation, Admiral Monreal on that occasion expressed his hearty thanks to the Yugoslav Delegation for the support it had given to the cause of the Spanish people, particularly for the intervention by the Yugoslav Delegation in the Social Committee in favour of the Spanish and Catalanian workers whom Franco's authorities are persecuting on account of the strikes in Barcelona. He also expressed his gratitude to the Yugoslav Government for its cordial and friendly attitude towards the Spanish Republic. Speaking then in the name of the "Accion Socialista" group, Jose del Barrio emphasised the efforts made by the Yugoslav Delegation in the General Assembly towards genuine international cooperation and lasting peace.

Thanking the members of the Spanish Delegation for their tributes to Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Permanent Delegate to the UN, Dr. Ales Bebler said that the cause of the Spanish Republic is

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dear to all the Yugoslavs, and he also emphasised the unshakable friendship between the two peoples. Yugoslav Delegate Vladimir Dedijs said that all the efforts made by Yugoslavia in the Social Committee that all the documents relating to persecutions in Franco's Spain which the Secretariat of the UN has at its disposal be placed at the disposal of the Social Committee have not really yielded fruit because of the negative attitude adopted by some of the Western delegations but that, however, the voting in the Committee represents a moral victory which will by all means have influence on the fate of the convicted workers in Barcelona.

The talk between the members of the Spanish Republican Delegation and the members of the Yugoslav Delegation lasted two hours in a friendly atmosphere.

Among the members of the Spanish Republican Delegation were, in addition to Admiral Monreal and Jose del Barrio, the Secretary-General of the Republican Union Party Blasco Fernandez, the President of the Federation of Agricultural Workers Esteban Martinez Hervas, the President of the Spanish-Yugoslav Friendship Society Francisco Boa, the Secretary of the Republican Federal Party Carrillo, the Vice-President of the Republican Left-Wing Party Fermin Bottella, the Commander of the Spanish Republican Army Rosendo Costa, General Jose Ricelme, and others.

(BORBA - 2nd February, 1952)

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CONFERENCE IN CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION OF THE FPRY

In the presence of the President of the Federal Council for Agriculture Mijalko Todorovic, President of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry of Serbia Rista Antunovic, delegates of the Central Cooperative Union and Directorate of cooperative agriculture, the cooperative workers from Belgrade and its neighbourhood started their consultations in the Central Cooperative Union of the FPRY yesterday.

The object of this consultation is settlement of certain co-operative problems which would permit the Central Cooperative Union of the FPRY to assume a definite stand at the plenary session to be held about the mid-February of this year.

Those present at the consultation discussed yesterday first of all the first two items of the agenda, namely the question of the specialized cooperatives and that of workers' cooperatives of the general type.

After a prolonged discussin, they arrived at the conclusion that one paid only a slight attention to the specialized cooperatives, that cooperatives themselves failed to pay the due attention to the problem of promoting production on farmsteads of their members, and that the principal thing that should be settled in these cooperatives is the problem of accumulation and promotion of socialist factors. Consequently, in their dealings, these cooperatives should follow rules which should unavoidably be issued.

With regard to the agricultural cooperatives of the general type, they agreed as to the point of view adopted at the recent meeting of the representatives of the Council for Agriculture and Ministry of Finance that in extending them credits one should take into consideration the amount of their subscribed shares, the extent of security of their members and amount of their own and working capital with the provision that banks should take into consideration the credit ability of each cooperative.

They also discussed certain matters of principle as well as some practical questions.

Conclusions adopted at this consultation are in no way binding, but they should help the Central Cooperative Union to place these questions before the plenary session which should discuss about all these problems.

Consultations are taking place also today.

(BORBA, February 2, 1952.)

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TWO BULGARIAN SOLDIERS ESCAPE TO YUGOSLAVIA

(Bosiljgrad, February 1)

Bulgarian soldiers Todor Georgijev Todorov, born 1931 in the village of Krusevo, the District of Sevljevo and Venko Bracekliski Dimitrov, born 1931 in the village of Capajevo, the District of Orehovica, escaped to our country on the 29th of January, crossing the border near the sentry-box of Slavca, five kilometres northeast of Bosiljgrad.

Both soldiers stated that they escaped owing to unbearable conditions and terror in the army.

(BORBA, 2 February 1952)

REMOVAL OF TELEPHONES FROM PUBLIC BOXES IN BUDAPEST

(Vienna, February 1)

Reports from Budapest say that the number of telephone calls is continuously falling down in the Hungarian capital. Dismantling telephone equipment from all public places, restaurants and tobacco shops. ^{German} This measure came at the request of owners of these shops, being responsible for all telephone calls. Owing to this, it often happened that the agents of the Hungarian police arrested the proprietors or managers of these shops for telephone calls about which they knew nothing.

(BORBA, 2 February 1952)

ARREST OF JEWISH PARTY REPRESENTATIVE IN PRAGUE

(Tel Aviv, February 1)

France-press reports that it is learnt in Tel Aviv that Mordehav Oren, one of the distinguished representatives of the left wing of Maram has been arrested in Prague.

The Czechoslovakia authority will accuse Oren for holding meetings with Rudolf Slanski, former Secretary-General of the CP of Czechoslovakia.

(BORBA, 2 February 1952)

DEATH OF A YUGOSLAV CITIZEN IN ITALY

(Rome, February 1)

The Yugoslav citizen Milena Acanski, travelling to Rome to visit her relatives fell from the train Trieste - Rome and died in the hospital at Arezzo. Details about the death of Milena Acanski who was a relative to the Tanjug correspondent in Rome Davor Culic, are still not known. She was found lying by the railroad near Arezzo, and it is supposed that she went to the lavatory and fell from the train running at full speed. She was accompanied by her mother,

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where he was found sleeping in the compartment.

Cominform press in Italy immediately misused the tragic death of Milena Acanski, making sensational speculation about the "secret motive" of this event describing it as an act of some "spy scandal".

(BORBA, 2 February 1952)

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CERTAIN OBSERVATIONS ON THE ANNUAL SAMPLES FAIR: CONTRACTS MADE WITHOUT FIXED PRICES

(Zagreb, 1st February)

The present activities at the annual fair of samples gave precious experiences for future work of productive and trade enterprises besides the commercial effect. From a great number of concluded contracts one can clearly see for what kind of goods there is interest and also what enterprises have succeeded in directing their production so that they can be sure of selling their products. So, for example, the enterprise for the production of canned fruit will be able in the future to relinquish the production of marmalade and jams because it was shown at the fair that these articles were not in demand. The fair gave a good "lesson" to many textile industries what designs should be manufactured and not to come into the situation of filling their stores with goods for which there is no demand. The contracts made so far have shown that the difference of one dinar in price in products of the same quality might decide their purchase.

Quality is demanded, well manufactured goods - this is the conclusion of many exhibitors who were not able to sell all their goods at this fair. At this fair there were more good-quality and well sorted goods than in former years. And it was not a rare occasion that the buyer discovered good quality goods at the stores of small enterprises about which nobody heard anything about prior to the fair.

Turnover of 22.5 billion dinars

Till 29th January 10,000 contracts were made and a turnover of 22.5 billion dinars was realised. An important part of the purchases was made by retail trade enterprises which appeared at the fair independently without intermediaries. Although their participation and the money turnover was not particularly great (about 25%), many contracts were made with these enterprises.

Although every day there are new arrivals to the fair, and another 5 days remains until the closing of the fair, according to the quantity of goods sold, and number of contracts made and in regard to the financial turnover one can say that the greatest part of the business has already been finished. Both the buyers and sellers are in general quite content with the business done. But in the present activities some appearances have been expressed which show that some industrial and trade enterprises have not as yet sufficiently understood and entered into the essence of a commercial way of doing business which in the last line can be detrimental to the enterprises and makes the stabilisation of the market more difficult.

To the Fair without Prices

Most of the producers came to the fair with fixed prices of their products, but some enterprises made big contracts without final calculations. This is the most surprising because all the elements for the calculation of the price of goods exist and because even the first day of holding the fair was postponed in order to offer the possibility for elaborating these elements and to form final prices.

Many large enterprises came to the fair without final prices of individual articles and there were also such who had no prices whatsoever for their products. It is very surprising that such large enterprises as the steel works at Smederevo, stocking factory "Kljuc" at Sarajevo, paper mills at Rijeka, textiles works "Vucje" at Leskovac, "Albus" at Novi Sad and other enterprises at the fair came without final prices of their products. In this situation on many

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contracts have been introduced clauses that the "definite price will be formed later", that "new economic prices will be in force on the day of delivery", and even other clauses which prove the total ignorance of trading, namely that the prices "will be established later" "according to the Official Gazette". The trade enterprises trying to ensure for themselves goods at any price, accepted even such clauses, that the final price of goods will be fixed by the producer himself. Retail trade enterprises in a psychosis of lack of goods which from unknown reasons disappeared during the first days of the fair because of big contracts made by large enterprises, made it possible that they should be charged for some kind of goods unfavourable prices, and naturally this can result in difficulties in finding buyers.

Besides this, some industrial enterprises fully left their production to large trading enterprises and in this way enabled the creation of some kind of monopoly. Such manner of trading, in the first place, influences unfavourably the improvement of assortment in the retail network, hinders healthy competition between retail enterprises and in the last line this brakes the more just and better work in the trade network.

(Sd.) Dj.Z.

(BORBA - 2nd February, 1952).

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SENTENCES PASSED IN CONNEXION WITH RAILWAY ACCIDENT:

Osijek 1st. February.

The Regional Court at Osijek has passed sentence on railway employees, as a result of charges in connexion with the railway accident which occurred at Vinkovac on 6th. November 1951. The chief signalman, Trifun Simcic, was sentenced to twelve years' hard labour, and Lazar Plavsic and Ivan Martinovic, assistant signalmen, to four and eight years' hard labour respectively. K.H.

(BORBA - 2nd. February 1952)

SWEDISH RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE ON THE CARE TAKEN OF GREEK CHILDREN IN YUGOSLAVIA.

Mr. E. Holmberg, professor at Gothenburg university and a member of the Swedish Red Cross, has been staying in Yugoslavia recently as an observer of the repatriation of Greek children from Yugoslavia.

Yesterday a correspondent of Radio Belgrade visited Professor Holmberg and asked him for his impressions of the life of Greek children in Yugoslavia.

"I have already stayed ten days in Yugoslavia," said Mr. Holmberg, "and thanks to the kindness of the Yugoslav Red Cross, I have had the opportunity to visit all the homes where refugee Greek children are staying. These homes - in Bela Crkva, Prikvevica, Osijek and Zagreb - and the children's convalescent home at Okruglo in Slovenia, are run hygienically, and fulfill their purpose well.

"I was agreeably surprised to observe the parental attitude towards the Greek children, as well as the efforts of your health and educational organisations to extend all their facilities towards the Greek children. Since I know Greek, I talked freely with the children, who are happy and contented, well brought-up and well-educated. I ought to make special mention of the opportunity given to the Greek children to learn their native tongue at school, and to learn various trades which will prove useful to them when they return home.

"A large proportion of the Greek children want to return to their parents" continued Professor Holmberg, "and the Yugoslav authorities are agreeable to this. But a large number of children feel that Yugoslavia is their home, and they want to stay here always. About 500 children have so far been returned to their parents. At the end of February the fifth and last batch of Greek children will depart for Greece.

"At home in Sweden," finished Professor Holmberg, "it is genuinely believed that the Yugoslav government, by making possible the repatriation of the Greek children, are displaying a spirit of humanity. The International Red Cross is in complete sympathy with this policy."

(BORBA - 2nd. February 1952)

FRANC KIMOVAC NOMINATED DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE SLOVENE COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(Ljubljana, 1st February)

The Praesidium of the People's Assembly of Slovenia has nominated Franc Kimovac, organising secretary of the Executive Committee of the Liberation Front, to be Deputy Minister to the President of the Council of the Government of PR Slovenia for Education and Culture.

(POLITIKA - 2nd February) 1952).

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NEW BARGAINING?

The prolongation of Korean negotiations concerning the armistice offers a favourable occasion for political manoeuvres, for preparations in the rear and for the revival of a war of nerves. In the Asiatic area the tension continually increases lately because of South-Eastern Asia. Under way is the organised propaganda pressure by Peking against British, French and American positions, starting from Hanoi in Vietnam to Rangoon in Burma.

Peking hastened to express its discontent because of the present situation in South East Asia. The way this was done greatly resembles a threat. It is evident that the Peking Government is striving to exploit the unsettled conditions and the awakening of nationalism in this area. The Chinese messages in fact incite further sharpening of irreconcilable policy which will lead up to new difficulties for the West. News which in the last two weeks has so often been repeated, concerning powerful concentrations in the border regions towards Indo-China with the supposed task of aiding Ho Shi Minh at a given moment - have not once been denied by Peking.

Instead of that, Peking accused on several occasions in the last few days the Western Powers of preparing an attack against China by way of Indo-China and Burma, that they are transporting Chiang Kai Chek's troops from Formosa, that American and English officers are training these troops, etc. Nearly every day Radio Peking transmits reports and comments of the Vietnam News Agency. Peking speaks concerning the internal movements in the countries in South-Eastern Asia in a way which exposes its wish to represent itself as their absolute protector. In short, Peking tends to spread its influence as a great power.

At the Washington talks between Truman and Churchill and at meetings of military experts of the 3 Western Powers, on which occasion were discussed also the problems of South-Eastern Asia. This fact Peking exploited to accuse the West of preparing an attack by way of this area against Chinese territory. In 1950 Peking affirmed the same thing by accusing the United Nations troops in Korea in order to throw in later its divisions on the Korean battlefield. Of course, Peking is today much more careful and one could not affirm that it thinks about a new aggressive adventure. Peking's accusations concerning the supposed threat to China looks more like a warning that Peking would like to participate in the bargaining, and that China's pretensions in this area of Asia should not be forgotten.

Such an attitude has many similarities with the policy of the divisions of spheres of influence and bargaining between the great powers. China has been practically deprived of the possibility of participating with equal rights in international relations. Moscow tactics of isolating China are now fully reflected.

The Soviet Union knows quite well that the strengthening of Chinese influence in Asia cannot be bypassed, but in spite of this fact the USSR is trying to make it serve its own interests. The Soviet Union allows Peking's influence and prestige to spread in South Eastern Asia because in this way the ditch between China and the West, which is also interested in South-Eastern Asia will be widened, which will result in the continued isolation of China. It is not in the interests of China to sharpen her relations with other countries. However, the Soviet policy strives to drive China into new difficulties, even in a long Asiatic war with the Western Powers where both the belligerents would be exhausted in the extreme.

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In fact this is the basic objective of Moscow: to introduce a third partner between herself and the West, who will pay the expenses instead of her.

And South-Eastern Asia is today an important strategic area where a source could be created for much more dangerous tension between China and the Western Powers. This is perhaps momentarily convenient to Peking in order to exploit the pressure in this area of Asia for ~~obtaining~~ concessions in Korea and to extract international recognition. So long as the Korean negotiations are not completed soon and the present semi-truce and restricted war continues - then the manoeuvring on account of South-Eastern Asia remains as a reserve card with which bargaining and blackmail can be continued.

(Sd.) B.D.

(POLITIKA - 2nd February, 1952).

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INSTRUCTIONS ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

The Council of Education and Culture of the PR Slovenia published in the paper "Slovenski Poročevalec" of January 27, 1952 an announcement containing instructions on religious instruction affecting the councils of education and culture in district and local people's committees as follows:

Religious instruction was provisionally conducted in some of our schools hitherto. However, owing to the introduction of a uniform system in all elementary and secondary schools, orders are issued to rescind as of February 1, from the beginning of the second term of this school year 1951-1952, religious instruction in all types of schools. Thereupon all obligations of educational boards within the people's committees and school administrations as to the effect of religious instruction are no longer in force. The councils of education and culture in district and local people's committees should see that this order is to be put into effect as of February 1, 1952 by all school administrations.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, January 27, 1952)

THE EFFECT OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION UPON CHILDREN

After having read the article published in "Slovenski Poročevalec" of January 27, 1952 on the subject of religious instruction in the United States and France, it would be both absurd and impossible to demand something which is considered as such by the so called "democrats".

Let us examine the behaviour of Ludvik Zajc, one of the clergymen who conducted lectures on religious instruction. How did he deserve to be despised by all people both children and their parents? During his lectures he satisfied some of his strange inclinations. He liked to "play" especially with girls attending the fourth class of elementary schools. His gestures did not conform to his sermons on chastity but on the contrary were to be considered more than incredible. Those children who did not go to church he claimed to be "malicious" thus creating hatred among the children. He incited them to insult one of their friends. At the Bishop's office they have no reason to be surprised how did it happen that this failed to be concealed from the public eye. Is it to wonder that girls of 10 or 12 years of age are reiterating the questions they were asked by this clergyman which they never dreamed of ever before. For example, he asked them what they had an intimate friend wishing to hear everything in details. His questions are such that they cannot at all be repeated here. We can definitely state in this connection that he abused the confidence which the parents placed in him by sending their children to him. Only those parents who are not concerned with the fate of their children will continue to send their children to the clergyman Zajc now when he is no longer allowed to hold his lectures at school.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, January 30, 1952)

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INTERVIEW WITH THE FORMER EMIGRANT FRANC PODRZAJ FROM LJUBLJANA
ON RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE

In connection with the rescinder of religious instruction in all elementary and secondary schools in Slovenia, our correspondent interviewed our former emigrant Franc Podrzaj from Ljubljana intending to obtain from him several statements concerning religious instruction in those countries where he used to live. Comrade Franc Podrzaj who from 1913 to 1921 resided in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Utah and Colorado in the United States, as well as in France from 1925 to 1936, was quite willing to answer several questions as follows:

Question: What was the situation as to religious instruction in the United States?

Answer: As far as I could see, at that time already, every single including the smallest inhabited place had a state run public school called like that. The attendance was compulsory but religious instruction was not on the list of subjects studied at school. In the United States the church has also been isolated from the state.

However, especially pious people send their children to privately owned schools where lectures on religious instruction are being held. These schools are run and supported by various clerical organizations and the parents of the pupils. Lectures on religious instruction are also being held at the church. In effect, there was only a limited number of these latter schools at that time when I was in the United States. Moreover, only a relatively small number of children went to these schools. I personally could see such schools at Pueblo, Colorado, and at Conemaugh, near Jonston in Pennsylvania, only. At Pueblo, where there is a large number of immigrants of Slovene origin, this school was Slovene, while as regards the other school at Conemaugh it was owned by Irishmen who are very well known because of their piousness. Parents who used to send their children to these schools, had to pay from 4 to 5 dollars a month for each child. Rich people mostly subsidized these schools. Hardly 20 per cent of all Catholic children from Conemaugh attended these schools, while all others went to Public Schools, where no lectures on religious instruction were held.

Question: What can you tell us about religious instruction in France?

Answer: In France I mostly dwelt at Ardennes and Lorraine. In the same way as in the United States, in France the church has been isolated from the state, so that religious instruction was not considered as one of the subjects ^{studied} at schools. These lectures were held in the church. As far as I could see, in privately owned schools, there were also no lectures held on religious instruction, and, if there were such cases, then the parents themselves had to pay the teachers.

In conclusion comrade Franc Podrzaj expressed his surprise that following the liberation religious instruction was permitted to be conducted in public schools, although we got rid from the influence of the church over the state. Even more so since this question was given radical consideration in capitalist states a long time ago.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, January 27, 1952)

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

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CHAUVINIST CAMPAIGN AGAINST OUR COUNTRY: Anti-Yugoslav solidarity between the Cominform and the Irredentists.

Desirous of justifying their methods of denationalization and discrimination and the actions carried out in Trieste and those parts which have been annexed to Italy against the Slovene inhabitants, and also desirous of diverting attention from all this, the irredentists, the clero-fascist and the cominformists in Trieste are raising a great noise about the Yugoslav Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste and about the measures carried out in it by the people's authorities. In every measure undertaken in the region of Istria in the field of struggle for respect of law in the economic, cultural and other sectors--the reactionary Trieste and Italian papers see a "danger" and "terrorism from Belgrade".

Not long ago the district court in Piran tried three persons convicted of smuggling people from the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT to Italy. The three convicted persons were: Karlo Longo, Angel Kosuti and Angel Lubiani who during a night in October smuggled six persons from the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT to the village of Grado in Italy. All the three pleaded guilty at the trial. At the same time it was ascertained that they received from the people whom they smuggled over the boarder a total of 180,000 dinars, i.e. 30,000 dinars from each.

The irredentist press publishee only short reports on the sentences passed on the three convicted persons. (Karlo Longo got 3 years and 10 months jail and a fine of 40,000 dinars; Angel Kosuti got 1 year and 8 months jail and a fine of 8,000 dinars, and the third due to the fact that he is under age only got a suspended sentence of six months jail).

However, just about the same time the irredentist papers and the Cominform mouthpiece in Italy, Unita, stood up in defense of the innocent people in the "B" Zone, and immediately announced that the UDBA (State Security Service of Yugoslavia-Ed) was "staging a sensational trial in the "B" Zone of people who are in jail". Those papers called this "an extremely critical position", a "drastic decision of the authorities", etc.

Maybe by the "drastic measures of the people's authority in the region of Istria" the irredentist and Cominform papers mean the jailing of ten smugglers in Piran who indulged in smuggling various metals.

According to some Trieste papers, the trial of those smugglers and speculators will be a "sensational one", and the smugglers and speculators are--"the poor innocent people of the "B" Zone".

The irredentists and Cominformists don't like to talk about the concrete and correct facts in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT; in short, they do not like to talk about truth. This apparantly does not correspond to either their aims or to their "journalistic style" which requires "juicy" language like the one used by Il Piccolo and other fascist papers at the time of Mussolini.

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Because how otherwise could one interpret such expressions as "Balkan barbarians", "Macedonian Komitadjis", "dogs", and so on--expressions used in many articles on Yugoslavia and on the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT. A naive reader who does not know who is behind this would believe that the situation is indurable in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT--that terror and violence reign in it.

(summary)

(BORBA, Jan. 27, 1952.)

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CONSEQUENCES OF VATICAN'S SUPPORT OF PART OF HOSTILE CATHOLIC CLERGY

(Ljubljana, 26th January)

The unpleasant event in Novo Mesto about which our public was informed by an official communique when the Vicar-General and the Deputy of the Ljubljana Bishop Anton Vovk was injured at the railway station has already produced in the foreign hostilely disposed press towards Yugoslavia many arbitrary comments. It has become a new supposed argument for the delivering patented anti-Yugoslav affirmations concerning the supposed prosecution of the Catholic Church and the "faithful" in Yugoslavia.

In order that the objective may be reached facts are distorted and upon the whole incident a totally false light is thrown.

- The organs of the Yugoslav authorities helped me during the incident to protect myself. This statement by the very Ante Vovk to Borba's correspondent is the best denial for irresponsible affirmations of foreign propaganda.

The incident happened as follows.

On 20th January 1952 Ante Vovk travelled on an official visit to Novo Mesto. The news about his arrival rapidly spread amongst the inhabitants who in the recent past have felt on their skin the acts of ~~anti-~~ national activities of one part of the Catholic clergy. Therefore, prior to his arrival a greater crowd of people assembled in front of the railway station protesting against Ante Vovk's visit. Upon his arrival Vovk was asked to return to Ljubljana. On this occasion, in spite of decisive energetic intervention of the present organs of authority, Ante Vovk suffered slight injuries.

The injured Bishop was given immediate medical attention for which he expressed his gratitude, both to the medical personnel, as well as to militiamen who helped him.

The FPRY organs of authority have put on foot immediate investigations in order to discover and punish the culprits. Our authorities - as it has already been said in the published communique - will undertake the necessary measures to prevent in the future the repetition of similar incidents, because it considers that they, regardless of what motives they were provoked, are not in harmony with the policy of our Government which is imbued by the principle of extreme tolerance towards the Catholic Church.

The explanation of such an incident can be found in the hard near and longer previous history of events at Novo Mesto, in those anti-national actions of one part of the Catholic clergy who led a witchhunt campaign against the liberation struggle during the war and now against our revolutionary fruits.

The arrival of Ante Vovk was the first official visit of the Ljubljana Bishop after 10 years. And of what could the Bishop's arrival remind the people of this region?

10 years ago, in 1941, when the people of Slovenia, and particularly the population of this part, joined en masse the people's liberation movement, arrived in Novo Mesto the then Ljubljana Bishop, the ill-famed Rozman.

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Bishop Rozman called then upon the Catholic priests and the "faithful" to co-operate with White Guard elements in a crusade against the Partisan movement, and the balance of his visit was bloody. 100 patriots were handed over to the occupier by members of the Catholic clergy. Therefore it cannot be surprising that, for example a woman whose 2 brothers were executed after this "mission" by Bishop Rozman and who looked upon Partisan fighters on Fascist stakes - was the first to approach Ante Vovk and demand of him that he relinquish immediately Novo Mesto. Cannot one understand the justified parental revolt of an old man in Novo Mesto whose sons were sent to their death in similar way, who on 20th January of this year attacked Ante Vovk. The traces of the crime have remained too clear and it is quite comprehensible why the people, who felt them on their skins, could not forget them.

An incident which happened a short while ago also influenced the creation of such a psychosis amongst the people of this part of Slovenia. The trial of a group of White Guards together with the Catholic Priest Siraj, is still fresh in the memory of the people. This man, a "prominent" representative of the Catholic clergy was guilty of the deaths of patriots Mirko Rugelja, Jozse Zana, Franc Lukacek and Janez Novak. On the basis of his denunciations the Fascist occupiers interned 9 persons, amongst whom were Pavle Pavlin, Slavko Marin, Alojz Marin, Franc Bulc and others.

Can one ask of the people to be linked up with the Catholic clergy only a few months after this trial?

Our Government has hitherto shown always and is showing full tolerance towards the observance of Catholic religious customs. Free teaching to the Catholics is permitted, there exist free Catholic newspapers, etc. Our Government has so far gone in her policy that it set free Archbishop Stepinac, although the peoples of Yugoslavia have not forgotten the misdeeds which he has done. But all this initiative of setting up loyal relations has remained without an answer and through this fact it is quite comprehensible why it has provoked very great discontent of the people towards one part of the Catholic clergy. It has shown by a series of acts that with its political moves hits upon all those fruits which our peoples have won in the revolution.

How could one name but as an anti-national act the attempt of a group of Catholic Priests who last year at Ptuj tried to transform Church services into political demonstrations against the Socialist order. There were very few people in Slovenia who were not deeply embittered when they heard that on this occasion, on the initiative of the Catholic priests, the Yugoslav national flag was torn up. A similar case happened last year also in the village Jursinci by Maribor. When the Maribor Bishop was serving at a religious ceremony, a small group of "faithful" stripped the Red Star from our national flag. The Maribor Bishop blessed this flag.

These small but typical details from the work of one part of the Catholic clergy are not only facts concerning the real relations of the Catholic church towards our country, but throw light also on a number of causes which lead up to such acts of embittered masses. This means that one should differentiate between causes and consequences.

By many of its acts the Catholic Church has provoked revolt amongst the people and thus created conditions for the breaking-out of such incidents. And for this reason the Church in fact is responsible also for this unwished-for and unpleasant event.

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One cannot demand that our people's authorities should be held responsible for the breaking-out of these incidents which are the sequel of the situation and feelings created by one part of the Catholic clergy itself. Our authorities have shown hitherto, by a number of acts, that they wish for loyal relations. And the Vatican has not done that. How can one otherwise interpret than as an anti-Yugoslav act the persistent keeping of the ill-famed Bishop and criminal Rozman in the official post of Bishop of Ljubljana. For the normalisation of relations and avoidance of such unwished-for incidents the efforts which our authorities will make will not be sufficient. And what has the Vatican done? The Vatican should eliminate all those causes which lead up to the reaction of our people, who wish to protect from the enemy that which it has gained with great efforts.

(Sd.) V. POPOVIC

(BORBA - 27th January, 1952).

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TOWN PARTY CONFERENCES: NON-PARTY MEMBERS TAKE PART AT THE CONFERENCE IN SPLIT

(Split, January 27)

In the Home of Culture in Split the Sixth Party Conference for the Town of Split is being held, attended among others by Marko Belinic, member of the Politbureau of CC CP Croatia, Petar Roncevic, member of the Regional Committee for Dalmatia, Vice-Admiral Mato Jerkovic, Rear-Admiral Vukasin Micunovic, President of the People's Committee of the District of Sinj, National Hero Lt. Colonel Vitomir Sirola and the representatives of the Town Committee from Zagreb. Comrade Vicko Krstulovic, Secretary of the Croatian CP Regional Committee for Dalmatia arrived during the conference. Non-Party members are taking part in the conference with the right of discussion for the first time. In addition, the conference is broadcast by loud-speakers.

The Secretary of the Town Committee Nikola Papic submitted a report on political and party problems in the town.

Having emphasized in the introductory part of his report the common struggle of our country for building socialism and new society and its international position, comrade Papic turned to the problems in the work of party organisation of the town of Split. The political work has been laid down as main task at the last conference, which in the elapsed period had wide field of activity, giving good results. He emphasized that in the main, both the party organisations and people's masses conducted correct and decisive fight against hostile influence, whether it came from the ranks of Cominform or remnants of old bourgeois parties, or from whatever other part.

A special problem represents how and in what way should the party organisation and its members act in people's masses through various social and mass organisations. There are still manifestations that some party organisations at their conferences treat in detail every problem, and then as a ready matter submit whether to the Front, or syndicate and Youth organisations etc., instead of activating in these organisations wider membership for fulfilment of these tasks.

Coming to the work of party organisations in economy, comrade Nikola Papic emphasized the successes of working people of Split in the socialist building up. Special success has been achieved in carrying out the letter of CC CPY on saving, engaging party organisations, syndicates and working councils. The enterprise "Konstruktor" alone by introducing better organisation of work saved over 15.5 million dinars, the cement factories over 21 million dinars, the shipyard "Vicko Krstulovic" 10 million dinars, etc.

In his further report comrade Papic spoke about the work of party organisation in the field of cultural, educational and physical educational problems. He devoted much time to the problem of schooling, emphasizing that the Town Committee at its few last sessions treated this problem and undertook a series of measures, but unfortunately without much success. It is a fact that educational side in schools has been neglected. Among a number of teachers there exists wrong conception that ideological and political role of schools should be carried separately from the educational programme and that it is the business of youth and party organisations. The educational and political activities has been affected

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badly in learning and discipline of pupils. In future the Town Committee and party organisations, as well as youth and other organisations should pay much more attention to this problem.

The report pays special attention to the work of party organisations in ruling democratic principles of authority. So, for example, voters meetings achieved certain results in giving various proposals and pointing to actual problems, but it still happens that voters are only been acquainted with decisions of committees or with problems which the committee intends to solve. The Citizens' Councils, numbering 11 with 291 members have been working better and more than the voters meetings, though there are uncertainty in choosing methods and the substance of work. The reporter emphasized that in addition to the councils and voters meetings, special attention should be paid to the collective work of Plenums of People's Committees.

Concluding his report comrade Nikola Papic stressed that the achieved success is the result of common efforts of all working men in Split, and that they are showing by deed how ready they are to make ultimate efforts in building socialism and to keep the independent position of our socialist country.

After a short recess the Secretary comrade Topic read a report on organisational work of the party organisation. He especially turned to the work of closed party organisations, so that those questions in which the non-party members could have helped, were solved exclusively within the party organisation. In connection with this the strengthening of party organisations in last year was fairly slow.

The debate continues.

(Sng: M.K.)

(BORBA, 28 January 1952)

WHAT HAS AN OPEN MEETING AT OSIJEK SHOWN

(Osijek, January 27)

Along with other delegates, comrade Anka Berus, member of the Politburo of the CC CP Croatia; and Pero Cap, Secretary of the Regional Committee were present at the city Party conference held in Osijek.

Nikola Sgota, Secretary of the City Committee, read the report on the work of the Party organization in Osijek. He emphasized that last year the Party organization worked on strengthening and expanding itself. The Party received 753 new members. The town now has 137 basic Party organizations with a membership of 2,626 of which 51.86% are workers. Women make up 31.56% of the membership in the Party. The basic Party organizations of the Osijek foundry and of the Slavonija enterprise increased the most. However, there were some organizations that claimed that there was no one to be admitted into the Party organization, as for example the Kozara enterprise. This proved to be incorrect, for at the first meeting which was attended by over 130 non-Party members, 20 of the best workers were admitted into the Party.

The Party organization had specific successes in the work of the mass organizations and in the battle against various unfriendly elements. Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R011500070006-0

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negatively influence our youth.

Strengthening the workers councils was one of the first tasks of the Party organization in Osijek. With the active participation of the Party members, the majority of the management boards and workers councils got independence in administration.

Now the Party organizations will explain and participate in the discussion about social contribution.

(Sng: K.N.)

CONFERENCE IN RIJEKA

(Rijeka, January 27)

The Third Party conference of the City of Rijeka was held in Rijeka and it was attended by comrade Zvonko Brkic, member of the Politburo of CC CP Croatia; Nikola Racki, Secretary of the Regional Committee for the Rijeka Region; Milutin Baltic, member of the City Committee of Zagreb; and others.

The reports of the political and organizational secretary emphasized the successes which the Party organization of Rijeka achieved in the past year in increasing the membership of the Party organizations, in mobilizing activity to increase industrial production, in raising the political consciousness of the workers, bettering their living conditions, etc. The reports and the discussion brought forth a number of actual problems which face the members of the Party in Rijeka - one of the most significant industrial cities in our country. Comrade Zvonko Brkic spoke in detail about these problems.

In his speech he specifically emphasized the industrial character of the city and noted that the Party organizations lacked a satisfactory number of industrial workers. He also said that the industrial workers are not satisfactorily participating in the work of the authorities and in the work of the mass organizations and in matters concerning the social life of the city.

(Sng: D.V.)

(BORBA, 28 January 1952)

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SAMPLES FAIR IN ZAGREB - A LARGE CLOTHING HOUSE WITH OVER 600 COUNTERS

(Zagreb, 26th January 1952):

The samples fair which was opened yesterday in Zagreb resembles the large clothing house "Na-ma" in Zagreb, or the large one in Belgrade, only much larger. The only thing this fair lacks is neon signs, well-arranged and well lighted window displays, and cashiers. There are no cash sales here nor can you buy everything, "from needles to locomotives". This clothing house could not live up to this slogan. It is true that there are plenty of needles and that you can get anything that your heart desires, but these are exclusively goods for broad consumption: textiles, leather furnishings, wood products, furniture, toys, food products, smartly packed chocolates and candy, liquors, various wines, etc. The fair lacks locomotives, automobiles, large machine tools, and investment equipment. It also lacks the great names like: Rade Koncar, Litostroj, Prvomajska, Ivo Lola Ribar, Railroad Car factory in Rankovicevo, Diuro Diakovic, etc. There are no mines, enterprises for exploiting petroleum, shipyards, etc. represented here. They completed their business in Opatija recently. This fair does not interest them.

Businessmen and Producers are the customers - not the citizens

When you enter the fair building you think you are in the "Na-Mi" on the first saturday of the month. Due to the number of people in the place it is hard to move about freely. 600 producers, primarily from processing industries, each one seated behind his counter expecting customers. Although there was a lot of business closed yesterday and specifically today, there have been no rushes except in some renowned firms. This is understandable. Businessmen are very careful. The first two or three days they study the situation, examine the quality and inquire about the price of the goods, they then later decide what they will buy and from whom they will buy. Competition exists here too, but not among businessmen but among producers. Quality and price play an important role. Most of the prices are of a temporary character. The final prices will come from the enterprises that are in the process of completing their calculations. This hampers effective business dealings. The soccer balls produced in Macedonia, for example, are one-third cheaper than the balls offered by the Sport enterprise in Belgrade.

One need not be a good psychologist to judge the position of an enterprise, at least in respect to production costs and goods placement, by the expression on the man behind the counter full of samples. In 90% of the cases, this will be the first impression. Sour and murky faces are mixed in with the smiling and proud ones. The representative of the spinning and weaving mill, Trzic, very quietly and constantly keeps singing a Slovene song. On his counter he has a large sign which reads, "sold out". If only the representative of the Duga enterprise, producers of soap and dyes, could do that! If only the Sht enterprise from Osijek and the Albus enterprise from Novi Sad were not present. We must not spoil their markets.

Producers are "Judged" by competition

This samples fair will be of benefit to many producing enterprises, maybe a lot more beneficial than to some businessmen. There is not one representative who hasn't walked over to the counter of his neighbour to judge the quality of his goods, inquire about the prices, in a manner more scrupulous than any businessman. And this is only the beginning. Later on when there are more goods they will strongly emphasise even the smallest difference in quality and price. We must be prepared for this. Comparing the quality of your products with the products on the neighbouring counter is often biased. In a day or so when there will be mass conclusions of buying-selling agreements, the difference in quality and price will be greatly emphasised. This is the first time for many of them to face reality. The day when any type

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of goods could be sold is long gone and there is very little chance of it returning. Here at the fair, according to the quality of the displayed samples, you can see who has not jumped on the rushing train (this is how they call the representatives whose quality of goods is below average).

Businessmen, on the other hand, are similar to choosy customers when they enter a shop with a very rich assortment of goods and then they move from counter to counter, and they are conscious of their favourable position, they want this and don't want that, and they just look over the goods. There are many, especially the ones from the provinces, who go around and look over the goods very intelligently for the purpose of seeing what they can buy, the quality and the price. And they have something to see for our processing industry is well represented at this samples fair.

(Sd.) M.M.

(POLITIKA - 27th January, 1952).

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COMINFORMIST BULGARIA: "TRIAL" IN BLAGOJEVGRAD - YET ONE MORE
FAILURE OF A HOSTILE CAMPAIGN AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA

At the same time when in Plovdiv was held a trial behind closed doors of a group of innocent Yugoslav citizens, a public trial was held on the 28th and 29th December in Blagojevgrad of a group of "traitors and spies". Both the trials are only the continuation of a series of Bulgarian judicial farces. Both these trials were organised simultaneously and they show once more the misery and criminal character of an anti-Yugoslav campaign and throw more light on the difficult reality in Cominform Bulgaria.

In Plovdiv was held a clumsily-prepared trial of innocent Yugoslavs, Doncic, Redzepov and others, at which only one member of the families of the accused was permitted to assist and - contrary to the hitherto practice - the press kept silent, because the Bulgarian Government showed a certain fear that because of such inhuman acts it might be condemned by the Bulgarian and international public opinion.

In Blagojevgrad on the other hand the trial was held with a great deal of fuss, the press wrote long articles in order to draw attention of the public and in spite of advertisement it became nothing else but an intensified farce, which from the judicial stage because of the overdone fabrication of "proofs" and too ridiculous "confessions", faded out just as cheap shows in provincial circuses.

Who was tried at Blagojevgrad.

As announced by the Bulgarian Cominform press which carried the indictment, a trial of 10 reactionaries was held in this small provincial town. The first defendant, Hristo Todorov Kacarski was in the past a wholesale ironmonger and sold petrol, was the owner of 3 houses and many hectares of land. The second defendant Velceslav Petrov Nikolov is the "son of an active supporter of Vanca Mihailov", the accused Ivan Georgijev Kalendarski is also a son of a supporter of Vanca Mihailov, while the defendant Tasko Damjanov Kolev is a member of the opposition. This is all explained in the first part of the indictment in order that the fact that somebody's father was a supporter of Vanca Mihailov or that somebody was a tradesman in pre-war days might be exploited. But such practice in trials in Bulgaria would not be momentarily so important for the international public opinion if it were not directly exploited for political objectives in the struggle of the Cominform against Yugoslavia.

According to the well-known pattern, the indictment accuses them that in July 1950, Venceslav Nikolov organised an illegal group on the advice of Kacarski which was supposedly "counter-revolutionary and terroristic", and presumably "preparing and distributing leaflets of an anti-democratic content and wrote threatening letters to certain leaders and organisations."

The earlier infiltrated agents did not only help that this group should be discovered but served well that its activity should be exploited at the trial against Yugoslavia, in a favourable moment - at the time of the Plovdiv trial. As "members" of this group they had only to serve as witnesses at the trial, to prove what was written in the indictment - that this group through one of the accused was "in contact with an UDBA agent" and that it "planned to escape to Yugoslavia". In order to get a full picture of anti-Yugoslav character, the indictment was full of all sorts of phrases: "by orders of the UDBA", "by orders from Belgrade", "in compliance with the directives from the UDBA". They liked this game so much that at the trial it was hard to distinguish if the defendants became the sons of Vanca Mihailov's supporters

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by UDBA directives or because of something else. This was the culmination of this burlesque, although the Cominform authorities in Bulgaria had the intention to exploit this trial as much as possible: this trial in Blagojevac was directed by the first collegium of the Sofia Regional Court. Even this did not help to save this unsuccessful farce which had the objective of attacking Yugoslavia and exert new pressure on the population. 5 members of this group were sentenced to death, but Plovdiv could not be masked.

This case has only shown what means are employed by the Cominformists in Bulgaria in their hostile policy towards our country and how look those who have begun to force trials to keep up at any price a permanent anti-Yugoslav pressure, by Moscow's directives. Their hostile attempt to present Yugoslavia as an aggressive country ends always with inhuman staged trials, which together with other persecution and camps of death, rounds up the ever-increasingly difficult panorama in the Cominform cage.

(Sd.) A.

(BORBA - 29th January, 1952).

NEW HOTEL PRICES FOR TOURISTS FROM ABROAD

On 1st February, 1952, the decision of the Council for Commerce of the Government of the FPRY on the new hotel rates for foreign tourists will go into effect. Our tourist agency Putnik, sent the new rates to the tourist bureaus of the countries in which people are specifically interested in visiting our country.

According to the mentioned decision, foreign tourists and travellers who visit our country by arranging their trip through their tourist bureau will pay 1,410 dinars daily for rooms in all class A hotels or 1,270 dinars if they stay in the said hotel for a period longer than 5 days. In class B hotels the rate will be 1,010 dinars or 910 dinars, and 780 or 705 dinars in class C hotels. However, during the main tourist season, which begins ordinarily on 1st June, foreign tourists and travellers - according to the talk in the Putnik agency - will get a 15% reduction from the above-stated rates.

This decision and the decree on abolishing the tourist coupons, has considerably eased the work of receiving and housing the foreign tourists in our tourist centres and vacation spots. As is well-known, last year the tourist coupons caused a lot of difficulties and complications to the uninstructed foreign tourists and tourist bureaux. This year the foreign tourists will pay the required sum for the corresponding number of days they intend to stay in our country to their tourist bureaux and the currency they bring with them will be exchanged for dinars at the present exchange rate at all branches of the People's Bank of the FPRY, and at all Putnik offices. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 29th January, 1952).

MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES US AMBASSADOR, GEORGE ALLEN

(Belgrade, 28th January)

The President of the Federal Government, and Marshal of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, received the US Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mr. George Allen, at 5 o'clock yesterday, prior to the latter's departure for America on leave. Dr. Philip Mosley, Professor of Columbia University, was also received by the Marshal. Present at the reception was Dr. Sloven Smolake, Assistant Minister. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 29th January, 1952).

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CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF PR B & H

(Sara jevo 28th January)

The Praesidium of the PA of B & H has issued a decree, in the course of its one-day session, concerning the relieving from his post of the Minister-President of the Council for Goods Traffic of the PR B & H, Rudi ja Kolaka, who has been released for new duties. At the same session the Praesidium nominated the People's Representative, Ivo Jerkic, to be President of the Council for Goods Traffic.

(BORBA - 29th January, 1952).

THE LARGEST CO-OPERATIVE IN CROATIA

(Osijek, 28th January)

In Jagodnjab (Baranj) there are three peasant working co-operatives, "Marshal Tito", "Sara Bertic" and "Prvi Mai" which has been amalgamated under the name of "Hero Tito". This is now the biggest co-operative in Croatia, and incorporates 572 small farms and more than 5,200 acres (leatarski jutars) of cultivated land.

(BORBA - 29th January, 1952).

NEW YUGOSLAV CONSUL LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA

Last night Ivo Njegovan, newly-appointed Yugoslav Consul-General in Australia left to take up his duties in Sydney. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 29th January, 1952).

MINING DISASTER IN US: REPLY OF AMERICAN UNIONS TO CONDOLENCES FROM YUGOSLAV MINERS

The Central Committee of the Syndicate of Yugoslav miners have received a reply to the condolences they expressed on the occasion of the recent disaster in the American mine at Frankfurt, Illinois. The reply was sent by Walter James, Secretary of District No.12 of the United Syndicates of American Miners, and says:

"We have received your telegram expressing sympathy with the wives and children of the 119 members of the UMWUA who lost their lives on 21st December 1951. Please accept on behalf of the 30,000 Illinois miners and their families the thanks of all members of our syndicates for the friendly expression of your sympathy in their time of great trouble".

(BORBA - 29th January, 1952).

DEATH OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA, DR.ROBERT ULRICH

(Munich, 28th January)

After a short illness, Dr.Robert Ulrich, Ambassador of the Federal Republics of Germany to Yugoslavia, died yesterday morning in a clinic at Munich.

Dr.Ulrich was born on the 10th November 1888 in Regensburg in Bulgaria. He studied in Munich, Berlin and Geneva and in 1920 after the First World War he became Secretary at the German Legation in Rome. After holding other posts in state administration - in foreign affairs - Dr.Ulrich emigrated to England with his wife and children in 1936. After the Second World War he was invited by Chancellor Adenauer to Bonn and appointed leader of the Secretariat for the Schuman Plan in the FA Section of the Government Presidency. On 13th June 1951 he was

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appointed to be the first post-war head of German political representation in Belgrade. Soon after normal diplomatic relations were restored between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republics of Germany, Dr. Ulrich was overtaken by the severe illness which caused his death.

Condolences from Edvard Kardelj and the Government of the FPRY upon the death of Dr. Ulrich

In Munich on 27th January the death occurred of the newly-appointed Ambassador of the Federal Republics of Germany in Yugoslavia, Dr. Robert Ulrich. On this occasion the Vice-President of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Edvard Kardelj, sent a telegram of sympathy to Frau Ulrich, while the Government of the FPRY conveyed its condolences through diplomatic channels to the Federal Republics of Germany. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 29th January, 1952).

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SATELLITES IN PRACTICE: "RABOTNICESKO DELO" OR "PRAVDA"?

The Bulgarian Cominformists, who - as their kinsfolk in other gubernised countries - are nothing else than Moscow employees, produced few days ago an example as the result of keeping that "gleichschaltung" course, which at the same time, plainly speaks about the scope of their flunkeyism.

They went so far to make the issue of Rabotnicesko delo, devoted to the anniversary of Lenin's death, identical to the corresponding issue of the Moscow Pravda. As the enclosed fac-similes show that the Pravda of the 22nd January and Rabotnicesko delo of the 23rd January differ only in headlines: exactly the same front page, same pictures, literal translation from Russian into Bulgarian of captions under the picture as well as the literal translation of slogans!

The Bulgarian Cominformists wished by this to show their loyalty "to the leading country of socialism", their unconditional obedience and to give expression of their conviction that this is the results of their utmost exertion, the climax of their trends and aims - complete slavish imitation to Moscow bureaucracy! They expect for certain, that beside other things, this will ensure to them more mercy and confidence of the despots in Kremlin, for which they are so much concerned, for the simple reason because this is the prerequisite for keeping their positions. And this event, which so vividly illustrates the relations of inequality, complete subjugation and losing every independence, occurred on the occasion of Lenin's death! In fact, this means cynical mockery of the work of the great revolutionarist, who, working for the victory of socialism continuously emphasized the need of fighting for national self-determination, for national equality and independent way of individual nations in socialism.

(Sng: R.)

(BORBA, 29 January 1952)

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LETTER FROM ENGLAND: LONDON ANACHRONISM--CONFERENCE OF THE
"EUROPEAN MOVEMENT FOR EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE"--JANUARY
MEETING OF POLITICAL CORPSES
 (London, January)

A few days ago a four-day conference of the so-called "European Movement for Eastern and Central Europe" was held here. The conference consisted in the main of right-wing political emigrants from nine Eastern European Countries which are under Russian occupation, political representatives from nine Western European Countries (this time from Western Germany too) and representatives of five "international organisations" (in fact, small groups of emigrants--peasant, liberal, Christian, so-called syndical and social-democrat). The official list of delegates contained also the names of four "observers" from the USA as well as names of reactionary emigrants from Yugoslavia who compromised themselves by their treacherous work and collaboration with Fascist invaders. It is noteworthy that on the first day the delegates were greeted in the name of the British Government by Mr. Harold MacMillan, Minister for Housing and Local Administration and that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, who did not attend the conference in person, sent a message of welcome expressing the hope that conference would be successful and beneficial. Mrs. Roosevelt, the Belgian Foreign Minister, Van Zeeland, and others sent letters of greetings to the conference.

Four commissions (economic, agricultural, social and cultural) made four resolutions; in addition, a joint "political declaration" was issued. On the last day of the conference the British speakers particularly emphasized the importance of those lines from the declaration which say that "a permanent agreement with the Soviet Union can only be achieved when national and individual freedom in entire Central and Eastern Europe is established."

This can best be seen from a glance through the list of names of the political groups and from the relations prevailing among the emigrants from whose ranks the delegates came to this conference.

Reactionaries of all kinds and colours

Among the Polish emigrants there are a considerable number of bigoted followers of the feudal policy of the Schlachta, followers of the counter-revolutionary policy of Pilsudski and similar political groups which are fighting among themselves and referring to either the Constitution of 1921 or the one of 1935 or, on the other hand, are attacking one or the other. Thus, the Polish emigrants are split (taking only the larger groups into consideration) into A. Zalewski group, which now has the "Government" in exile in its hands, Nikolaycik's Democratic Committee and the Political Council of the Socialist Artisevski. The so-called Slovak question has split the Czechoslovak emigrants into five groups (which themselves are split further); namely, the "Council of Liberation" of Czechoslovakia which is in favour of a feudal system, the "Czechoslovak National Committee" which is for a republican system, the "Czech National Council" of General Prhala and the Christian-Democrat Movement of Abbot Femet which recognizes the Slovak right of independence and the "Slovak-Catholic Socialists" which consider themselves to be the heirs of Hlinka.

The Bulgarian National Committee in America, whose President is Gemeto-Dimitrov, dares not adopt a policy even on the basic question of the system of government because among them there are also monarchists and republicans; while the Social-Democrats group of "Free Bulgarians" in Paris does not recognize Gemeto-Dimitrov because he "cooperated with the Communists"!

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The National Council of Hungarian Emigrants is divided into two camps--the Republican Group, which consists of Bela Varga (Speaker in the Hungarian Parliament in 1946-1947), Ferenc Nagy (Leader of the Small Landholders Party), and Social-Democrat Tejer, and a certain Monarchistic Group which wants to restore the Hapsburgs (the leaders of this group are Tibor Erchart and Baron Bakac Besenei); while a place of honour is occupied in this group by the son of war criminal Horthy, Nickolas Horthy. This latter group of Hungarian emigrants, which apparently is numerically the largest, is composed of the extreme Right Fascist formation--"Arrow Crosses".

The principal groups of Rumanian emigrants centre around the monarchists and the Rumanian National Council which is composed of ex-generals, ex-diplomats, the followers of the "Iron Guard" of Horia Sima.

Service to Soviet Hegemonism

It is obvious that the conference which is composed of such delegates cannot contribute towards the development of any kind of a progressive tendency in Central and Eastern Europe. The history of the peoples of these countries, particularly their recent history, is filled with aspirations and efforts for liberation from the domination by Big Powers, and these aspirations and efforts more or less reached particular expression during the Second World War. However, the majority of the "delegates" of Central and Eastern Europe at the most recent London conference were representatives of the old regimes--i.e. regimes of unlimited exploitation not only of the working class but also of a semi-feudal state of the masses of working peasantry.

Because of all this, a demand for liberation of that part of Europe, when made by such a conference, is only harmful. . . and will be exploited by all means by those in power in Moscow both in their demagogical campaign, the campaign for justifying their aggressions, and in the practical consolidation of their domination. Anti-Communism, by which all the resolutions of this conference are inspired, will make the Soviet authorities rejoice (indeed when it is a question of accusation of Communism) not only for the reason that they have deceived others but also because they thus gained the strongest hand, and because they caused the disorientation and weakening of the forces within the countries which are under Soviet hegemony, can make the greatest contribution toward the liberation of their peoples who wish to live their own free way of life.

A Miserable Picture of the Conglomeration of Traitors

The participation by the emigrant - traitors of the Yugoslav peoples represents a special chapter of this conference of the "European Movement for Eastern and Central Europe." In the process of the development of mutual understanding which presumes noninterference by one country in the domestic affairs of another and mutual respect--the participation by the reactionary emigrants at a conference which the Foreign Secretary of the British Government wishes to be "successful and beneficial" has at any rate, and to put it most mildly, been unsympathetically received by the Yugoslav public.

Meanwhile the majority of the British papers--in their fairly short reports from the conference--almost regularly deleted from the reports anything that might indicate that Yugoslav emigrants were there. An exception was Krnjevic's speech when he impetuously declared: "We must particularly emphasize that we are in favour of a democratic regime after the war" and then he quickly corrected himself and said, "after the liberation of our countries."

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It was clearly manifested there what this handful of miserable traitors is hankering for. True, they cannot yet agree on whether Yugoslavia should exist or not. In 1952 it is still not clear to them whether one, two or five nations exist in Yugoslavia, and they are still solving the "Croatian question." They are also against present-day Yugoslavia, against which they also fought during the war when they were in the camp of the sworn enemies of the Liberation Struggle fought by their peoples; they are against one another, they are snapping at each other and not one of them knows what he wants except that he is against the independence and free development of the brotherly community of the Yugoslav peoples and that he wants a new war catastrophe hoping without hope that on the rivers of blood of his countrymen he will again float to a ministerial portfolio..

"Daily Worker", Bogoljub Jeftic and Mosley

It is characteristic that none of the emigrants appeared at the press conference, but replies were given by two Englishmen who with the utmost possible speed passed over the question of the "Yugoslav delegation", a question which was asked out of his special interest by the correspondent of the Cominformist paper, the Daily Worker.

At the big meeting at Albert Hall, during the speech by Randolph Churchill, the Yugoslav emigrants experienced another unpleasantness. Randolph Churchill proclaimed the slogan "Poland to the Poles, Bulgaria to the Bulgarians, Hungary to the Hungarians" etc. After this, the ill-famed ex-President of the Government, Bogoljub Jeftic, who was sitting in the first row and who was immediately "concerned" about the fate of Yugoslavia, shouted, "And what about Yugoslavia?!" Behind me was sitting a group of Ljotic's followers, and one of them was the son of war criminal Ljotic who has always faithfully followed his father's steps. He, too, with his company, was "concerned" for the democratic rights of the Yugoslav peoples, and he joined Jeftic--"What about Yugoslavia?!" Randolph Churchill solved the situation in which he found himself by disqualifying them from the floor for presenting such questions, stating that during the war he had been in Yugoslavia and that the present-day government in Yugoslavia is indeed a Yugoslav government.

During the recess, another incident occurred. A group of youths, Mosley's Fascists, shouting the name of their leader, carried a poster on which was written "Mosley for Europe". Their noise dominated the hall for five minutes.

* * *

Edward Beddington Berens, President of the Central and Eastern Commission of the European Movement, declared that in his opinion the most important thing was that delegates from twenty-one countries were able to meet together to discuss their problems, but that very "extensive problems" could not be solved in a few days. This is approximately the most correct criticism of this meeting--of an anachronism which, viewed from a distance, can be recorded as being only a futile attempt to challenge the march of history, most dangerous for those who could have seen in these compromised right-wing emigrants useful allies in any sense whatsoever.

(sgd) "Dusan Popovic"

(BORBA - 29th January, 1952)

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REGARDING ITALIAN COMMENTS ON THE SIGNING OF AN AGREEMENT
BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND THE UNITED STATES ON MILITARY AID

Following the signing of an agreement between Yugoslavia and the United States on military aid, various "military experts" found it necessary to prove that Yugoslavia does not need heavy armament, being in any case incapable of resisting any kind of aggression. They also claimed that Yugoslav guerrillas alone could disturb the enemy following the occupation. In the usual way they slandered in this connection our Army in general.

We shall not refer to these arguments here because their aims are more than obvious: somebody would prefer to see a weak Yugoslavia unprepared for fighting. Furthermore, they would then have an opportunity of glorifying the "heroic traditions" and "military abilities" of the Italian Army, simultaneously emphasizing "its human, cultural and civilizing" mission.

Statements of this kind are recently being published in the Italian press. The Right Wing and Cominform papers, as well as some officials who by words favour the establishment of good relations between the two neighbouring countries, write in the same style. The Italian Radio, for example, recently produced a story saying "that the tradition of the Italian Army is nothing less glorious than that of other armies, if not even more"; it also added that "the Italian soldiers always fought for the ideals of Christianity".

History can demonstrate that at all times when people and their armies had to fight for somebody else's interests, the soldiers in general grew indifferent, discontent and passive, whereas if they had to defend their own legitimate interests, fighting for the defence of liberty and independence, then they displayed a great deal of heroism and became unconquerable.

The same may be applied on the Italian people who during the World War II was defeated by our groups of partisans resisting the occupation forces in our country which were in the service of imperialism, but was invincible at the time when it revolted against the oppression exercised by the Nazi and Fascists. There are, nevertheless, some people in Italy who now intend to create a myth about the Italian heroism at all costs, thus surpassing even Mussolini and his propaganda.

Their object is to make the world believe in "the civilizing, human and cultural" role of the Italian army in the World War II. Unfortunately, the peoples of Yugoslavia could not witness none of these missions, but still remember massacres, incendiaries, and numberless violent acts committed by the Italian soldiers in the Yugoslav territory. It is really strange and peculiar that after Yugoslav proposal on forgetting all those crimes and making friendship with the Italians, there are still some groups of Italian politicians including some official ones who continue to ignore this offer but on the contrary insist upon recalling the grave memories of blows inflicted by Italian imperialism to Yugoslavia.

According to their theories claiming that during the last war the Italian Army covered its country with glory those who revolted against their "civilizing, human and Christian" mission would be considered as enemies of the country who committed treason.

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Those who invent such theories cannot have any other aim but to slander Yugoslavia and glorify fascism. Staging of trials of partisans can be a sufficient testimony of this. In effect, those same people should be engaged in rehabilitating their own reputation throughout the world and in improving the relations with Yugoslavia which was a victim of fascism in the past.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, January 19, 1952)

MISERABLE LIFE IN THE CAMPS OF REFUGEES IN ITALY

On several occasions we reported statements by various people who were or are still in Italy after having opted for Italy. Our object has been to demonstrate how misled these people were by the Italian Irredentists. All those statements expressed the cruel fate of these people exposed to sufferings and humiliations. The cases of misery and despair are not at all isolated but rather can be used as a general picture. All those people regret the fact to have left their country.

The Irredentist papers such as "Il Giornale di Trieste" must also admit this. In its number of December 28 it published a report on the life in the camp at S. Sabba by Andrea Emodi, a refugee of Hungarian origin. Referring to this letter the paper agreed with its author claiming it necessary to grant other liberties to the refugees besides rotting away in camps. In this letter it was stated that 5,000 people lived in that camp. A certain number of these are Russians, former refugees who lived in Yugoslavia following the October Revolution till the defeat of fascism, when they escaped to Trieste. The paper further wrote that the food distributed in this camp is more than miserable, while as regards pocket money everybody was left without any. Because of these circumstances some of them commit theft, while others become neuropaths. Most of these emigrants come from the ranks of middle class society who never worked as manual workers. As some of them would now be willing to work they can hardly obtain a job because only young and strong people are selected by a commission. A large number of women are either pregnant or with small children as a result of promiscuity.

"We arrived here full of illusions expecting to be able to proceed soon for some other place". However, nothing happened. A vast majority is now wondering how to return to the country wherefrom they came being unable to live any longer in this uncertainty and seeing their health ruined. A considerable number of these has already done so. Some of them coming from the Eastern European countries even prefer to go back to Cominform countries than to stay any longer in this camp. Some of them are faced with the fact of being unwanted in this world, namely they are not even required although being specialists. In other countries where there is also a number of unemployed experts manual labour is only required to carry out jobs which the local people refuse to accept. The prospects of refugees are rather hard.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, January 19, 1952)

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COMINFORM METHODS: Malik's propaganda moves in connection with Greek children--USSR's demands are not in conformity with the UN General Assembly's resolution on repatriation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26- The FPRY permanent delegation to the United Nations has officially replied to the letter of the UN Secretary-General of August of last year by which he transmitted the demands of the Soviet representative Malik that the group of Greek children who are in Yugoslavia be sent to their relatives in Czechoslovakia.

It is emphasized in the Yugoslav reply that the Yugoslav Government has instructed the Yugoslav Red Cross to act in connection with this question in conformity with the UN General Assembly's resolution on repatriation of Greek children. By acting in compliance with the Yugoslav Government's instructions, the Yugoslav Red Cross has established that such demands as Malik speaks of in his letter were never sent through the Czechoslovak Red Cross to the International Red Cross Committee nor to the Red Cross Societies League. It is emphasized in the reply that the Soviet demands are not in conformity with the mentioned resolution of the UN General Assembly because they do not contain original and duly certified applications made by the parents of those children as well as certificates of relationship, and finally that the Yugoslav Red Cross, by acting on those demands although they were not sent through the proper channels, has ascertained that in 14 cases it is question of "children" who are over 21 years of age, while in a few other cases the sought children are those who in fact are living in Yugoslavia together with their parents.

It is also stated in the Yugoslav reply that the Soviet delegation, if it had really been interested in a soon repatriation of those children, should have applied to the Czechoslovak authorities since it is in Czechoslovakia rather than in the Soviet Union that the relatives of the children who allegedly have made the demands are to be found. The Yugoslav reply then cites a passage from a letter sent by the Czechoslovak Embassy in Belgrade to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY in reply to the request made by our Ministry that the Greek children whose parents are living in Yugoslavia be repatriated from Czechoslovakia. In that reply the Czechoslovak Embassy says that the "Czechoslovak authorities have nothing to do with that, and that such requests should be sent to the International Red Cross Committee." It can be clearly seen from the reply of the Czechoslovak Embassy that the Czechoslovak authorities are well acquainted with the procedure in connection with repatriation of Greek children.

At the end of the Yugoslav reply it is emphasized that any outside meddling and exploiting of this subject for propagandistic purposes--only creates difficulties for returning of Greek children to their parents.(TANYUG).

(BORLA, Jan. 27, 1952.)

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MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE: 457 tractors from abroad--
The Chief Association of
Cooperatives of the FPRY reckons
that 1,600 tractors will arrive
by next Spring.

BELGRADE, Jan. 25- 457 out of 2,120 tractors bought
last November have arrived in the country to date. The German
firm LANZ has delivered 200 tractors, the Italian firm FIAT 90,
the firm FORDSON from England 142, and the firm VIELSON from
France 25 tractors and 25 ploughs. Twenty-seven tractors are
on their way from France.

The Chief Association of Co-operatives of the FPRY
reckons that about 1,600 tractors will arrive to our country by
next Spring. From England alone we should receive by February the
5th 698 tractors and 590 ploughs.

The tractors that have arrived have already been
distributed among the Associations of Co-operatives of the
republics and have already been used for Autumn ploughing.

(BORBA, Jan. 27, 1952.)

TRIESTE CENSORSHIP FORBIDS THE SHOWING OF THE FILM "BAKONJA FRA BRNE"

(Trieste, 26th January,)

The Trieste censorship forbade the showing of the Yugoslav film
"Bekonja Fra Brne" for the reason that it may incite disorders of
public significance.

Primorski Dnevnik writes, "Can you imagine that there is not a
man among the present-day film censors who is familiar with Yugoslav
literature, not even as much as a Yugoslav student. How is it possible
that not one of the censors noted that the film "Bakonja Fra Brne" is
based on the novel of the same name which was written by a noted Yugo-
slav writer, Sima Metavulj? The scene of this novel takes place a
couple of decades ago on the Dalmatian islands and it has no connection
whatsoever with the present day, and least of all with Trieste, so how
can it 'incite disorders of public significance'?"

Primorski Dnevnik goes on to state "It is a question of where the
censors are the obvious victims of falsities by the Italian Chauvinists
and Irredentists in their midst. But in no case is this justification
for forbidding the showing of the film which depicts the events from
one of the most beautiful Yugoslav novels."

The newspaper demands that this restriction on showing the film
in Trieste be lifted.

(Sd.) M.P.

(BORBA - 27th January, 1952).

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AMERICAN JOURNALISTS IN BELGRADE

A press conference of the party of American journalists who arrived in Belgrade on Friday was held in the Press Club yesterday morning. The American journalists were interested in current questions in our country, in the economic development and the improvement of defensive forces in connection with the general international situation, as well as the part our country may play in efforts to secure peace in the world. The Director of the Chief Planning Administration, Vlado Begovic, Major-General Djuro Kladerin, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marjan Barisic and the President of the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists, Dusan Blagojevic, answered their questions; the Director of Information, Ivo Saracic, conveyed greetings to the American journalists and expressed his belief that their visit would contribute further efforts to the development of friendly relations and mutual co-operation which interest the people of both countries.

(POLITIKA - 27th January, 1952).

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FROM COMINFORM PRACTICE: CYNICAL FARCE IN WARSAW

Returning from Paris on the way to Moscow Vishinsky stayed in Warsaw - inspected the guard of honour, and then took the floor and uttered a speech. In the presence of the Polish Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz, Marshal Rokosovski and other distinguished chiefs of the Gubernya, Vishinsky greeted "young Poland, which fights for a new form of life".

This en route visits of Moscow diplomats does not differ in its essence from previous similar visits to Poland. Before the eyes of the Polish people this farce has again been repeated, in which main performers as on circus arena played their role unskillfully and cheaply. And on this occasion the chief point of the visit has been "friendship" between Poland and U.S.S.R., so many times emphasized, but which cannot be achieved artificially.

Vishinsky greeted "young Poland", but did not fail to turn to the painful point of the Moscow aggressor - to "sabotage and diversions" which in Poland and other countries of Cominform is being "incited by imperialist forces" - wishing to deny the wide resistance movement in this cleft country and to justify the increased terror of NKVD and Rokosovski.

With what had the Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz to respond? "The visit of Vishinsky - he said - will further contribute to strengthen the friendship between Polish and Russian peoples. The Polish people know what imperialism means".

Certainly - in the permanent presence of the Gubernator Rokosovski and by such visits - the Polish people very well know what imperialism means.

(Signed A.)

(BORBA, 28 January 1952)

SHIPYARD IN TRIESTE FIRED FIVE HUNDRED WORKERS

(Trieste, January 27)

Over 500 workers employed in the Trieste shipyard have been fired after unsuccessful negotiations between the Managing Board and Syndicate representatives, which lasted over a month and which were completed yesterday to the disadvantage of workers.

Compromise solution signed by the representatives of Cominform Syndicates and the Italian Chamber of Labour provides that the dismissed workers will receive minimum compensation in case that after being dismissed from the shipyard are not able to find a new employment. Thus, worker who supports his family will receive lumpsum compensation of 8,500 lira, and the worker without family 4,500 lira. This amount, however, in comparison to the prices in Trieste is not sufficient to cover the essential needs of a four member family for a whole week.

(BORBA, 28 January 1952)

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2,000 CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS OF SERBIA WILL VISIT CROATIA AND SLOVENIA

(Belgrade, 27th January)

In February and March, just before the spring work, the tourist enterprise Putnik will organise a 10-day round trip for 2,000 members of the peasant working co-operatives from Serbia proper, Kosovo and Metohia. In a number of groups the co-operative members will visit Zagreb, Rijeka, Obatiša, Postojna and the industrial centres and job-sites of the key objects being built in Croatia and Slovenia.

On these trips the co-operative members of Serbia will not only get to see the natural beauty of Croatia and Slovenia but will also see the large industrial enterprises. The co-operative members will pay for the transportation tickets exclusively with wheat coupons because this will be cheaper and more favourable for the majority of the co-operative members.

Last autumn Putnik organised such trips for about 1,100 co-operative members of Serbia. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 28th January, 1952).

TRACTORS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL MACHINES WILL ARRIVE IN OUR COUNTRY SOON ON THE "ZADAR"

(Split, 27th January)

Our trans-oceanic vessel, the "Zadar" is expected to arrive soon from London, where it was loaded with new tractors and other agricultural machines for Yugoslavia. As soon as the vessel arrives in the port the tractors will be distributed amongst peasant working and agricultural co-operatives. Besides the tractors, ploughs and various other agricultural machines are coming.

(Sd.) A.B.

(POLITIKA - 28th January, 1952).

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A SOVIET GAME IN THE FAR EAST

Before he left for Paris Andre Vishinsky gave a very symptomatic statement to the correspondent of the Egyptian newspaper El Misri. In this statement Vishinsky emphasised that "the Soviet Union will try and help both economically and politically all the peoples of the Middle East who are thirsty for freedom and independence, to liberate themselves from the domination of the Western countries", and further that this fight "is the result of deep conviction of the peoples in their right to independence, honour and full independence". Besides this, Vishinsky appealed to the Middle East to say - "no" to the West, and to support "the logical and justified" Soviet policy. This statement is symptomatic because it comes as a crown of a campaign in the Soviet papers which for the last few weeks have been simply seething with articles concerning the Middle East, all of them written in the spirit of Vishinsky's statement: the Soviet Union supports, without reserve, all movements in the Near and Middle East and in North Africa, supposedly "sincerely" and unselfishly" and hope for their "success". At the same time facts are piled up about the strength and activity of Moscow in this important area and rumours are spread that Egypt is seeking arms from the Soviet Union and so forth.

All this makes an actual and interesting theme concerning the Soviet political - diplomatic play in the Middle East and about its objectives. Moscow of course does not speak anywhere about the quality of her motives when it emphasises that she supports the struggle of the peoples of the Near and Middle East against Western Domination. And in fact the crux of the problem is: why is Moscow interested, why is she supporting these movements and how does she do this and what are her real objectives?

What Tickles Appetites?

The Near and Middle East is one of the areas in the world where already for a long time the interests of the great powers come into conflict. Nowhere, perhaps, in the world the interests of the Great Powers are so much intermingled as here. This fact was joined in the years after World War II by another factor - the peoples between the Nile and the Caucasus stood up on their feet and are fighting for their independence, demanding to be recognised as of age and equal. This hinders the realisation of the plans of the great powers, plans in which Moscow plays also a prominent role. For the moment we shall only occupy ourselves with Moscow's plans, which in no way means that similar plans are not in the heads of others

In short, the interest of Moscow in the Near and Middle East can be divided up in 3 basic groups: military-strategic, economic and political.

Let us in the first place look at the military-strategic interest. The Near and Middle East is an area which links up 3 continents - Europe and Asia and both with Africa. All the main routes, sea, by land and air, which connect the European "metropolis" with the East pass through here and the main route is Suez. Great Britain is particularly interested for the upkeep of these links, because to take away from Britain this area meant once upon a time and even partly now, as - getting her by the throat. Further; this area is full of very important military bases of the West, particularly ports and airfields which are the more so dangerous to Moscow because they are in the direct neighbourhood of the Caucasus and Russian oilfields. And finally, the Near and Middle East is the jump-off for India and further - to the East.

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However, one must be quite clear about one thing. It is not a question of defensive strategic interests of Moscow but the very contrary. Breaking through to the "warm sea" to the Persian Gulf and through the Aegean to the Dardanelles was the centuries-long dream of Russian expansionists. These and such "traditions" of ~~Tarism~~ ^{Imperialism} have been inherited by the present Soviet regime who did not only renounce these aspirations but tries with all its might to realise them. For example, it is a well-known thing that Stalin had made a bargain with Hitler. While concluding the pact, in a secret protocol concerning the division of spheres of interest, the Fuhrer recognised to his partner the Persian Gulf and India as "a general direction of expansion". The present appetites are only therefore repetition and confirmation of the pre-war and sadist appetites.

It is hardly impossible to separate economic interests from the first ones because they are the component parts. They are named - oil! The Near and Middle East is the richest reservoir of oil in the world. A raw material around which the whole diplomacy of the 20th century is centred.

The Moscow Bolshevik No.23 from 1951 sheds tears in this way:

"The imperialists are carrying away oil, of which this country is so rich" this is in what they are interested: oil. The Near and Middle East gives already 17-20% of the world's production of oil, but this is much lower than the real possibilities of this area. And if we compare it with the fact that the Soviet Union with its satellites produces only about 10% of the world's production and that the West practically controls all the rest, namely over 90%, then it becomes clear why Moscow is so much interested in the Middle East.

Moscow would like also to participate in the exploitation of these regions! It is a well-known fact that the Soviet Government at one time exerted strong pressure on Teheran in order to get a concession for exploiting oil in Northern Iran and that at that time she had no intention or understanding for nationalisation. The attempt failed, but the appetites have remained.

Finally, political interests are here too. They boil down to an attempt to exploit the liberation movements for their own proper objectives, as a pawn in the game with other great powers. The Middle East is very favourable ground for such policy. For example Azerbaijan. Moscow helped and incited this movement as a means of blackmail and pressure upon Persia - because of the oil concessions. When this concession was promised to her she left the Azerbaijan movement which was then suppressed. This is the way in which the Soviet Government looks upon "freedom" and "liberation movements".

Taking everything into account, this is what tickles Moscow's appetites.

Tactical Reserves

In the present socialist - social and political relations in the Near and Middle East, Moscow is attempting to mobilise some forces for her objectives to discover and exploit some, let us name them, tactical reserves. From the beginning to the end all these countries are very under-developed. In some of them one finds the feudal system and even older social forms mixed with elements of progressive economy and relations resulting from this basis. Social contrasts are practically incomprehensible for European minds. The villagers live in medieval conditions and 85% of the population lives in the country. The standard of living is one of the lowest in the world. The ruling regimes, exponents

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of great landowners and or at bourgeoisie are doing little to improve this state of affairs. These are all elements which sharpen extraordinarily social relations. The masses demand to get out of misery and demand a better life and this very yearning represents the motive power of the present movements in the Middle East. With skillful propaganda is now attempting to prevent herself as the "protector" of the backward demands of the masses and use their action for her own interests, attempting to mobilise them for an unyielding struggle against her competitors. The correspondent of Pravda from Cairo on 25th January writes that the Egyptian people "are quite naturally turning their thoughts towards the USSR, to Moscow and Stalin"!?.

Such a social movement of the masses is closely linked up with the movement of the struggle for national independence. The national consciousness is maturing and the local rulers, striving to eliminate from themselves the dangers which result from the social demands of the masses attempt to canalise in hate against the West and foreigners in general. On this basis, the ruling class mobilises masses - who are fighting for their own interests - for the realisation of their yearnings - for liberation from the tutelage of foreign capital as the main hindrance for the further enrichment and at the same time the sharpness of the movement of masses they divert to another side - at least temporarily. The Soviet Government tries even to exploit this: she incites them to make no arrangements, because it is convenient for Moscow to weaken the positions of the West.

In these attempts Moscow is helped objectively by religious fanaticism and extreme nationalist elements. By inciting against the West, with acts of violence and creation of all sorts of atmosphere of intolerance and hindering a wise solution, they indirectly, and sometimes consciously, help the Soviet play.

Let us summarise: all that which can be put into the struggle against other great powers and which has historically occurred on the line of struggle for progress and against every imperialism and foreign domination and in the last resort against the Soviet imperialism, - Moscow is now trying to transform in her tactical reserves.

The Present Game

The Kremlin declares itself as the "true friend" and "protector" of Arabs and generally of the people from the Nile to the Caspian Sea. In words the Kremlin supports each of their actions, votes for their proposals at the UN, supports them by propaganda and pushes them into further conflicts with the West. Besides this the Kremlin tries to spread and strengthen extremist feelings, those feelings which are against every agreement with the West.

Such a policy has two forms. Officially, the Soviet diplomacy supports the official policy of the Governments of the countries of the Middle East in their attempts to gain them. Then the Kremlin exploits very skillfully another circumstance: namely, the ruling circles in these countries in their struggle with Great Britain are attempting to exploit the present great differences between the West and the East. They are continually threatening the possibility of closer co-operation with the Russians and thus are blackmailing the West. And the Soviet Government attempts to analyse this in a real rapprochement and thus deepen the contrarieties between Middle East countries and the West. But at the same time through its agencies in these countries Moscow spreads obstinacy, incites the masses against the governments and thus exerts pressure on the ruling circles and makes efforts for an agreement more difficult. And as much as the Kremlin not capable to incite greater pro-Soviet feelings, primarily because of the traditional lack of confidence of these people in regard to the great powers, the Kremlin attempts to develop at least

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neutral tendencies which would lead up that the Middle East in the present situation turns it back practically upon the West.

The main objective of this game is the following: to weaken the position of the other great powers, competitors, and strengthen their old positions! In this striving, every movement for independence in this part of the world should serve only as - means to reach the main objective by skilfull manoeuvring.

..... and Real Objectives

One could perhaps speak concerning the minimum and maximum realisation of this objective of Soviet diplomacy. Minimum: to weaken the position of the British and to prevent agreement or American intervention; destroy the military plans of the West in the Middle and Near East and develop neutral tendencies, separate the Arabs from the West; deepen different contrarieties in this part of the world, incite economic chaos and unrest, and then exploit it. The maximum: on the basis of realisation of these objectives, later, execute its own break-through in this area and take the place of Great Britain. For this latter is a very characteristic example. A short time ago Moscow reorganised its foreign trade agency for trade with the East "Vostokintorg" by increasing importantly its capital. The statute of this agency, which trades with the Middle East, permits the society to create by itself in these countries with whom it trades banks and factories, to take over there railway lines, namely to do everything that all imperialists have so far done, trying to subjugate both economically and politically, under-developed countries.

The total policy, objectively really means that Moscow is against every sensible agreement between the peoples of the Middle East and the West, an agreement which is an evident pre-requisite for the successful conclusion of the struggle for independence. Moscow in fact is against every positive solution in general. And this means that Moscow favours unruliness and unrest, against peace which remains the basic vital interest of all the peoples.

Moscow demands, besides this, to break blackmail in the West with all this, to force the West to agree to a pact of the 5-Great Powers, to divisional spheres of influence. Agree to this and everything will be in order - you will have, a free hand in your sphere; and let us see - perhaps the Middle East, or perhaps a part of it, can remain in your sphere if we come to an agreement.

On the other side, this points out the need of an intelligent agreement between the interested parties in the conflict in the Near and Middle East, an agreement which will of course respect the basic interests of these peoples because, so long as there is no agreement - Moscow will have the possibility to continue its gain and thus threaten peace.

One thing is clear: the Near and Middle East and eventually this part of this world interests the Soviet Government only from the point of view of their own imperialist plans, and for the very reason, why Moscow - in the essence - is the envy of every independent and progressive movement for independence. Through this very fact Moscow is against the basic interests of the Arabs and the Near and Middle East in general.

(Sd.) Djuka Julius

(POLITIKA - 28th January, 1952).

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FOUNDING OF COMMISSION FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH WITH MINISTRY OF
NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Prime Minister of the FPRY Government and the Minister of National Defence issued a Decision on founding a Commission for Medical Research.

The Commission for Medical Research is founded with the Ministry of National Defence. The members of the Commission are: the President of the Council for National Health and Social Welfare of the FPRY Government, the President of the Academy Council, the President of the Council of Science and Culture of the FPRY Government and the Chief of Medical Office of the Yugoslav People's Army. Other five members are nominated by the Prime Minister of the FPRY Government.

To advance medical research for the needs of defending the country, the Commission is assigned with the task to follow the entire work of medical research in medical and other institutions, as far as it concerns the defence of the country. For the purpose of strengthening the defensive capacity of the country the task of the Commission is to incite the research activity in the field of medicine. It should ensure the co-operation of all scientific and other institutions whose work affects the health potentiality of the country, as are: hospitals, institutions, industrial enterprises and similar organisations.

(POLITIKA, 8 February 1952)

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CONFERENCE FOR THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, AND CULTURE OF PR SERBIA

A consultative meeting of chairmen of District and Town Committees for education on the territory of PR Serbia was held yesterday in Belgrade. At this meeting the experiences hitherto in the work of the Councils were discussed and improvements made, which will make the work of the councils more substantial and more in harmony with the ever-increasing democratisation of our social life. Some other material, organisational - administrative and cadre problems were also examined and discussed.

Mitra Mitrovic, President of the Council for Science, Education and Culture of PR Serbia opened the meeting and the first speaker was Petar Zivoinovic, Deputy President of the Council for Science, Education and Culture of PR Serbia, who in his report emphasised that the creation of the council for Science, Education and Culture of PR Serbia as well as the District and Town Councils expresses the relinquishing of the centralised and administrative system of directing cultural-educational work, and which means the switching over to a more perfect, substantial and more democratic forms of work in education and culture.

The basic difference between former Directorates and the present committees lies not in the fact that formerly the Director of Culture managed and solved different cultural - educational problems which is now executed by committees in which sit a larger number of people, but because the committees represent an increasingly live and many-sided link between state educational organs and different social organisations. In this way the committees represent no longer only directing bodies but also initiators and active participants of all cultural manifestation in their area.

Since the creation of the committees a year ago, their activities were full of precious experiences and important successes. According to incomplete data 80 new school buildings have been constructed. The supporting of educational-cultural institutions was much more regular and uniform than in former years. Great attention was paid concerning the provision of living quarters for teachers and cultural workers, particularly that of village schoolmasters. Cultural workers freed of some unjust and unnecessary obligations were much more able to execute their functions and play the role which corresponds with their profession.

All the successes have been obtained in the first place thanks to the independence of District and Town Committees and by timely solution of very important and complicated cultural-educational problems. There are committees which have obtained important successes in this field - such as in Obrenovac, Bela Crkva and in some other places.

Deficiencies in the work of the committees were most often reflected in the neglect of their democratic role as a collective organ, which in fact should be the bearer of our total educational policy in the districts and towns. In many cases the committee boiled down to a consultative body, and the chairman of the committee kept still the function of the former director. The work of some of the committees was centred on work in schools. The problems of activities of the People's Universities, cultural-educational societies, homes for apprentices in economy, boarding schools and other external school institutions were not discussed in general at the Committee's meetings.

In most of the districts and towns the election of committee members was executed in a right way. There were also mistakes. There are cases in some District Committees where there is not one peasant. In Aleksinac out of 13 members, 10 are educational officers, 1 doctor and one ~~Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R011500070006-0~~ composition of committees in Gucevo

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Knjzevac, Pozega, Gornji Milanovac. In the town of Leskovac which has several secondary schools, not one professor sits in the committee nor workers or women. In Novi Pazar, 2 carpenters have been elected to the committee "in order to help make school furniture and learn!" A number of Districts Committee meetings were not held for several months. Such committees practically do not exist.

The report "on material, organisational-administrative and cadre problems" was read by Milan Novakovic Director of the Council of Education Science and Culture of PR Serbia. He touched upon many questions of our educational policy in general and on broad lines described the situation in schools in Serbia.

The President Mitra Mitrovic emphasised that Committees of Education and Culture should protect themselves from the danger of lagging behind deep economic and social changes which have occurred in our life. The Committees must not transform themselves in administrative-managing bodies, or exhaust their energy only in some social control over the work of state authorities. They must create a new style of work in education and culture, to assemble around them all people who can wish to occupy themselves with permanent educational problems and not from one meeting to another.

The committee must not use itself in solving every possible and unimportant question in cultural-educational work. However, it must hold firmly in its hands the general course of the cultural-educational policy and activity in its particular area.

Because of the restrictions of the competence and the work of the committees, it happens that many cultural-educational actions became stagnated. In attempts to avoid administrative management one went to the other extreme and many very important cultural and educational problems have been neglected.

Mitra Mitrovic referred to carelessness and irresponsibility of many committees in regard to forms of apprentices in economy and in regard to their education.

At the end Mitra Mitrovic spoke about the organisational structure of the committees in larger towns. According to her opinion the number of Committee members should not be decreased in larger towns but it would be necessary to form within the committees sub-committees and commissions which would occupy themselves with individual permanent and temporary problems.

Discussion continues on problems presented in different reports.

(BORBA - 9th February, 1952).

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POSTAL SERVICES: WHAT ARE THE NEWEST CHANGES IN POSTAL TARIFF?
THERE HAS BEEN A REDUCTION IN POSTAL TARIFF, CHIEFLY FOR LOCAL
COMMUNICATION

The Decision issued by the Chief Directorate of Posts in agreement with the FPRY Cabinet Council for Communications and Connections amending the tariff of postal, telegraph and telephone services went into effect three days ago. The tariffs of all postal services are not changed under this decision. However, this decision has been interpreted in various ways--very often wrongly. The amendment to the tariff has been made as a supplement and technical change and by no means as an essential change because the real tariff level is still being studied on the basis of the changed situation in the calculation of expenses. In connection with this, certain facilities have been made which relate in the main to local communication. Thus, for example, letters weighing up to 20 grams sent to an address in the same locality will cost 10 dinars; letters weighing up to 50 grams will cost 15 dinars. This has been done because there are many enterprises located in the same place which carry on correspondence by mail. Because of the previous tariff, the enterprises were obliged to employ messengers. In order to avoid the necessity of sending a messenger for every little thing, the new tariff has been introduced so that enterprises may send their letters by post.

Special rates for transport of goods and pamphlets

Another question which was the subject of consideration at the time of the introduction of the new tariffs is the sale of books and pamphlets. It is a known fact that books and pamphlets sold in the interior of the country were more expensive because of the former tariff. In order to facilitate the sale of books and in order to bring books within the reach of the broad public in the interior of the country, the tariff for mailing books and pamphlets by publishing enterprises has been reduced. This reduction in tariff applies both to printed matter and for sending of books and pamphlets in parcels by registered mail or c.o.d.

This new decision envisages also a reduction in tariff for the sending of money by postal orders. Whereas before it was possible to send money on one postal order up to 50,000 dinars, now, however, it will be possible to send only up to 20,000 dinars, and the charge for sending 10,000 to 20,000 dinars is 130 dinars--the charge for postal remittances of up to 10,000 dinars will be the same as before.

There has also been introduced a new tariff for paying out through current accounts, and the charge will be 100 dinars plus a 5-dinar postal stamp. Previously the charge was the same for a 100-dinar remittance as for a 500-dinar remittance.

Novelties in telegraph communications

Certain novelties have also been introduced in telegraph communications. Ordinary telegrams sent to addresses in the same town will cost 50 percent of the prescribed tariff. Messages of condolence and congratulation will also enjoy a 50-percent reduction. Although the number of words for such telegrams is not limited, the telegrams must contain only those words which this conventionality requires.

There is also a change in the tariff of local telephone calls placed from public telephone booths; regardless of whether they are performed through hand or automatic telephone exchanges, there will be a uniform charge of 5 dinars. The previous charge was 10 dinars (which still applies to long distance calls).

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Change in tariff of interurban telephone calls

In the case of interurban telephone calls, the time for making these calls has been fixed from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. This has been done so that those people who avail themselves of reduced rates for interurban telephone calls during the time when telephone traffic is not too busy can make their calls also through those post offices that perform PTT service up to 9 p.m. Also, a new zone of up to 10 kilometres has been introduced for interurban telephone calls. Telephone conversations within this zone lasting 3 minutes will cost 30 dinars. The tariff for interurban telephone calls made at the time when telephone traffic is not too busy (from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.) has been considerably reduced. Thus, a telephone conversation of 3 minutes in the zone of up to 10 kilometres will cost 15 dinars; in the zone from 10-25 kilometres, 35 dinars; from 25-50 kilometres, 60 dinars; from 50-100 kilometres, 80 dinars; from 100-200 kilometres, 110 dinars; from 200-400 kilometres, 140 dinars; from 400-600 kilometres, 160 dinars; and over 600 kilometres the charge is 190 dinars.

New method of telephone subscriptions

Telephone calls made during the not-too-busy hours will be 50-percent cheaper than those made during the busy hours.

The tariff for notices for telephone calls has also been reduced. Thus, a telephone notice sent within a 10-kilometre zone will cost 20 dinars; within the 10-35 kilometre zone, 30 dinars; and the most expensive telephone notice sent outside a 600-kilometre zone will cost 90 dinars.

There is a certain novelty in paying monthly telephone subscriptions. In those places where hand-operated telephone exchanges exist and which have up to 10 subscribers, the monthly subscription for houses will be 200 dinars and for other users 400 dinars. In those places with automatic telephone exchanges, the monthly subscription per telephone will be 200 dinars plus a charge of 5 dinars for every conversation. Invalids with 100 percent disability will enjoy a 50-percent reduction.

There is also a considerable reduction in the tariff for the installation of telephone equipment as well as for the installation of teleprinters.

(POLITIKA - 9th February, 1952)

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MARITIME SERVICE IN THE NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM - MINISTER MAX
BACE ON DISCUSSION ON SOCIAL PLAN

Minister of Maritime Affairs Max Bace answered questions put by the Tanjug correspondent.

Question: We would like, comrade Minister, if you could tell us how shall the execution of new economic measures and the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952 be reflected upon the development and activity of our shipping. Are some essential changes in the business of Merchant Marine and harbours expected and if so, which?

Answer: New measures will affect the most important activity in maritime service - the overseas transport, that is, the business of maritime enterprise the Yugoslav Maritime Line. The former way of carrying business brought forward a dim picture of results of this company. The Yugoslav Maritime Line charged its services up till now according to the world transport tariffs, while on the other hand, it had to calculate its expenditures, whether made in this country or abroad, under local tariffs. It is quite obvious, owing to this fact, that the exact data could not be available in order to see in what extent is this enterprise profitable, and specifically to know how much it is effective as a foreign exchange factor in our economy.

Up till now we were in a such absurd position that many officials in our country, and especially in finance, were convinced that this enterprise is running into debt. To-day, however, there is not a single similar enterprise in the world, even with a much worse organisation and a poorer running of business, that would run with a loss. A specific point in the business of the Yugoslav Maritime Line is the maintenance of mediums and their replacement, and in connection with this to create amortisation fund, which, with the exception of that part put directly under the control of the enterprise, is sinking by the end of each year. When we are to-day introducing a new way of transacting business, the problem of amortisation reaches its full light, and is the only way to develop our overseas fleet without great difficulties to the entire economy, and even to develop by itself. New economic measures will enable and will demand the management of the Yugoslav Maritime Line to run business in a more efficient way and in connection with this to achieve better commercial effects.

In coastal traffic, especially in passenger, the enterprises will be more free to dispose with their means and so achieve better commercial effects, but, having in mind the role of this transport and the conditions imposed by the state in the interest of our entire economy, their possibilities are somewhat restricted.

Following the recent reorganisation of harbours, that is, separating maritime administration forces from the composition of harbour enterprises and public warehouses, and by applying new economic measures much better results could be accomplished. A number of present difficulties in running harbours come from the poor organisation of the delivery of goods by our importers and exporters. They could contribute to the better execution of harbour business if they would organise an even delivery of goods to harbours. Monopoly tariffs are now being introduced in the harbour traffic. They in fact

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represent certain difficulties for our export and import, but they can create means for mechanization of reloading and its reduction of charges, which is in the interest of foreign trade.

In hauling and rescuing shipwrecks, which the enterprise "Brodospas" performs and in the ship-building, new measures will have similar effect as well as on other enterprises in our economy.

Question: Is the operation of our merchant marine, and specifically of the Yugoslav Maritime Line and Adriatic Maritime Line profitable or not? What do the present calculations show in regards to this? Are there any problems that have to be solved?

Answer: The Yugoslav Maritime Line has all the conditions to be active, as well as being an active foreign exchange factor. All of the present calculations, based on the sure elements of the international market, reflect that it is not only active, but that it should, due to specific conditions, be one of the most profitable shipping enterprises in the world.

As for the Adriatic Maritime Line, which handles coastal passenger travel, its calculations show a very high loss which is the result of its out-model condition as well as the result of its social role and tariff policy. This is the case in all coastal passenger shipping enterprises in the world. State subvention to such enterprises is a regular practice throughout the world.

Question: Maritime enterprises, especially the Yugoslav Maritime Line, realize significant foreign exchange mediums in their operation. In what manner will the utilization of these mediums be regulated in the future?

Answer: Every year the Yugoslav Maritime Line has been realizing considerable foreign exchange mediums by transporting goods in our foreign trade. But all of these mediums were going into the state budget through which one part of the mediums was being used for financing investments; for building and buying ships abroad, etc. This is now being changed. After paying its obligations, which amount to a couple of billions of foreign exchange dinars, the Yugoslav Maritime Line will then independently dispose of the balance of foreign exchange dinars which will be expended for maintenance and expansion expenses for the fleet. This will not come near to assuring an expansion of our merchant marine as is necessary for our country. However, the situation of our country, and specifically the needs of industrialization, still demands great contributions from the maritime service.

Besides this our other enterprises - maritime agencies, harbours, and the Independent Adriatic Maritime Line are realizing certain foreign exchange mediums. Like the Yugoslav Maritime Line, these enterprises have been deprived of these mediums and were receiving only corresponding amounts in dinars. Very frequently, because of a deficiency of small amounts of foreign exchange, ships and harbour mechanization stood idle and this brought losses to enterprises in the economy in general. Now these enterprises will directly get to use one part of the foreign exchange for procuring

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mediums which will enable them to operate more rationally and more profitably. For example: the harbours will be able to procure one part of the mechanization they need.

Question: Inasmuch as we know, the domestic shipyards have been up until now adhering to the delivery dates for new and repaired ships, and as a result of this the merchant marine has suffered great losses. Will the new economic measures have any influence on improving this condition, and in what manner?

Answer: We are confident that the new economic measures will have influence on improving the conditions in respect to the delivery date of new and repaired ships for these measures will have their reflection on shipbuilding as well as in the entire economy. According to our way of thinking, the main reason for the failure to keep up with delivery dates is the result of difficulties encountered with the procurement of materials, and there have been plenty of them in present day operations and especially when you deal with imported materials. As for subjective mistakes, we hope that the new economic system will uncover and correct them.

Question: In conclusion, how did the collectives of maritime economy receive the proposal of the social plan, and were there any remarks or suggestions?

Answer: As was expected, the proposal of the social plan created a very lively interest in our enterprises. This plan was discussed on all of our ships which are scattered on various seas. The proposed rates of accumulation and funds brought forth the most discussion. For example: the collective of the Yugoslav Maritime Line proposed that all the accumulation over the basic contribution be placed at the independent disposal of the collective for the purpose of realizing investments for broader reproduction, i.e., for completing started ships and to procure new ones. Similar proposals were given by the other shipping enterprises with the same explanation. The collective of the Rijeka harbour proposed that its rate of accumulation be increased from 280 to 440 so that the percent of accumulation which it will have at its independent disposal will also be increased it would then be able to build some warehouses which would enable it to increase its transit goods services. These and similar proposals show the tendency, that with the auto-financing of some investments, a better commercial effect of our enterprises will be achieved. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 10 February 1952)

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MILLIONS OF EARNINGS UNTAXED - THE "SUMADIJA", "BEOGRADSKI MAGAZIN"
AND "TEKSTIL" ENTERPRISES GAVE ABOUT 6 MILLION DINARS WORTH OF
WORK TO PRIVATE TRADESMEN

The practise of seeking "help" from private tradesmen for "small" services of establishing job connections with state and cooperative trade shops has been stabilized in some individual enterprises in Belgrade. In this manner the directors of the "Sumadija", "Beogradski Magazin", and "Tekstil" enterprises have enabled some private tradesmen to earn millions. Over 6 million dinars was paid out to private tradesmen by these enterprises for various "services". If they gave these jobs to state or cooperative enterprises at least 50% of the expended amount would have been saved.

Recently the business inspection organs ascertained that "Sumadija", the enterprise for office materials, paid out over 1,700,000 dinars to the owners of private book-binding shops for various pamphlets, binding books, paper pads, and for cutting paper. On the order of the director, the "Beogradski Magazin" paid out over 500,000 dinars to private tradesmen for sewing various ready made dress goods, while the "Tekstil" enterprise did "jobs of this sort" for 3,781,000 dinars.

What is most interesting is that not even the workers council of the "Sumadija" enterprise knew about "this independent" operation by the director. The president of the workers council announced today that directors Jovan Pribicevic and his "closest co-worker" concluded jobs with private tradesmen without the concurrence of the workers council.

While some individual private were swamped with jobs which were given to them by these enterprises, "Jugostampa" and some other tailor cooperatives, we could say they were without work. If the director of "Sumadija" inquired at "Jugostampa" he would have found out that for the jobs given to private tradesmen he would have paid ten times less.

For binding 5,795 books, the "Sumadija" enterprise paid out 437,034 dinars to private tradesmen while "Jugostampa" would have done this job for the total of 72,438 dinars. This means that only on this "job" the private tradesmen earned over 360,000 dinars. Considerable amounts were also paid out for binding 24,908 paper pads and 27,700 folders. This job cost 208,590 dinars.

The strangest thing is that while the private printers - book-binders had their hands full of state work, thanks, naturally, to the broadmindedness of the director of "Sumadija", the lay-out department of "Jugostampa" did not have any work for ten months last year, and the book binding department could have completed everything that would have been given to it.

Laza Novakovic, the director of the "Beogradski Magazin", gave the job of sewing shirts, mantels, and other ready made goods to private tradesmen. Over a half a million dinars was paid out to the private tradesmen for these "jobs". As an example, the enterprise paid out 50,000 dinars just for sewing 25 mantles, and nothing less than 114,000 dinars for 381 pairs of shoes. If these jobs were given to the "Buducnost" tailoring cooperative, "Beogradski Magazin" would have saved itself nearly 95,000 dinars.

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The biggest "jobs" were done by the "Tekstil" enterprise for sewing slips, blouses, and other goods it paid Olga Jovanovic over 1,300,000 dinars. Katarina Kovacevic did over a million dinars' worth of work, Nikola Urosevic received 800,000 dinars for sewing childrens' trousers, dresses and other goods, while Jaroslava Mitrovic received over 400,000 dinars, etc.

The strangest thing is that directors of these enterprises did not inform the financial organs about the amounts which they were paying to private tradesmen. In this way they helped individuals on state jobs to earn larger amounts and to avoid the proper taxation of these earnings. And not only this. This manner of work is helping the unlicensed tradesmen. And this practically means the impeding of market stabilization.

(BORBA, 10 February 1952)

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PLENARY SESSION OF THE METAL INDUSTRY SYNDICATES OF YUGOSLAVIA

A session of the Metal Industry Syndicates of Yugoslavia was held in Belgrade yesterday and dealt, among other things, with the question of the Social Plans of the enterprises.

Opening the discussion on the Social Plans, the President of the Central Committee of the syndicates, Jovan Subasic, emphasised the role played by the organisations of the syndicates in explaining the general part of the Social Plans and the concrete elaboration of the plan in the enterprises.

The debate conducted thereafter was a very lively one and during it various weaknesses in connection with the elaboration of the Social Plan were revealed.

How important the economic education of the workers is can best be seen from the example of the "Djuro Djakovic" enterprise in Slavonski Brod. During this past year the labour union branch in that enterprise had not paid sufficient attention to the question of the economic education of its members, so that now it is encountering enormous difficulties in connection with the elaboration of the Social Plan.

The working collective of the "Rado Koncar" enterprise is an example of just the opposite. The entire working collective of this enterprise has several times participated in the debate on the Social Plan. Meetings at which the new economic measures were discussed were well attended. Some of the workers who have "pushed their way" into administration will be returned to their previous jobs. Instead of five employees doing administrative work in one section, two expert employees will do that work now. There was a very lively discussion in connection with the question of saving material. There were so many proposals made that a special commission was set up, composed of the best workers, to deal with these proposals.

The representative of the automobile factory in Maribor spoke of the measures which the working collective of that factory will undertake with the aim of reducing production costs. During the last two months, the number of administrative employees in the factory was reduced by forty. The members of the working collective have made a number of proposals for better utilisation of capacity. According to the calculations which are realistic for this enterprise, increased plan can be carried out with 25 percent less workers.

It can be seen from what other representatives said at the session that in all the working collectives where discussions on the Plan have been conducted there is taking place a persistent struggle to discover hidden reserves and to reduce production costs. The representative of the labour union branch in the "Aleksandar Rankovic" enterprise in Rijeka spoke about the seriousness in which the workers are discussing their part of the Social Plan. In view of the fact that this enterprise is producing agricultural machinery mostly bought by cooperatives, the members of the working collective are seriously tackling the problem of reducing production costs. At the beginning of the discussion of the Social Plan in this enterprise it was envisaged to lower production costs by 10 percent. As the discussion advanced, the workers demanded that these costs be reduced by 25 percent and gave concrete examples for this possibility. Discussion has helped to discover such reserves which will not only prevent dismissal of workers but also increase production plan.

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The new method of planning has also forced the members of the working collective of the factory for making deep-drilling equipment to fight for profitability in work. The representative of this factory emphasised that the attitude of some of the enterprises which, in view of the fact that they must give social contribution equal to the wage fund, are trying to reduce the number of their workers is a wrong one. He stressed that it is necessary to try to reduce production costs and to reveal internal reserves. Other participants in the discussion have backed the opinion of this representative.

Ivo Bozicevic spoke at the end of the discussion and emphasised that the discussion on the Social Plans in the enterprises is very lively and that the workers have realised the essence of the Plan. Now, however, it is necessary to fight for the realisation of the proposals which have been made. It is the duty of the committees in the several republics to keep records of economic savings so that at any time one can see not only the political but also the practical significance of the Social Plan. This is necessary also because of the fact that before the Social Plan is passed by the People's Assembly the labour unions will have to make their observations on it.

(POLITIKA - 10th February, 1952)

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THE PLenary Session of the Committee of Syndicates of agricultural workers and employees of Serbia, held yesterday in Belgrade, discussed two problems, namely, the educational activities and care for workers engaged on government estates. The session has been greeted by Dragi Stamenkovic, the president of the territorial Council of Syndicates of Serbia. Reports have been submitted by the president and secretary of the territorial committee of this syndicate. Representatives of republic, regional and other estates, experimental stations, etc. referred in this discussion also to their own problems.

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Agricultural workers found out from the discussion that there are now great possibilities for political activities and they displayed now a greater interest than before for acquiring additional knowledge. For this reason, the task of syndicate workers on agricultural estates rose in importance. The reports pointed out that many of the syndicate branches failed to act as political organizations, while the discussion stressed the fact that labor organizations should eliminate failures in their work which came as a result of the old system and insufficient exertions on their part.

In order to enable agricultural workers to become good managers, the syndicate of agricultural workers should, according to the resolution, perform its basic task of creating favorable conditions for workers to acquire a minimum of their general education so that they could understand as well as possible the new economic measures. After the liberation of the country there were 12,000 illiterate workers engaged on government estates. Now, this number has been reduced to about 2,000. These figures are misleading as to the results achieved, because one must bear the fact in mind that many workers even after attending curricula remained to be illiterates. Since 1949., all educational activities have been discontinued in many branches because this problem had been neglected both by the educational bodies and by territorial committee of syndicates. The situation is not much better even at present, because there are only 12 first course and six second course curricula and only two evening secondary schools.

A more serious work on economic education of agricultural workers has been done in the course of the past year. The best results have been achieved by government estates in the vicinity of Sombor because the union of economists and professors gave its hand to the district people's committee in its activities. But, many estates which failed to realize the importance of an economic education programme are now facing a hard situation. Some of them limited their activities only to the programme set up by the Central Labor Council and others to the question of educating members of their respective workers' councils. For this reason, many of the agricultural workers, who should help to bring about a more profitable husbanding through this discussion, failed to follow those who tried to acquaint them recently with the essence of the latest economic measures. Thus, workers realized that education is necessary as a step for better husbandry and higher standard of living.

In discussing the question of care for men, members of the Plenum pointed out that many labor leaders, being but slightly acquainted with provisions and regulations governing labor relations in agriculture, displayed only a poor interest in matters of irregularities and arbitrariness of certain employees. Workers have often been dismissed without any ground; enterprises failed to meet their obligations with respect to remuneration of workers for overtime work, for annual leaves, etc. Director of the "Napredak" estate of Alibunar, for

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example, tried to make deductions from salaries of members of the Executive Committee of the labor branch because of their poor activities.

Conclusions of the Plenary Session point out that the qualitative change in managing should reflect itself also on working relations, but that one should continue to struggle against all kinds of arbitrariness and irregularities. The basic task of labor functionaries will, therefore, be to see that one adheres to the legal provisions and respect the rights of workers.

(BORBA, February 11, 1952.)

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FROM TOMORROW THERE WILL BE NO RESTRICTIONS IN BELGRADE ON
THE USE OF ELECTRICITY IN THE MORNING

At the beginning of March the remaining restrictions in the current will be lifted.

From the 12th February morning restrictions in the use of electricity will be abolished in Belgrade. Temporarily there has been a lessening of the restriction in the evening from 17 to 20.30 hours (instead of 16 to 20 hours) because there is always the great demand on the current in Belgrade in the evenings. However at the beginning of March all these restrictions will be entirely abolished. The improvement in the supply of current in Belgrade has been made possible because the new turbines at Kostolac are now working.

The temporary restriction during the evening was continued because of the temporary overhaul of the machinery of the Belgrade powerstations. To avoid overloading the electric lines they had to resort to this temporary measure.

(BORBA, 11 February 1952)

TODAY THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF AMERICAN AID ARRIVES IN RIJEKA
(Belgrade, 10 February)

The vessel "Belgrade" is due to arrive in Yugoslavia on the eleventh of February with a cargo of several tanks, vehicles, engineering and signal equipment. All this material is provided on the basis of the US Military Aid Agreement with Yugoslavia.

(BORBA, 11 February 1952)

PLENARY SESSION OF THE CHIEF AGRICULTURAL FEDERATION OF CROATIA
TO BE HELD ON 13TH AND 14TH FEBRUARY
(Zagreb, 10 February)

In order to carry out an analysis of the results obtained by the regional and district agricultural working collectives after the decrees of the CC of CPY directing the methods of daily work, a meeting has been summoned of the Second Extraordinary Plenary Session of the Agricultural Collectives of Croatia to be held on 13th and 14th February. A number of current questions will be considered, especially the introduction of economic means, the creation of accumulations, and the expansion of the activity of the cooperatives.

(BORBA, 11 February 1952)

MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVES GO ABROAD
(Sarajevo, 10 February)

The first group of agricultural technicians and members of cooperatives from Bosnia and Hercegovina are going abroad at the end of March. This group will be abroad for three to twelve months and will study agricultural work and methods in various European countries.

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AFTER THE CONFERENCE IN RANGOON

The conference of the Economic Commission of the UN for Asia and the Far East completed its work in Rangoon, capital of Burma. Besides member states - amongst whom were present the representatives of the Soviet Union in the USA - at this important meeting participated also representatives of different international organisations and bodies such as the ILO, UNESCO, the International Monetary Fund, International Federation of Workers and the FAO, and others.

The economic problems of Asia and the Far East arise from the fact that these countries are generally economically undeveloped to a great extent so that their participation in the total world revenue is in no proportion whatsoever with the number of their population. At the conference in Rangoon, the representative of the FAO declared that the food situation in the Far East is much more serious in many parts of the world. For this reason he proposed a programme for developing agriculture and carrying out agrarian reforms. These proposals, in the form of a resolution which were represented by the American delegate were accepted by all delegates except the Soviet one.

Besides the increase in production of foodstuffs, industrialisation is another important problem of the Asiatic and Far Eastern countries. During the discussions at the Rangoon conference, most of the delegates agreed that the influx of capital goods is of vital importance for the development of this area. However, the present race for armament has produced unfavourable results in this regard. Industrialised countries of the West are forced to devote the greatest part of their products to defensive needs, so that their capability to deliver investment goods to under-developed countries is decreased.

At the Singapore Conference of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which was held in October last year, the Soviet Union attempted to exploit for its own political objectives the contradictory interests of the Asiatic countries and Western Powers in this and other questions. The Soviet delegates in Singapore offered capital goods and goods of mass consumption in exchange for raw materials, affirming that the USSR is ready to trade "on the basis of equality and mutual interest." It was believed even then that the purely propagandist effect of this offer will be of short duration for the simple reason because also former moves were not followed by deliveries of Soviet goods.

The conference in Rangoon showed that the expectations were justified. The representatives of under-developed countries reacted sharply to new propaganda manoeuvres of the Soviet delegate. The representative in Burma accused the USSR of making the economic position of Asiatic countries even more difficult, quoting several complete cases where Moscow refused to deliver capital investment goods without political concessions. The Indian delegate emphasised that the Soviet offers are unsatisfactory, particularly in regard to the bad quality and expensiveness of the offered goods. The Indian press writes that "of promises it is not possible to build up new industry". A similar attitude was taken by the representatives of Ceylon, Siam and other interested countries.

The Soviet attitude in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is only a logical sequence of a similar policy in regard to other forums. Just as the delegate of the Soviet Union was the only one who did not vote for agrarian reform in the Far East, so at the Paris session of the General Assembly the Soviet representatives were persistently against the programme of the UN for financing the building of under-developed countries - against the proposal - whose realisation would be of the greatest help to the Asiatic countries. (Tanjung)

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PROTEST AGAINST THE TRIAL AT LUCCA

(Capodistria, February 11)

The Trieste newspapers Primorski dnevnik and Corriera di Trieste published a letter by Aldo Plaino in which he demands the Italian authorities to stop with the persecution of men who fought for the freedom of Italy, specifically Garibaldinis. Aldo Plaino-Valerio has been a Commissar of a Garibaldini Division during the war and now he is one of the main indicted persons at the trial at Lucca.

"In Italy to-day - writes Plaino in his letter - a traitor is a man who fought for freedom, while the fascists, revisionists and clericals, who committed the most horrible crimes fighting on the side of Germans, are respected and glorified as national heroes".

(BORBA, 12 February 1952)

CORRECTION

In Borba of 10 February: in the item concerning the going abroad of our doctors for specialisation there was a printing error in the statement that twenty doctors are going abroad of which twelve are from Croatia. It should have said that ninety are going abroad, of which twenty are from Croatia.

(BORBA, 12th February)

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YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT'S NOTE TO THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

Concerning the Note which the Hungarian Legation in Belgrade sent to the FPRY Government, on the instruction of its Government, as a reply to the protest for wounding the Yugoslav frontier guard Mil Malisevski, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia forwarded today, February 11th, again a Note of protest to the Hungarian Legation in which false allegations stated in the Hungarian Note have been denied.

The Note of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs discloses false allegations of the Hungarian Government, which by perverting the facts about the place of incident wished to present itself irresponsible for the wounding of the Yugoslav frontier guard. The Hungarian Note, among other things states that in the vicinity of Subotica there is no frontier stone 117 about which, however, there was no mention in the Yugoslav Note of the 25th of January. In that Note the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY clearly stated that the wounding of the Yugoslav frontier guard was committed by the hill 117, and not by the frontier stone 117, which is situated near Segedin. The hill 117, to which the Yugoslav Note refers is situated just northeast of Subotica.

The Yugoslav Note states further that the Hungarian Government evidently wished to pervert and in a false manner to present undeniable facts in order to avoid the responsibility which it bears for causing this incident and for wounding the Yugoslav frontier guard Malisevski. The Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs states in its Note that the reply of the Hungarian Legation is completely unsatisfactory. It again resolutely protests both against the alleged incident committed by the Hungarian border agents and against the attempt of the Hungarian government to avoid its responsibility for the mentioned hostile act of its agents by clear fabrication of facts.

The Yugoslav Note concludes by resolutely insisting on the request, stated in the Note of the 25th of January, that the Hungarian Government makes answerable men who wounded the Yugoslav frontier guard Malisevski claiming 500.000 dinars indemnity. . . (Tanjug)

(BORBA, 12 February 1952)

HUNGARIAN AUTHORITY MOVING YUGOSLAWS FROM THE BORDER AREAS
(Subotica, February 11)

Already at the beginning of January the Hungarian authorities assembled in the village of Kacmar persons who came from Yugoslavia into Hungary after 1941 and announced them to be prepared for moving. Similar meetings were held at Gari and other border villages, after which moving started. However, this does not refer only to Yugoslav families. Moving of Hungarian citizens from Kelebija and the neighbouring villages began. Every night several families are taken to unknown destinations. Beside this, frequent arrests are being made at Kelebija. The Yugoslavs who settled in Hungary after 1941 have been especially affected, by these measures.

(BORBA, 12 February 1952)

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UNO TECHNICAL AID FOR YUGOSLAVIA

The Yugoslav Government has concluded so far with the UNO and its 7 specialised agencies about 15 agreements by which are foreseen the arrival of foreign experts for technical aid in Yugoslavia and awarding of scholarships to Yugoslav experts for specialising abroad. These agreements provide also for giving technical aid to Yugoslavia in the form of equipment for laboratories and scientific institutes and financial aid for buying professional literature.

According to agreements concluded in the past ^{year} in Yugoslavia have arrived - or will arrive - a total of 156 foreign experts for technical aid and 726 Yugoslav engineers and qualified workers have been awarded - or will be awarded - scholarships from the UN and her specialised agencies in order to complete their professional training abroad. Financial aid for the provision of technical equipment and buying of professional literature amounts to 726,000 dollars.

The first agreement with the UNO the Yugoslav Government concluded in January 1951. This agreement provides for the arrival in Yugoslavia of 18 experts for technical aid and for the awarding of 49 scholarships to our engineers. On the basis of this agreement several foreign experts have already visited our industrial building enterprises as well as the mines. They held a number of lectures and theoretically elaborated many complicated technical problems or helped in their solution.

After this agreement another 4 agreements were concluded with the UN and 10 with specialised agencies of the UN, namely with: the World Health Organisation, FAO, International Labour Organisation, Organisation of Civil Air Transport, Organisation for Telecommunications, Organisation for Metallurgical Service and UNESCO. According to this agreement in Yugoslavia have arrived, or will arrive about 100 foreign experts for technical problems, hydro-electric power building, mining, coke production, industries of non-ferrous metals, agriculture and health.

In the past year the UN and its specialised agencies furthered important aid to Yugoslavia by awarding scholarships to our engineers in order to complete their training abroad. The UN gave four months scholarships for 49 engineers and the specialised agencies of the UN have awarded - or will award according to agreements - scholarships for more than 300 Yugoslav engineers, besides this, the International Labour Organisation will award scholarships to 337 Yugoslav qualified workers and pupils in economy in order to complete their training.

dollars

The UN has given Yugoslavia 100,000 aid for the provision of technical equipment and for buying professional literature abroad 75,000 dollars. 7 specialised agencies of the UN have delivered or will deliver to Yugoslavia technical equipment and professional literature to the amount of 550,000 dollars. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 12th February, 1952).

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TAXING ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC STRENGTH

The work of assessing taxes for this year is in the final phase. No doubt the People's Committees and Tax Commissions have completed a large and important work in tax assessing of individual households in the villages and towns. The only thing which remains to be done is to complete assessments where this has not been done for some reason or other. Besides, individual cases have to be examined where people have complained and definite decisions have to be brought.

While planning the total sum of taxes and distribution according to republics, the starting point was the possibility of realising national revenue in agriculture, namely from craftsmen and other taxpayers. On the basis of this taxes have been established which have to be realised during this year. Therefore taxation is the contribution of the village (and other tax-payers) for the covering of social needs. And one must emphasise here that it is disproportionately lower than that which is given by the working class for social needs.

But regardless of the level of the sum which is collected from the national income of the village and town population one must emphasise the social importance of this problem. Namely, it deals with the following: if taxation is the contribution to the community for executing social affairs - which means indirectly in the interests of the tax-payers themselves, then the assessment of taxes and its collection is a great school for political and economic education. This means that it is not a simple affair of state organs, as in capitalist countries (where state organs simply assess the level of taxes inspired by capitalist class criterion) but in it participate the broadest masses of the population which pay taxes.

Therefore in the total work in the assessment of taxes the full participation of the people in our country has been ensured: either through People's Committees or through Tax Commissions, which are elected by the citizens themselves.

While the organs of the People's Committees collect data concerning the level of income of every tax-payer it is the affair of the Tax Commission to judge the work of the organs and to make eventual changes. At public discussions concerning assessment of taxes every household has a full right to make its observation in connection with the assessment of taxes and also to make suggestions in regard to the assessment of taxes to other households. This, of course, obliges the members of the People's Committees to be conscientious in their work and to give all the needed information at public discussion in regard to assessment of taxes.

Practice in work hitherto has shown that where the members of the commission did their work conscientiously and where the commissions gave the necessary information there were no particular complaints. But in the places where the members of the commission were biased or were inspired by personal regard this democratic principle was as a rule distorted.

Some Commissions gave not only the necessary information but denied the right of complaint. And there were also cases of absolutely irregular explanations. This is in contradiction with the principles of tax collection in our country. Even after public discussion concerning the assessment of taxes the taxpayers have the full right of putting in complaints if they consider that the assessment was unjust. It is the duty of the People's Committees to examine conscientiously the complaints and to bring their decision after an all-round examination.

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Only on the basis of such organised work one can ensure the correct completion of the work concerning the establishment of the incomes of individual households and thus assess tax obligations. If one takes into consideration that the rate of taxes on income is prescribed by the Government and that tax obligations are based on the law concerning taxation which has been passed by the People's Assembly, it is clear that all conditions exist for a lawful assessment of taxes with the full participation of the taxpayers themselves.

... In our country the establishment of income is the affair of the citizens themselves who can recall members of the commission if they establish that their work is incorrect. Through such work self-government is developed which ensures the independent decisions of the people in activities of social importance. And the collection of taxes is anyhow an important social-economic task.

In the light of such principles one should judge individual mistakes which occur in the assessment of taxes on the terrain. And it is quite comprehensible that the violation of democratic principles, the class enemy attempts to exploit in order to spread his hostile slogans. The mistakes which have been made by individual District and Local People's Committees by assessing taxes is proportionately greater than the real possibilities or keeping to some wrong criterions (for example, when establishing yields, prices at which the products will be realised, or sown areas, etc.) must of course be corrected.

From here arrive these shortcomings. (It is not here the question only of mistakes made during assessment, they are after all corrected by the committees themselves over higher organs of authority). It is the question of the social-economic importance of such mistakes and what consequences they will have if they are not immediately corrected.

In the first place, in some places it is believed that the peasants should be forced into co-operatives by taxation. And this is the remnant of the old theory concerning collectivisation with which our country practiced her settled accounts a long time ago. Namely, there is no need to force the peasants to join co-operatives by fiscal policy. The foundation of socialist transformation of the village is the volunteer peasant co-operativism in all forms. Therefore, such a "policy" helps objectively speculators and enemies who attempt to introduce this contempt and to antagonise the interests of the workers and peasants.

There were cases that the real economic strength was not taken into account but the yields were calculated unrealistically. Because of that the planned assessment of taxes in Croatia and Serbia was surpassed. This, however, can have negative consequences. During the collection of taxes their inflow would be irregular (because it does not correspond to the real economic strength of the tax-payer but might produce also a disturbance in the goods monetary relations. To a certain extent this was the reflection of wrong conceptions that by taxation one can encompass the major part of the income of individual producers. In fact, the right assessment of taxes should be an economic stimulation for increasing production and bringing it to the town markets. We have today a more right parity of prices on the markets which correspond to the productivity of work in agriculture and industry. Therefore taxation is only one part of the national revenue which is realised by individual producers but clearly fixed and there is no need to increase it in some artificial way.

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However, one must underline another thing too. When assessment has been already executed it is the affair of the People's Committees and their organs to ensure the right inflow of fiscal revenue. This is a social obligation which must be executed. Of course one has to take into account possibilities of realisation of incomes of individual taxpayers and on the basis of it establish the level of payments of taxes on account. In this regard there were deviations. In the last line this means an uneven inflow of budgetary revenue and reflects itself on the balance of the monetary goods relations.

(Sd.) Lj.Ri.

(BORBA - 12th February, 1952).

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MACEDONIAN PEOPLE'S HANDIWORK AT FOREIGN FAIRS
(Skoplje, 11 February)

"Izlozbeni Magacin", the enterprise for local handiwork and artistic trade from Skoplje, will exhibit various articles during this year's international fairs in Chicago, Trent, Vienna, Frankfurt and Stockholm. Among other things they will exhibit carvings, chess and coffee sets, light fixtures and work cabinets. Persian rugs, filigree work, lace work, and other.

There is a great interest in Macedonian people's handiwork in many countries of western Europe and in the USA. Last year The "Izlozbeni Magacin" enterprise exported various articles of local handiwork amounting to over 24 million dinars to various countries in western Europe, USA, and Africa. They sold about 2,200 square meters of Persian rugs.

(BORBA, 12 February 1952)

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
(Sarajevo, 11 February)

Besides building industrial railroads and railway terminals in the Tuzla basin, in Doboj, Zenica, and Kakanj, three new railroads will be put into operation this year in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

The normal gauge railroad, Breza-Vares, is being built on the most difficult terrain in Bosnia. Construction expenses best illustrate the difficulties: one kilometer of railroad in the flat sections of the country, for example the railroad Bosut-Bijeljina, costs 5 million dinars, a kilometer of the Breza-Vares railroad costs about 55 million dinars. On the 20 KM of this railroad there are 21 tunnels measuring a total length of 3700 meters, a few bridges and a 130 meter long and 32 meter high viaduct. In Vares, where the railroad will go through the steel works it will be hard to build a railroad station. In value, 65% of the railroad has been completed, and in quantity much more has been done. Iron ore from Vares will be transported on this railroad to the steel works in Zenica.

By creating the Jablanica lake, one part of the narrow gauge railroad Sarajevo-Kardeljevo will be flooded. For this reason three types of traffic roads will be built between Konjic and Jablanica: first a road will be built, then a temporary narrow-gauge railroad, and then a normal gauge railroad from Sarajevo to Kardeljevo. Youth brigades will also work on these projects.

(BORBA, 12 February 1952)

V. MICUNOVIC APPOINTED ASSISTANT MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Comrade Veljko Micunovic has been appointed assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Government of the FPRY.

(BORBA, 12 February 1952)

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SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN MILITARY AID ARRIVES IN RIJEKA
(Rijeka, 11 February)

Today the vessel "Belgrade" arrived at Rijeka with a quantity of technical and other war material with which the US are supplying Yugoslavia, in accordance with the treaty of military aid. (Tanjug)
(BORBA, 12 February, 1952)

DIRECTORS OF ENTERPRISE BROUGHT BEFORE COURT: EMBEZZLEMENT OF ABOUT 48 MILLION DINARS
(Ljubljana, 11 February)

Charges have been brought against Emil Strlic, director of a furnishing fabric factory at Ljubljana, for speculation and misuse of official authority. Taking advantage of the difference in price between plan 1 and plan 2, he inflicted damage on the community amounting to 48 million dinars. Franc Videlic, commercial director of the same undertaking appeared before the court with Strlic, charged with complicity.

(BORBA, 12 February 1952)

CREATION OF FUNDS FOR THE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF SERBIA

The Government of the P.R. of Serbia has issued a regulation about creating funds for social institutions. The funds will be obtained from money paid in fines for minor offences, gifts, help, donations and legacies to the fund, and so on. These funds will be used exclusively for the development, maintenance and work of social institutions.

(BORBA, 12 February 1952)

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THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PORT AUTHORITIES AT RIJEKA

At the Directorate of Port Authorities in the Northern Adriatic the draft social plan is now being discussed in detail with the object of producing its final version to be submitted for approval to appropriate Ministry. In the course of its elaboration several difficulties arose not easy to be solved.

In effect the realization of the social plan depends upon the activity of agencies concerned, but, nevertheless, it also depends upon the arrival of foreign ships. The activity of agencies concerned can be envisaged by a plan, but the arrival of foreign ships cannot by no means, thus creating a difficulty in the working out of our social plan for the current year.

As regards the planning of use of mechanization and fixing of its limits, the minimum amounting to 84 per cent of capacity is not realistic, although having been based on an average. This is due to an uneven exploitation during the year. As 200,000 tons of goods were during the month of January of this year handled in this port, one can begin to wonder whether the average of 160,000 tons of cargo represents a realistic amount of traffic to be carried out per month.

Furthermore, with regard to the kind of goods to be handled in this port this year, the situation remains equally **hazy**. Following the opening of traffic along the railway line from Lupogliano to Stallie, it has been envisaged to use this line for the transport of 50 per cent of coal deliveries from the mine of Arsia, as well as of those of timber from this region. This means that there will be less traffic in the port of Rijeka. The transport of other kinds of goods is now to be taken into consideration.

A special commission composed of technicians was set up within the Directorate to examine the question of an overall reduction of costs in general. Its task will be to improve the organization of work, to diminish the general expenditure, especially those connected with the maintenance and repair of port installations, etc.

The workers and employees concerned have not yet sufficiently been acquainted with the content of our social plan and its basic parts. The syndicate branches must therefore in future take up this question in collaboration with party organizations at a series of conferences to be organized with this purpose.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, February 8, 1952)

CATASTROPHIC RESULTS OF THE COMINFORM POLICY IN THE LIGHT OF ELECTIONS HELD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES DURING THE PAST YEAR

In the course of the past year it became obvious that the dissolution of the world workers' movement was assuming ever increasing proportions having been provoked by the imperialistic policy pursued on the part of Moscow. The working mass began to lose confidence not only in their Soviet HQ but also in its branches represented by various parties and organizations adopting their directives from Moscow.

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As early as 1950, some symptoms of a notable loss of prestige of Cominform parties could be noticed in European as well as non-European countries. During the parliamentary elections in Belgium, for example, the communist party lost 3 out of its 11 mandates, in Holland, 30 out of 57; in Sweden, 7 out of 15; as regards the situation in Australia, its communist party lost additional 24,000 votes, apart from 11,000 in 1947 in Great Britain. Even in the Soviet zone of Austria, the communist party lost 10 out of a total of 11 mandates planned to be obtained; in fact, it received only 5 per cent of the total number of votes. In the municipal elections held in Denmark, the communist party lost 52 out of 76 mandates. This list could still be continued if need may be.

In the course of 1951 a larger number of parliamentary and municipal elections was held than in the previous year. Moreover, a further loss of terrain was perceptible in France where the cominform party lost almost 500,000 votes having only 101 deputies in the Parliament as compared with 168 in 1946 as well as in Great Britain where 21,630 votes alone were obtained representing 0.08 per cent of total votes as compared with 91,814 votes received in 1950.

As regards the communist party of Greece being outlawed it could not participate in the elections, but indicated to its supporters to vote for representatives of EDA (Union of the Left). Nevertheless, this movement succeeded in obtaining only 10 mandates which represents a very small number in view of the fact that apart from Cominformists some other elements also voted in its favour.

In Finland, where the situation is of quite a particular nature owing to the vicinity of the USSR, the communist party obtained 45 seats only, while Social-Democrats obtained 44 and the Agrarian Party received 22 seats.

In the municipal elections held last year in Italy, the communist party lost some 200,000 votes, while Nenni received additional votes exceeding 200,000. The latter ones expressed themselves to be the supporters of a "policy of independence".

In the presidential elections in Austria, according to the first incomplete results, the cominform candidate Fiala obtained only 220,000 votes while the four candidates of other parties received over 4 million votes. There is no need for emphasizing how insignificant this number of received votes is.

Until the elections in 1951 in the three regions of Western Germany, the communist party had 25 mandates, but then this number was reduced to 16. In Switzerland, the cominform party has lost two mandates and has only 5 now, its candidate having been defeated even in Vaud which is being considered as the stronghold of the party. During the municipal elections in Norway, the communist party obtained 319 seats as compared with 634 conquered in 1947. Even in Algeria, the candidates of the communist party were greatly defeated, so that only one was elected to the National Assembly, while, as regards the number of votes, it was diminished by one third as compared with 1948 election returns.

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This is the situation offering an eloquent although disastrous picture of cominformism. Obviously, ~~these~~ ^{parties} are prevented from penetrating deeper among the masses by being reduced to the rank of agents of Soviet imperialism and its aggressive policy.

Furthermore, it would also be sufficient to analyze the situation in various syndicate and other organizations all over the world controlled by the cominform parties to realize that they too in their turn have been rendered into agents of the imperialist Soviet policy. Being qualified as such they ceased to enjoy the support of the people and the governments in those countries concerned. Naturally, certain regimes exploit this situation for taking reprisals and perpetrating acts of discrimination against cominform as well as progressive movements generally. The latter ones are also subject to such a treatment because of the Moscow policy.

From the process of decomposition of cominform parties and organizations one can see that the consciousness of the masses is growing stronger. This especially refers to the working class which has begun to favour the establishment of independent workers' movements. Such movements will undoubtedly increase in number and gain authority gradually. The Kremlin will not be able to deceive and render passive the working masses all the world over for a long time.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, February 9, 1952)

SCHOOLS ARE INTENDED FOR ADVANCEMENT AND NOT FOR RETROGRESSION
(ARTICLE RELATED TO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION)

In connection with the ban on religious instruction in those schools where it was conducted so far, we received a letter from comrade I.S. from St. Lenard in Slovenske Gorice in which among other things it was stated the following:

This decision must be welcomed by all sensible people. As a result school education will not only become uniform but will assume a more scientific and progressive character. The pupils will be taught what they practically need in their life without being told things which are completely contrary to the principles of science.

While I was at school I remember that during the lessons of religious instruction I could hear ^{about} many things which had nothing in common with the creed or moral. I also remember an insane person who later on suffered because of that having hallucinations at night. When the priest heard about this case, he suggested that in order to give rest to his soul he should pay for a number of Masses to be performed for his benefit. I am convinced that this clergyman was perfectly aware of the whole case, but he refused to explain to the people what in fact it was like, preferring to live with ignorant people. Moreover, he knew that as soon as the people would cease to be ignorant, he could no longer enjoy his authority or collect money from the people.

In addition to this, it is the fault of religious instruction that some peasants refuse to take advantage of the progress of science. Communicating with people in our place where the priest claims that the people are very pious I can witness a number of strange occurrences. The people are idle believing that everything

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comes from God and depends from his will. Furthermore, there is an extremely large number of drinkers and trouble makers in this place. They are even reluctant to discuss matters claiming that everything is going to be arranged by God. As regards the sexual life, they refuse to acquaint the youth with this problem pretending that to talk about this is the greatest sins of all. In fact, these same people relate all sorts of dirty stories.

These were the results of compulsory religious instruction. Therefore it is high time now to begin to instruct children at school in the spirit of true science and real life, enabling them thus to solve problems when being faced by them in their lifetime.

(SLOVENSKI POROCEVALEC, February 8, 1952)

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
DO NOT DETACH

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BROADENING OF THE EDUCATION OF MEMBERS OF MASS ORGANISATIONS:
Broadcast from Radio Belgrade by Franc Leskosek

Politburo member of the CC CPY and President of the Central Committee of the People's Technique of Yugoslavia, Franc Leskosek, gave the following statement to Radio Belgrade correspondent which was broadcast.

"There are a certain number of workers councils and executive committee of the peasant working cooperatives who consider People's Technique as a component part of its working collective. The development of work of the People's Technique in an established workers collective influences in an important way the raising of the level of technical education, increase of basic knowledge of the workers, namely peasants--members of peasant working cooperatives. This is most closely linked up with the increase of productivity of work and, finally, with the building of new productive and social relations, which are created only in our socialist Yugoslavia, whose final effect is the just remuneration of the workers and a higher standard of living. For example, the workers council of the Borovo Shoe Factory had begun to help and to take care of organisations of the People's Technique. However, this relationship has now absolutely changed. There are still an important number of workers councils and executive committees of peasant working cooperatives who pay little attention to the People's Technique. It is fundamental to understand that the People's Technique is not a matter for itself but that it represents a movement and an organisation for the raising of technical education, which is of interest to every factory, the workers councils and peasant working cooperatives. Such conceptions will lead to an overall cooperation and help of workers councils and executive committees in the peasant working cooperatives in the development of the organisation of the People's Technique.

"The majority of our social organisations, besides their specific activities, work on an all-round education of their members. When one talks of all-round education, one must include also technical education which as yet is not understood by many of our men (as this was emphasized a long time ago by the classics Marx and Engels in many of their works). However, although there exists cooperation between the People's Technique and individual social organisations, it is still unsatisfactory, particularly among the forums of mass organisations in the districts and in individual places. One should stress separately that the duty of a syndical organisation, syndicate and cooperative organisation, is to develop work in the political and technical education of its members). In other words, this means that these organisations should be linked up in the closest way possible with the organisation of the People's Technique for the purpose of real work in technical training and raising of the level of technical education to a higher standard. It can be expected that this cooperation will be greater and more real and that results of work in this field will be greater and better.

"The education of our youth is a very complicated task, and for the successful execution of this task it is absolutely necessary to engage all mass social organisations and I think particularly the People's Youth, People's Technique and the Federation of Physical Culture.

"The role of the People's Technique in the education of our youth is particularly great. The youth assembled in organisations of the People's Technique can find all sorts of different problems, can be trained in individual technical skills, can participate in different competitions, can make different experiments. Such work

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is very useful and interesting and contributes to the raising of the technical education of men and gives the best incentive to the youth in making their choice for their future profession; on the other hand, such work occupies the youth--youth gets imbued with technique and technical problems and this makes physically impossible the decadent living of youth which some groups of men attempt to develop among our youth. For these reasons, the organisation of the People's Technique has the great task to assemble youth in the People's Technique, in creating organisations of the People's Technique in schools, universities among students and to develop among them all sorts of technical and sports activities.

"The tasks of the People's Technique for 1952 are particularly large and difficult; primarily, the task of creating and developing activities of organisations in the villages, then an over-all propaganda of technique through different forms, lectures, exhibitions, distribution of technical literature, press, etc., the development of work among the children in the schools, a broader and more-encompassing work in premilitary-training education of members, people, etc. I would like particularly to stress two tasks, namely: the strengthening of the district committees of the People's Technique as leaders of the struggle for executing these tasks which are set by federations and by the People's Technique as a whole on the territory of one district, then the assembling of women and young girls and the organisation of varied work on premilitary-training education of them. There are also a large number of other tasks which are most closely linked with technical creations and their knowledge in case of war. All these things must be learned absolutely by our women through the People's Technique in order that they may take another step forward in strengthening the defensive potential of the independent socialist Tito Yugoslavia and her peoples." (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 31st. January, 1952)

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LOCAL PARTY CONFERENCE IN TRAVNIK DISTRICT

A few days ago ended all annual conferences of the basic Party organisations in the Travnik district at which new leaderships were elected. The conferences have shown the moral and political strength of the Party organisation, its firm link with the broadest masses. The Party organisation most seriously approached the interpretation of the Party line and succeeded in paralysing in good time all attempts of enemies to present our new economic measures, our struggle in the international field in the wrong light.

The conferences held in the Travnik District are an important contribution also for the organisational strengthening of the Party organisations. In the local regions, Karaula, Neorice, Duboka and Busovaca, small Party organisations existed dispersed among the villages and cooperatives so that they could not have a complete picture and were unable to follow and analyse the situation on their terrains and many problems passed unnoticed. This has now been eliminated. Large organisations have been formed which will be able to operate with greater success. On the other hand, at electoral meetings unhealthy appearances in the private life and work of a smaller number of Party members were seriously criticised. One can say that these meetings took place in an atmosphere of struggle for political and moral purity of Party ranks for the protection and still greater raising of the character of a Communist.

At open electoral Party meetings non-Party members used to come en masse. These meetings had the characteristics of discussion of working people who faithfully follow their Party. This is best proved by the meeting held at Gostilje, in the lumber camps, where about 400 workers work. The Party meeting was called for Sunday, January 13th, on the very Sunday when in the Bosnian Mountains there were great drifts of snow. About 250 workers tramped through the forests in the snow storm for more than 15 to 20 kilometres from their villages for the sole purpose of being present at this meeting. At this meeting all problems were discussed. Two months ago they were present at such a meeting for the first time and saw that there everything was discussed openly and freely, they themselves made proposals, and they were soon convinced that the conclusions are immediately carried into effect. Therefore, they are saying now that they will come regularly to the open meetings and expressed the wish that these meetings should be held more often.

There were certain weaknesses which should not have been repeated on the occasion of these elections. At some meetings the reports presented were extremely bad, mostly in the town of Travnik: in organisations of town workshops, communal service enterprises, in hospitals and in some other organisations. It could be said that some of the meetings were in general poorly prepared; members were not acquainted beforehand with the report and so discussions in these organisations were poor. In any case, the district Party committee should be criticised for this, because it did not try to hold more open Party meetings.

The elections have brought many new men to the leaderships: the Party members elected the best among themselves by secret ballot, namely the most faithful Communists who really know how to direct and manage their organisations. "M. B."

(BORBA - 31st January, 1952)

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SIX YEARS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FPRY

The Federal Constitution - the basic law of the country was promulgated on the January 31, 1946. A full six years have elapsed since that time. This is a relatively short historical period for one more or less established social and political order. However, within this period significant social-economic and political as well as state-legal changes have been realized in Yugoslavia.

- Our Constitution, as well as other basic political, legal and organizational instruments, represented and still represents the organizational expression and the state-legal means in the creative efforts, aspirations and battles of the working people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia for the creation of the new socialist society, for the fraternal and independent community of equal and free citizens and peoples, for freedom from all institutions and remains of class society, and by this to achieve the gradual fading away of the "old state" as professed by Engels.

But in all of this, the promulgation of the Federal Constitution represented a significant event not only in the political history of the Yugoslav peoples but in the whole world. The Federal Constitution was the final act of the first phase of the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia which is characteristic not only by the fact that it overthrew the bourgeois authority as the ruling class and destroyed her monarchistic, central and bureaucratic state apparatus, but because it created a Federative and People's Republic in which the authority passed over into the hands of the working people of the country, headed by the working class. The Federal Constitution legalized the People's Republic, fixed her social, national and political foundations and the basic mechanism of her state system. The Constitution is important as a constructive and creative act in the process of the revolutionary creation of the People's Republic. This importance is that much greater (and it must never be forgotten) in that the Constitution is the legal and logical development of the revolutionary creations of the Yugoslav working masses which have, in the process of their people's revolution, placed the groundwork and constructed the basic institutions in the new state. According to this, the Constitution of Yugoslavia is not a declaration, nor a gifted law, nor a formal text forced on the people or one brought in from abroad. In the form and style of the basic and supreme law of the country, the Constitution has legally formed and fixed a new social-political and state reality - a reality of the existence and functioning of a state in the transition period from capitalism to socialism in the separate form of a People's and Federative Republic. This individuality is not an unavoidable "model" for others, but an expression of the existing conditions of the Yugoslav reality and the specific road to socialism which was foreseen for all peoples by Lenin.

The Constitution of the FPRY created interest in the progressive and democratic circles throughout the world. Of 85 existing Constitutions in the world, of which 39 were drawn up after the Second World War as either completely new or greatly changed, the Yugoslav Constitution distinguished itself in that it did not register any changes in the governing combination, political system, or in the form of government. It confirmed the triumph of the people in their centuries long battle between democracy and monarchy, a triumph which could be assured, under our conditions, only by a true people's revolution. The attractive strength of the

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Yugoslav Constitution for progressive and Liberation Movements was in its social and political contents, in the fact that it presented a Constitution of the triumphant people's revolution which was won by the working masses of the Yugoslav peoples with their sacrifices and creative energy.

Many of the Constitution's provisions were emphasized and accepted in part at the time the Constitutions of Burma and India were being drawn up, and it was not foreign at the time the Constitution of the Republic of India was being prepared. The individual human rights, which are found in the chapter dedicated to the "rights and duties of the citizens" have performed a positive and progressive influence on the contents and formulation of the "Universal declaration on human rights" which was unanimously accepted by the United Nations at its General Assembly in 1948. And today, in the international collections of Constitutions, our Constitution holds an honorable spot as one of those constructive and progressive texts which records the difficult and stubborn movement of humanity towards establishing people's rights, freedom, socialism and democracy.

In its time, the Yugoslav Constitution had influence on the issuance of the Cominform Resolution and after it on the first (really non-existing today) Constitutions of Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, and even Czechoslovakia.

But the Constitution was not established, nor was it possible to be established for the Marxists, as a law of a completed, perfect and closed state system. It was neither a "stiff or fluid" Constitution, but a law that was strengthening the newly created people's state which unavoidably had to develop, specifically in respect to property, economic organization, administrative organization, and entire state and society. For this reason the Constitution contained certain legal instruments for its own development, for the fulfillment of the progressive forms with a real progressive contents and for the adaption of the organizational forms to the new class and general social and political relations which unavoidably had to crop up in the process of the further development of the socialist revolution. In this manner the Constitution extended the legal basic basis for nationalizing the production means which at the time of the Constitution's promulgation represented private capitalistic property. It also contained the basis for extending aid to the working peasantry, by the specific method of uniting individual small-owned parcels of land into large cooperative properties. It establishes the conditions for the gradual transformation of putting into practice Marx's principle that, after a socialist revolution, the state organization should represent "a proletarian organized as a state". Finally, the Constitution has made it possible, by means of ukase's issued by the Praesidium, to quickly and efficiently adapt the administration organization by changes in the organization of the economy and elsewhere.

On the basis and within the scope of these constitutional principles and authorizations, the nationalization of all the production means has been accomplished with the exception of agriculture, in which the process of the gradual and voluntary unification of small privately owned land parcels into cooperative property was realized to a great extent. Along with this, the structure of state administration, specifically in the Federal Government and in the Republics were changing and helped bring about a great change in the picture which was contained in the Constitution.

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The original and progressive feature in all of these changes does not lie only in the gradual elimination and liquidation of the remains of class relation from out of old society and state, but also in visualizing and exceeding the relations and forms which appear in the very process of creating state property and state apparatus which administers this property.

From the beginning of 1950, significant measures have been issued for suppressing and removing dangers from its own bureaucracy and from total administration in economy, social and political life by the state apparatus. The surrender of economic enterprises for direct administration by the producers themselves, the decentralization and gradual socialization of state administration, the change in the planning system and in the organization of economy, which makes possible independent organizations, participation of the working collectives in the distribution of surplus work, and strengthening self-government in state organs and institutions, - all of these are measures and changes which introduce new components in our social and state system. But these new components, as well as those which are being prepared and gradually being realized in the realm of organization of justice, people's committees and in other regions, represent elements, as was emphasized by comrade Kardelj, of a new phase in our socialist revolution.

A series of these changes gives a full contents and foundation of reality to the individual progressive principles of the Constitution, but some of them already exceed the established constitutional postulates and framework. Being that it was not established as a rigid and complete system, the Constitution has eased and enabled along with protecting the constitutional and legal principles, that all of these changes be carried out. But the further development of the achieved changes and linking them up into a considerably altered political and social system unavoidably demand corresponding changes in the system of constitutional provisions. This is obvious, because the Federal Constitution is established as the basic law which described and fixed one phase of our revolutionary development, and at the same time enabling not only quantitative changes and the perfection of existing constitutional organizations and institutions, but also the exceeding of the fullest and most real socialist democracy in Yugoslavia on the road of realization.

(BORBA, 31 January 1952)

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THEORIES COMPOUNDED BY MOSCOW PROPAGANDISTS

Communism in the USSR is just short of being realised! Even socialist sparrows twitter about it. The transition from socialism to communism is in its final phase; the moral political unity of the society has been realised, friendship amongst the peoples has been built up; a new type of man has been created, a socialist man who has already 100% consciousness. These are all affirmations of USSR propagandists, this is confirmed every day by the Moscow Pravda in all its columns and even in the article concerning which we will have to say a few words.

The readers of Pravda are grown men "in socialist regime", men who are active "participants in the struggle" of the new against the old, regardless of their names as is quoted by the Pravda and by Baranov Maknjev and Poliscuk are posing textually the question "in what consists the struggle between the new and old in the Soviet socialist society".

Is not that astounding? Men who "have been born in the struggle" - one of the interested ones is now doing his military service - who themselves as "small children" fight against the old who are in the first ranks, suddenly in the heat of the battle, turn to their commanders and asked "against what are we fighting;" where lies the sense of our struggle; what is new, who is our ally and what is old, who are our enemies?".

We believe that one of the characteristics of real fighters, fighters for socialism, is that they know exactly before going into battle; who is the friend and who the foe; from whom to expect blows and to whom to give them; what is new, namely revolutionary, and what old and counter-revolutionary. Without this there is no struggle.

Pravda in its issue of 8th January 1952 under the heading "answers on readers questions - concernin the struggle between the old and new" gave an answer through Visnjakov. This reply is carried in no less than 3 columns. Under the heading "Concerning the struggle between the old and the new" he wrote 3,600 words and never used a single word to answer the basic question. But this does not represent also the lon-est range of Pravda's theoreticians, Visnjakov avoided with unbelievable virtuosity saying a single original word, even not a single word of his. He simply took scissors, skipped through several copies of Pravda, cut out several sentences, put them one after another and thus he sold his wisdom.

There is not a single part of his article which has not been published before. One paragraph says:

"Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party the Soviet people solve today the glorious tasks of the Communist order, they are building gigantic hydro-electric power stations and canals, they are transforming nature.

Or what is the use of quoting. All are in the same spirit. Working in this way Visnjakov avoided the possibility of being accused of deviation. He borrowed everything, even the skeleton of his article:

"In socialist society there are no unconcealable hostile classes. Because in the USSR the exploiting classes have been liquidated and a moral political unity of the society has been reached, all sharpness of class struggle is centred on the international arena where competition exists between two systems: socialism and capitalism".

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We shall not use the terminology of the writer or of the author because they are well-defined ideas. The class struggle in the USSR, according to Visnjakov has been completed in the USSR. It has been substituted for the struggle between the USSR and the socialist countries on the one hand and capitalist countries on the other. In the USSR there is no struggle between the new and the old. The old is that which is found outside the borders of the USSR. Fiddling with his press cuttings Visnjakov has found one which says that the basis of every society is represented by its economics, that the contradiction between production relations and productive forces is that motive power which moves forward the wheel of human society. This disconcerted him for a moment. But only for one moment. He turned over a few pages of Stalin and then wrote out:

"The production relations are here in full harmony with the composition of productive forces, because the social character of the process of production uses a common property of means for production. In the USSR have developed new motive powers of social development, the moral-political unity of the society, the friendship of the people, the life-giving Soviet patriotism which are strengthening irresistably."

A little further Visnjakov affirms:

"In socialist society the struggle between the old and new and consequently, the development of the lower towards the higher, is expressed in the form of criticism and self-criticism which appears as the main motive-power of our development, a powerful instrument in the hands of the party".

And this is all. The rest of the text speaks about the efforts for raising cadres, concerning ideological, political work, etc. The struggle between new and old is hardly mentioned. Liquidating in this manner the economic laws of social development, after having simply declared that the leaders of the USSR wish that the productive forces and production relations have to be in full harmony, they harmonise and now the whole economic social development is moving along an idealistic path. Its motive forces are not economic laws but "moral-political unity of society, friendship amongst the people, the life-giving Soviet patriotism, and finally criticism and self-criticism".

These idealistic postulates of the USSR theoreticians are not new. We know Judin's collection which he published at that time concerning "the full harmony between productive forces and production relations in the USSR". This collection of articles, and many others, is full of the "law of political economy", based on the "socialist practice in the USSR" and which are changed whenever this is needed by the leadership of this country. This has been repeated so many times that it is illogical to speak about them and write about them only from "theoretical" reasons on the pages of Pravda, which have become too small to publish the "flow of greetings to J.B. Stalin." Therefore the matter does not concern theory but practice.

The closely-linked foreign policy and internal policy situation in the USSR have brought the people into an extremely difficult position. Not even all the exploiting measures which have been applied to countries under Russian domination are not capable of solving many troubles. A country which is preparing to rule the world or the major part of the world, subjugates other peoples and prepares for further aggressive acts must prepare itself seriously. On this road one of the first steps is depriving one's own people of freedom.

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The struggle between "socialist", "new" USSR with the "old" capitalistic society justifies everything. Quoting the successes of the novators, rationalisers, speaking about "full harmony", "moral political unity of the society" and "the friendship of the people". Visnjakov did not mention punitive measures directed against the "undisciplined workers and kolhoses". Perhaps they are the reflection of harmony? Perhaps they correspond to the conditions of the lives of men who have built up socialist consciousness? To whom does the CC of the CPSU(b) send daily postulates full of anger because of bourgeois-nationalist conceptions? Are not those decisions concerning the Cecens Ingushes and Crimean Tartars, a reflection of "friendship of the people"? Perhaps those 20 million citizens of the USSR who find themselves in concentration camps - are foreign spies or members of the hostile classes from abroad?

To hold 20 million people in concentration camps and another 170 million - without those in lately subjugated countries - under permanent threat that they might be sent to concentration camps or be physically exterminated is possible in the USSR only with threats combined with banking on the "socialist" card. Visnjakov's article in the Pravda is only an attempt to screen the readers from reality which dictates questions to which Pravda does not wish to answer nor can reply.

(Sd.) SIMA KARAOGLANOVIC

(POLITIKA - 31st January, 1952).

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BRITISH SCIENTIST, MRS. RUTH TRAYTON, IN ZAGREB.
(Zagreb, 31st. January)

The well-known British scientist, Ruth Trayton, author of the book "The Peasant Revival in Yugoslavia", has arrived in Zagreb from Dalmatia where she has been studying life in cooperatives near the coast. Mrs. Trayton will spend three days in Zagreb, and will visit cooperatives nearby and in Medjumurije and Slavonia, and then she will travel to Belgrade where she will lecture at the Kolarcevo University. After Belgrade she will visit Macedonia where, near Bitolj, she will investigate living-conditions of peasants in Macedonia.

(POLITKA - 1st. February 1952)

TERROR IN THE BULGARIAN VILLAGE OF BOJNICA
(Dimitrovgrad 31st. January)

The Bulgarian village of Bojnica, near the Yugoslav frontier, lives under constant police surveillance. Peasants who go out to work near the frontier are subjected to special control from police and state security organisations.

In the autumn of 1950 the Bulgarian authorities decided that the villages of Bojnica should "form a cooperative". From that time began very difficult days for the village. Nine hundred families, that is to say almost the whole village, refused to join the cooperative. At once a band of police arrived in Bojnica from the Kula district and began a veritable war against the villagers. Every night a number of families would vanish. Only those living nearby were able to see that police took away dazed people in trucks. All other traces of them vanished. This went on for two whole months: arrests, ill-treatment, and beating-up people. Many people after being beaten up, consented to join the cooperative. Later on peasants from Bojnica read in Sofia newspapers how they had recently "of their own accord, acknowledging their great deficiencies in the past, founded a cooperative".

But a hundred families still remained outside the cooperative. For them there was a special fate: they had to undertake the most unpleasant public tasks, and were subjected to forced labour. A few years before Bojnica had had a population of 900 families. More than 60 families were sent by the Bulgarian authorities to Dobrudjan concentration camps. In the village no-one knew what happened to them. Thirty families escaped over the frontier into Yugoslavia. Petar Petkov Stamenov escaped over the border with his whole family. The family of Coka Gisov, including two children, fled to Yugoslavia, as well as those of Todor Bagenciski, Genco Vcov, and Stojan Fujev. In our country they have found asylum and a chance to work in freedom. K.

(POLITKA - 1st. February 1952)

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INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS--WESTERN EUROPE WITHOUT COAL

However strange it may seem, in view of the enormous mineral wealth of Western Europe, Western Europe is today living through a serious coal crisis which can best be seen by the great coal imports, particularly from America. The development of the industry and communication of Western Europe parallel with the increased household expenses demand larger quantities of coal than before the war, and coal production last year was 456.9 million tons compared to 485.5 million tons in 1937. For this reason, it was inevitably necessary to import coal. However, it is mainly the import of American coal that represents the serious problem for Western Europe--both from the economic and financial points of view. The seriousness of this problem was perhaps confirmed in the best way by the January meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the European Economic Cooperation Organisation which thoroughly studied the consequences of coal imports and which made recommendations for the increase of coal output in Western Europe.

In the Western European Countries, with the exception of France and the Saar Region, coal production was lower last year than in 1937. England and Western Germany, the two countries which are the richest in coal, have not yet succeeded in raising coal production to the prewar level. England produced in 1951 225 million tons of coal compared to 244.3 million tons in 1937; while Germany produced 118.6 million tons compared to 137.6 million tons in 1937. Both countries, as the other coal-producing countries are explaining the shortage in coal production by shortage of labour force, insufficient labour productivity and inadequate mechanisation of the coal mines. It is a fact that the workers prefer to work on other jobs rather than to dig coal. However, the reason for this is better working conditions elsewhere than in coal pits. The unsatisfactory degree of labour productivity is by all means one of the reasons for insufficient production. A more modern mechanisation of the coal mines is also necessary. Meanwhile mechanisation demands greater capital and more time for its installation. According to the estimate of the European Economic Cooperation Organisation, it will be necessary to invest during the 1952-1956 period a sum of 2,180 million dollars in coal production in order to produce at the end of this period a quantity of 521 million tons of coal.

Coal consumption in Western Europe in 1951 was 486 million tons, and it is estimated that in 1952 the consumption will be 504 million tons. Last year coal import from the USA was 25 million tons and from Poland 11 million tons, and it is expected that in the present year the import from the USA will be 28 million tons and from Poland 10 million tons. In 1956, even if coal production has increased to 521 million tons, it is estimated that coal import will be 25 million tons.

Coal import by Western Europe is very expensive: import of American coal is expensive because of high shipping rates and import of Polish coal is no less expensive. Even when American coal is obtained under the Mutual Aid Law, this aid is being utilised in an irrational way: instead of getting the aid in those articles which it does not produce, Western Europe is utilising about three-quarters of this aid to import coal, an article which Western Europe has but does not produce in sufficient quantities. This year's coal import from the USA will cost about 700 million dollars. This large coal import by Western Europe encounters disfavour in the USA, and because of this there even exists the possibility that the aid for 1952-1953 may be withheld or, at any rate, considerably reduced if Western Europe does not increase its own production. Furthermore,

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the more coal imported, the less is left for satisfying Western Europe's other requirements in raw materials for its industries, in machinery and other articles. Maybe it is not without foundation that someone said that the defense of Western Europe starts in the coal mines.

The import of coal is unfavourable for various reasons, particularly financial reasons. In the first place, in addition to its representing an irrational utilisation of American aid, coal import is a heavy burden on Western Europe's balance of foreign payments. Another thing, coal import has considerably changed the economic-financial relation among the Western European Countries themselves. This was particularly manifested in the European Payments Union. For example, some of the countries are no longer importing English coal, but instead are importing coal from America, and for this reason are piling up their funds with the European Payments Union, funds which they have nothing to spend on; while England has, also because of reduced coal export, created a big debit balance with the said institution. The same situation existed with Western Germany during the first half of this last year.

Economic and financial reasons have led the Committee of Ministers of the European Economic Cooperation Organisation to set up a special committee with the task of taking steps with the coal-producing countries, in the first place Western Germany and England, to induce them to undertake measures to increase coal output. The Committee has made certain recommendations, such as: importation of foreign labour, introduction of better methods of work, participation by workers in increase of production, facilitation of taxes for overtime work, establishment of committees for greater production composed of representatives of workers and of management, improvement of working conditions in the coal pits, building of better living accommodation and finally expansion of mechanisation in coal pits. It is not certain whether all these steps will be adopted, but it is quite certain that without increased coal production the economic-financial prospects of Western Europe will remain very problematic. It is probable that coal deliveries from America will not stop as long as the rearmament program lasts, since it has been ascertained that any considerable increase in production cannot be achieved in a short time either in England or in Western Germany. Dr. Dj. N.

(POLITIKA - 1st February, 1952)

MEGALOMANIA EVEN IN CIRCULATION OF BOOKS: IN THE USSR THE CIRCULATION OF THE WORKS OF STALIN IS THREE TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF THE WORKS OF LENIN
(Paris, 31st January)

On the occasion of the recent celebration of Lenin's anniversary, the Moscow press wrote that the circulation of all Lenin's works published since 1917 to this date has reached the figure of over 222 million copies. These works have been published in 78 languages. In connection with this, Paris Monde published data from which it can be seen that during a considerably shorter period of time the circulation of Stalin's works in the Soviet Union has been greater than the circulation of Lenin's works. In December 1949 it was announced that the circulation of Stalin's works amounted to 539 million copies printed in 101 languages. During the last three years this figure has, according to Monde, probably increased to 600 million copies.

Giving further data on the difference made in the USSR between Stalin's and Lenin's works, Monde states that the "Imperialism, The Highest Form of Capitalism" -- a classic by Lenin which is of an

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is of inestimable value for the development of the socialist forces in the world--was printed in more copies than any other work by him; yet its circulation was only 5.8 million copies, whereas Stalin's book "Short Course of History of the CPSU(b)" has reached the figure of 40 million copies.

"State Publications", continues Monde, "are acting according to explicit instructions: Give precedence to Stalin. Lenin is dead, and he has joined the great predecessors, Marx and Engels. Homage is paid to him from time to time but, however, the Politburo decided long ago that Stalin's genius is greater than Lenin's. This superiority should particularly be expressed in the circulation of every one of Stalin's works."

Speaking further about the policy of elevating Stalin to dizzy heights, Monde mentions that on Mount Pamir in the Soviet part of Central Asia a peak which is 7,128 metres high has been named Lenin, whereas the highest peak of 7,495 metres has been reserved for Stalin's name. The idea is to emphasise even in this way that Stalin reserves for himself the first in everything.

S.

(POLITIKA - 1st February, 1952)

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EXCAVATION OF A TUNNEL FOR DRAINING KONAVOSKO POLJE

Among other projects drafted for execution on the territory of the district of Dubrovnik in this year, we should also mention resumption of construction of a tunnel leading from Konavosko Polje, which is often flooded, to the Adriatic coast. Excavation of this tunnel began a few years ago, but it had been discontinued after completion of the initial stage covering a few hundred meters of the tunnel from the coast line. Resumption of construction of this project is now again advocated. This tunnel should be a means of increasing agricultural production, particularly of the autumn crops, but it would also be of great importance for tourism of Dubrovnik and other tourist centres alongside this coast because it would permit an uninterrupted air traffic during the summer season.

Another important activity which will be carried out is construction of a high way leading from Ston to Ponikve on the peninsula of Peljesac. Surveying of this highway, which is to run later on across the whole peninsula and which should be of great importance, particularly in winter time when ships are prevented of sailing because of gales, has been completed late in 1951. After completion of this road, there would be in addition to the sea rout also an overland traffic from Dubrovnik to Orebie and Korcula. Inhabitants of Ponikve and neighbouring villages of Peljesac expressed their willingness to participate in construction of this highway on a voluntary basis. After linking Peljesac with Dubrovnik, this road would be also economically important because it would help an abundant supply of Dubrovnik with agricultural products.

(POLITIKA, February 1, 1952.)

A NEW MODERN FISHERY OF SUSEK, NEAR NOVI SAD, TO PRODUCE ABOUT 20 CAR-LOADS OF FISH PER YEAR

The territorial fishing enterprise "Dunav" of Novi Sad will open in the course of this spring a new modern fishery at Susek, which will be second in size in Vojvodina and the most modern with respect to its equipment and installations. It will extend on an area of 500 jutros. Spawning will be done in specially constructed spawning ponds at definite temperature and depths. Pumps for conducting water from the Danube and for emptying ponds have already been ordered from "Litostroj" in Ljubljana. During the winter, the whole area of this fishery will be kept dry to permit it to be supplied with the necessary quantities of oxygen and other necessary ingredients. Production of fish in this fishery will be carried out on a modern basis so that its capacity will be about 20 car-loads of high quality of fish per year, most of which will be sheath-fish, perch and carps.

A part of this fishery will be opened in this and the rest in course of the next year.

(POLITIKA, February 1, 1952.)

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THREE VARIATIONS OF ONE CELEBRATION

To the Prague conference of the Bolshevik Party held 40 years ago and whose anniversary was celebrated in January 1952 belongs a particular, one could say a "creative" role in the new version of Soviet history. At this conference were broken off the last links which bound together at least formally the two camps of Russian social democracy, Mensheviks and Bolsheviks. This problem is very pressing for Stalin's personal Dictatorship which must eliminate from the memories of new generations a number of phases of his rise to power in order to prove the legitimacy of his origin. At home 12 years were necessary to do this. But now they are confronted with a more troublesome task: the version that Stalin is one of the creators of the Bolshevik movement must be propagated through labyrinths of the sceptic brains of Czechs, Poles and others, still "unconquered" peoples.

Metamorphosis of the Private Conference

At the moment when the Bolshevik movement was born history somehow bypassed Stalin. His role in the settlement of accounts with Menshevism becomes somewhat obscure. He could not participate at the Prague conference because at that time he was in exile in Siberia. The worst part is, however, that according to old party records he was subsequently co-opted in the CC but not without a struggle. No democratic system considers co-optation as a deficiency, something which should be hidden. But it becomes unconvincing when it deals with "the only heir of revolution". Stalin became a member of the leadership by getting in through the back door. The conference was not acquainted with his name. It will be interesting to observe how later the "agitprops" built up a legend concerning the political origin of Stalin's leadership, how they gradually with certain feelings of shame, one must confess, changed facts.

We are in the year 1926. In the official collection of the documents concerning the history of the party we read: "Later (namely after the conference) comrades Koba (Stalin) and Vladimir Belostocki were co-opted in the Central Committee".

We are in the year 1929. Bubnov, an old Bolshevik who was later liquidated writes in the first edition of his encyclopaedia: "Later as members of the CC were co-opted Stalin and Blostocki as well as Sverdlov....."

Neither in 1934, in spite of important considerations of his position, Stalin cannot decide himself for an open revision, he still reckons with the "old guard". But the formulation which was given that year in the text of the new edition of the encyclopaedia confirms how much this problem of co-optation tortures the leader: "The Prague Conference elected the Bolshevik Central Committee - it is said in this text - at which Stalin was co-opted on Lenin's proposal as member of the CC to remain the unchanged member of the CC". "Since then", the "unchanged", "on Lenin's proposal", those are all narcotic means which have to suppress the question: "Why has he only been co-opted", "why later": "why was not Stalin mentioned by anybody at this conference" and what is more important "what kind of struggle was waged in the CC concerning his name".

Finally, in 1938, all the conditions were fulfilled and the new generation have been furnished only with new textbooks which explain the version concerning the natural origin of the leader. In this history of the CC of the Bolshevik Party is written: "the members of this CC were Lenin, Stalin, Ordzonikidze, Sverdlov, Goloscekin and others. Stalin and Sverdlov were elected in the CC in their absence because at that time they were in exile"..... Thus a move has been made also in registering members, and some of them have fallen out.

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Spandarjan fell out, who at the beginning of this century played an incomparably more important role than Stalin in the Caucasus, Zinovjev also fell out.

Thus from the agenda was taken that unpleasant "later" and that which was still more unpleasant "co-optation".

Celebrations in Moscow

But now has come the time when all this had to be carried over to the newly conquered regions and still unconquered brains. The Moscow Pravda published two jubilee articles. The first one was evidently meant for home consumption and in it Stalin's role at the Prague conference, at which he was not present, is mythologically equalised with that of Lenin. The judgment of events is given primarily through the prism of the later written Stalin articles as a refrain, ^{and} as a confirmation, the letter which Lenin writes to his Petrograd friends is quoted, in which amongst other things, in his usual way, asks after Stalin. What is he doing, where is he, how is he. And another letter - to Stalin, to the general rejoicings of the "agitprops" which begins with "My dear friend" - an expression which Lenin adopted when addressing every party comrade.

..... in Prague

In the second article - from Prague - where the museum of the Prague conference was opened, we come up on a condensed reproduction of a new desperate struggle for the soul of the Czech communists, but in this struggle there is not so much time as hitherto. On the stage were presented the cosmopolitan visitors of the museum, from the Chinese to the French, from Andre Marty, who in the visitors' book wrote down: "I was overwrought when I entered the historical room where the party was strengthened and where Stalin was elected as member of the CC....."

If nobody else then old Marthy must know about the co-optation...

..... in Paris

Propaganda becomes more moderate the moment it leaves the borders of the Soviet sphere. While Marty in Prague made his contribution to new cosmogony Humanite published an article from Prague which occupies itself only with Lenin. En passant it was mentioned that Stalin, in February 1912, namely "later" fled from the Volgod exile...

Is it a question of insecurity or of something else? Or perhaps concerning a "third version"? Such a version could not hold ground for a longer time. The knowledge of the greater part of the people of the countries outside the Soviet sphere are erecting too firm borders, amongst other things, the propagating of the legend concerning the "legitimate origin" of Stalin's rule and of its roots in the Russian people. It is less probable, but possible, that Moscow has understood how such questions of hierarchy, in this complicated world situation interest the Western public.

(Sd.) J.G.

(POLITIKA - 1st February, 1952).

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TRIAL OF THE CLERGYMAN JAKOB SIRAJ AND THE PRIORESS MARIJA KRALJ
BEFORE THE DISTRICT COURT AT NOVO MESTO

Before the grand jury of the District Court of Novo Mesto, Jakob Siraj, 63 years of age priest from Mirna, Region of Dolenjsko, and 62 years old prioress Marija Kralj from Selška were tried on January 16. This trial was attended by a large number of people from the whole region of Trebanj.

According to the indictment, the priest Siraj was charged with having held a meeting of all clergy from the region of Trebanj on November 26, 1941, which was also attended by the Bishop Rozman. At that meeting they discussed about the struggle against communism. On that occasion the Bishop Rozman called on all clergymen to carry out a decisive struggle against the Liberation Front by applying all means available. He also promised Italian assistance. Thereupon this priest undertook his activity against the Liberation Front. In this work he displayed great ability. At the beginning of 1942 he spread propaganda among the people in the valley of Mirna encouraging the men to join the Death Legion who followed his advice. The priest Kunstl, Siraj's assistant, took also an active part in this agitation.

In the spring of 1942, he received the war criminal Siks Pizmovt in his presbytery giving him some information on the supporters of the Liberation Front and partisans. He especially emphasized that Mirko Rugelj and Jozc Zan were distinguished as such. On the basis of this information they were both arrested and later on executed by the members of this Legion. Furthermore, he also received another war criminal called Janez Grum. In the presbytery of his church he gave him a list of Front supporters. This list was handed over to the Italians who took reprisals against them.

In September of 1943, all men and some women from Mirna were arrested by the Italians and the members of the White Guard. The priest Siraj then arrived accompanied by an Italian captain and decided who was going to be released and who was going to be put into concentration camps. Out of 16 people concerned he decided that Karlo Smidt, Jozc Lunacka, Rika Kolenc and Alojz Marin were to be interned. This list was furnished before the Court as evidence.

Moreover, in the summer of 1942, he collaborated with the well known traitor Ivan Ban in awarding aid from the food fund. He gave special certificates to the people from Mirna recommending who is or is not entitled to that aid. As a result the supporters of the Liberation Front and partisans were left without any food-stuffs.

In the autumn of 1943, he revealed to another war criminal called Lavrih where the partisans kept their arms. On the basis of that report the Germans led by Lavrih discovered this secret storage of arms and had a fight with the partisans. On that occasion one partisan was killed and one house burnt down.

Although Siraj claimed before the Court to have realized his errors following the liberation of the country, he failed to show this in his deeds. In the course of 1946 and 1947 he had ties with some war criminals who in various parts of the country tried to escape before the people's authority. In the summer of 1945, at a conference in Ljubljana, he made a statement saying that during the occupation he did not collaborate with the White Guard and the occupier. This statement was given with the knowledge of the present Bishop Vovk.

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Siraj thus became a traitor and war criminal upon the instructions of a Bishop, while with the knowledge of another one, who was simultaneously the highest church representative in Slovenia, he told a lie. During 1945 in conversation with his friends he claimed that there was no freedom of religion in our country, furthermore, that children were not raised in the spirit of creed, as well as that in our country there were no suitable conditions for the development of co-operatives, etc.

Marija Kralj was charged with hiding of the former member of the White Guard and war criminal Joze Kafriet and a certain Kordan in the course of 1947. She also went to the priest Siraj to ask him to come to her house and give them communion. As she was a prioress during the occupation, she knew nowhere else to go but to the priest Siraj.

The Court passed the following sentences: Jakob Siraj received 9 years' strict imprisonment and the loss of civil rights for three years, while as regards Marija Kralj she got 6 months' imprisonment.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, January 19, 1952)

WE REFUSE TO LET ANTI-NATIONAL CLERGYMEN INSTRUCT OUR CHILDREN

The activity of some clergymen among the youth is met by opposition on the part of our working people who are very much concerned that while they are at work some anti-national clergymen mislead their children. The Town Committee of the Slovene CP has recently received a number of resolutions in which our working people demand that those clergymen who do not sympathize with our people be not granted permission to instruct our children. Herewith we are publishing the resolution by the members of the syndicate branch at the enterprise "Unitas" in Ljubljana:

"We protest against the revival of clerical-fascism in our country which being instigated by the Vatican and from abroad in general carries out undermining activity against the people's authority and the achievements of the National Liberation Struggle. Having realized that the lost positions both economic and political were not to be restored to it, the anti-national clergy concentrated its hostile activity among the youth in particular.

Therefore we demand from the people's authority to prohibit the execution of religious instruction in schools by anti-national priests in view of the fact that according to the constitution the church has been isolated from the state.

(S.) The syndicate branch of Metal Workers - section 5.

(LJUBLJANSKI DNEVNIK, January 10, 1952)

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MIHA TRDIN, THE CLERGYMAN FROM CESNJICA, " WINDS UP THE LOCAL SCHOOL "

In view of the fact that as of February 1 religious instruction is no longer to be conducted in our schools, I hope that the pupils at Cesnjica in the district of Kamnik will until that time sit on their benches. The school in this place is namely in one of the buildings which belong to the church as well as the benches. The clergyman Miha Trdin is therefore threatening the pupils by saying that he will wound up the school. He also added: "Would you tell your teacher that you are sitting on my benches".

As regards the local people's committee, it had a strange attitude towards school education and the teacher Jernej Zobavnik. On the one hand it failed to pay any rent to the priest although he was entitled to it, while on the other it refused to bother the clergyman by assigning the teacher a flat in the same place where the school was. The teacher is presently living above a pig sty where his furniture is being ruined. It would be high time for the members of this committee to settle this problem by allocating a state owned building for the school, thus preventing the clergyman from intimidating the pupils.

(SLOVENSKI POROCEVALEC, January 30, 1952)

DEFICIENT BOOKKEEPING BY THE PARISH OFFICE AT CELJE

Upon a request by the finance sub-committee in the Town People's Committee for Celje, the Public Prosecutor's Office for the district of Celje searched the premises of the rectory at Celje on November 17, 1951. Thereupon a number of irregularities was discovered, especially connected with income tax statement. According to that statement the income of this rectory for the period from January 1, 1951 to October 31, 1951 equalled 212,188 dinars, whereas, according to the findings of financial organs based upon bookkeeping, it amounted to 671,640 dinars, the difference thus being equal to some 400,000 dinars. In fact, even this sum is by far from being the actual income realized since over one million dinars were expended during that same period for the repair of the church, apart from the sum of 290,395 dinars sent to various clergymen, chiefly in Zagreb. This means that the rectory had over 1,300,000 dinars in cash available for expenditure. Evidently, Dr. Kovacic, a monk from Celje, intended to conceal a larger portion of income made which is absolutely contrary to the existing laws in our country. This is furthermore a violation of existing regulations concerning taxes.

The financial organs simultaneously discovered something else too. They noticed from the birth register that some children were baptized, although it was very unlikely that their parents could have agreed to that. This became quite definite from the conversation with them. Some children were practically baptized either without the knowledge of both or one of the parents. On October 18, 1951, the son of Jozse Tank, a Yugoslav army officer, who was then 2 years of age, was baptized without the knowledge of both of his parents. Pero Radovic, a higher army officer, otherwise Orthodox, also did not consent that his child would be baptized in the Catholic church. However, during his absence, his wife was influenced to do so and she did it. Stane Zagorcnik, member of the Executive Committee of the Town People's Committee of Celje, disapproved with

his mother to baptize the child. Nevertheless, his mother succeeded in persuading his wife who, although being Orthodox, permitted her 10 months old child to be baptized in the Catholic church. Aiming to conceal this act from the father, they performed this ceremony in their house without going to the church. Their second child was baptized in the same way. Zofka Fajn, a brave partisan ever since 1942, was very much surprised at hearing that her eight months old child was baptized. Her husband and herself did not have the slightest idea what was going on, although their child was baptized on May 30, 1951.

These few examples are fairly obvious illustrating the activity of Dr. Kovacic among old people. Apparently he used his influence to baptize children by applying force. Who has given him the right to interfere with the quiet family life? Is it not aimed at creating hatred and misunderstanding among people? Could it not be considered as a violation of our Constitution guaranteeing the freedom of our citizens? In which country would it be possible to baptize children whose parents do not belong to the Catholic church and without their either knowledge or consent?

Furthermore he introduced special applications for not calling the banns. On the basis of these applications, the Bishop granted permission to avoid to call the banns. Herewith some applications citing the explanation given to this effect. On July 13, 1951, the rectory of Celje sent the following communication to the Bishop's Office at Maribor: "Martin Novak and Angela Kolsek would like to apply to your Office asking permission not to call the banns because the bridegroom occupied an important post in the people's committee. A favourable consideration is recommended". On July 6, 1951, a similar application was forwarded on behalf of Franc Zupanc and Ivana Markus giving as a reason that they were holding important position at the local enterprises. On January 21, 1951, the same was done for Danilo Bozic and Karla Ramsak; on June 20, 1950, on behalf of Ernest Lah and Zlata Rustja; on July 7, 1947, the letter contained the names of Frederik Razlag and Danijela Krusic, who were allegedly afraid of losing their jobs in the local magistrate; June 18, 1947, Miran Krsmanec and Otilija Antolic applied together with Joze Gombac and Marica Kolenc "who expected to have difficulties in their offices"; in connection with the marriage of Franc Janus with Alojzija Kolaric in his letter dated September 23, 1947, Dr. Kovacic expressed his opinion that "the bridegroom had to be careful with regard to his post being a clerk at the District Court of Celje"; Dr. Kovacic also recommended that Ludvik Lampert and Jozefa Debeljak be granted permission not to call the banns in his letter of September 15, 1947; on October 21, 1947 another letter was sent in connection with the case of Franc Kumer and Ljudmila Zupanc. All this data are contained in the church archives. The Bishop's Office apparently agreed to accept these reasons, otherwise Dr. Cukala and the Bishop's Secretary, Justin Oberzan would not have dealt with these applications at all.

We are reluctant in this connection to argue about the church affairs and their administration. However, we are forced to establish the fact that Dr. Kovacic made some people to assume a negative attitude towards the people's authority by influencing them not to call the banns. According to our Constitution, the people are free to marry in the church, so that nobody has either been persecuted, overlooked or dismissed because of that. In this way this clergyman educated the people in hypocrisy.

We are therefore convinced that Dr. Kovacic is to be asked to give an account of his work before the People's Court. It would also be necessary to regulate the question of baptizing of children in the same way as the problem of religious instruction was solved.

(LJUBLJANSKI DNEVNIK, January 10, 1952)

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
DO NOT DETACH

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THE ANNUAL SAMPLES FAIR IN ZAGREB--THE VALUE OF CONTRACTS
AMOUNTS TO OVER SIX BILLION DINARS
 (Zagreb, 30th January)

The agreements for deliveries of goods which were concluded in the first three days at the samples fair in Zagreb amount to over six billion dinars. The representatives of the business enterprises from all republics concluded about 11,000 agreements with industrial enterprises. The majority of these were concluded on the second and third day of the fair, for the fair participants spent the first day getting acquainted with the displayed products.

About 40 percent of the concluded agreements were for textile products for which the representatives of the business enterprises showed the most interest. About 20 percent of the agreements were for food products, 10 percent for metal products, 8 percent for leather, butter and shoes and 22 percent for the remaining articles of broad consumption. Only the Servo-Mihalj Sugar Factory from Zrenjanin concluded agreements for deliveries of sugar, amounting to over a billion dinars.

The representatives of a few business enterprises, who have come into direct contact with production for the first time under these conditions, concluded about one-fourth of the business transactions at the fair.

(BORBA - 31st January, 1952)

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE LINE BETWEEN SARAJEVO AND MOSTAR
 (Sarajevo, 30th January)

On the railway from Sarajevo to Mostar, at Bradina, an accident occurred at 1 p.m. yesterday, in which the engine-driver of a goods train was killed and five people lightly injured. The accident occurred because the brakes of two coaches failed as the train was descending the steep slope of the Iva Mountain. The train consequently got up a great speed and the engine, guards van and two coaches fell into the ravine. The line was not damaged and traffic along it is normal (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 31st January, 1952)

OFFICIAL OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS IN SKOPLJE
 (Skoplje, 30th January)

Mr. Eri Horenberg, official of the Swedish Red Cross and Professor of Archaeology, arrived in Macedonia recently. He came as the guest of the Macedonian Red Cross in order to inspect children from Aegean Macedonia.

Mr. Horenberg visited Tito Veles yesterday and in the premises of the Red Cross in Skoplje he received this morning groups of children from Aegean Macedonia who live in children's homes in Skoplje. Mr. Horenberg talked to the children for more than an hour. "B. B."

(BORBA - 31st January, 1952)

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CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE ARRESTED
(Vienna, 30th January)

According to United Press news, Rudolf Margolius, the Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia, was arrested in Prague. During the absence of Pregor, the Minister of Foreign Trade, who had been in Moscow for several months, Margolius was in charge of the Ministry. This is the second arrest of distinguished Czechoslovak economic specialists in the last few weeks. Frejk, who was Gottwald's Economic Advisor, was the first to be arrested.

(BORBA - 31st January, 1952)

THREE MILLION DINARS FOR CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVES IN MACEDONIA
(Skoplje, 30th January)

Over three million dinars will be spent this year in peasant working cooperatives in Macedonia for developing new and finishing half-completed building projects. The money which will be thus invested will be drawn from their own accumulated funds. In addition to state aid, the cooperatives in Macedonia completed last year 633 buildings of various kinds. From the Liberation up to today over 2,000 farm and other buildings have been built in about 900 cooperatives. For the development of cooperative objectives the state have invested over a billion in the course of several years, while the cooperatives have spent several hundred million dinars from their own funds.

(BORBA - 31st January, 1952)

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OPENING SESSION OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT

(London, 30th January)

The last session of the Parliament (November and December) was relatively quiet. One could get the impression - looking from outside - that the new Conservative Government will not introduce any more vital changes in the basic problems of British policy, particularly foreign policy and on the basis of a few relatively small clashes between the majority and opposition it was hard to foresee what will happen in the future in the new Parliament. Today however, as much as this last month to many people in Great Britain seemed dull in political events, it becomes clear that certain changes happened gradually but in definitely set directions, so that one can come to the conclusion that rather important differences will appear between the Conservative majority and the Labour Opposition on questions which are of enormous importance both in foreign policy and the internal life of Great Britain.

Some newspapers, sympathisers of the Conservatives, emphasise that the situation in the Far East is such that it justifies certain corrections of the attitude which Great Britain adopted hitherto.

The Labourites, however, underline that their policy in the Far East had the objective of localising war in Korea and making a truce.

Therefore - as people think here - it seems that the two points of view are getting crystallised, the Conservative and the Labourite one concerning British policy in the Far East. However much the Labourites are attracted by the new policy of the Government in the Far East, it seems, however, that the activity of the opposition on the internal front will be no less.

That the economic situation is critical both sides agree and that it would be necessary for this reason to decrease imports. (If one continued with such spending of reserves a possibility exists that in August Great Britain would be confronted with bankruptcy.)

However, the opposition is ready to resist if on the question of imports - taxes etc. discrimination towards the broad masses appeared. Besides decreasing imports, the Government is preparing to restrict capital investment, while the opposition warns that by it full employment would be ended as well as the maximum production which exists since 1945. The third measure would be the decrease of expenses on social services, subvention for foodstuffs and education. As the Conservatives are already carrying out these measures, individual opposition newspapers are sharply criticising the Government, stressing that the Government's measures are directed against old men, sick people and children.

It is symptomatic that some newspapers who support the Government's policy are striving for the introduction of a tax on the consumption of coal, steel, electric energy, in order to decrease their internal consumption.

The draft law concerning the denationalisation of the steel industry will, it appears, be introduced during the first days of the session. This bill will be one of the objects of sharpest controversy. Many discussions are taking place concerning the problem of building new houses. In this sector the Government has still initiative in its hands, making it known that this building has priority, coming immediately after defence and export projects which are of vital importance. Minister MacMillan gave an optimistic statement that after a period, let us say of 3 years, the Government will be able to build 300,000 houses each year, in other words, 50% more than it was provided for in the programme of the Labour Government. Centralised

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planning of house building has been left to the local authorities and practically speaking 50% will be built by municipal enterprises and 50% by private contractors. The opposition affirms that in this way an increase in building will not occur, because the quantity of building material and labour remain the same as before. More could be done only in the case of lowering the standard of the building and instead of planned regulations demanded by building, there will come about a more unjust distribution of buildings.

There exists particularly among leftist labourites sharper criticism of the Government's economic policy which is based on the fact that the present crisis is only partly the result of armament, but that in essence this is the reflection of a problem which has existed for a long time. It is pointed out that the present economic difficulties are no greater than those against which the Labourites fought in 1949 and the Conservative Government is attacked because it wishes to exploit this crisis for gradually taking away the fruits, which the British working masses realised during the time of the Labour Government.

This criticism is nearly always linked up with demands for a decrease in armaments, development of trade with Eastern Europe, realisation of the world's plan for the development of under-developed regions in Asia, Africa and South America, and an international planning of raw materials.

Therefore, taking into account everything which has been said about the Conservative Government, it seems that the Labourites are in the first line as critics and it is not impossible that they will attempt to take over the initiative in parliament. Bevan held a special meeting with his supporters in parliament who will come forward with a demand for a decrease in armament. While the whole group of Labour members of Parliament are going to hold a meeting today after the speech by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Butler.

All this shows that the second session of the new Parliament will be much livelier and more important than the first one.

(Sd:) DUSAN POPOVIC

(BORBA - 31st January, 1952).

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YUGOSLAV ITALIAN RELATIONS: FISHING AGREEMENT REMOVES THE ESSENTIAL CAUSE OF DIVERGENCE

(Trieste, January 30).

Today's issue of Primorski dnevnik in its editorial column deals with the Fishing Agreement concluded between Yugoslavia and Italy. One of these days - says the newspaper Italy is to ratify this Agreement. An important question will be finally settled which caused divergences between Yugoslavia and Italy because the Italian fishers up til now, inspite the fact that the agreement has not come into force, have been coming to Yugoslav waters, and the Yugoslav authorities inflicted punishment upon them, which is quite normal and legally justifiable. Nevertheless, this has been used in Italy for the conducive purposes to sow dissention of the Italian people towards the Yugoslav nations. In recent years chauvinists and cominformists were attacking Yugoslavia, and now it is probable that the Italian fishers will see for themselves that the responsibility for this lies upon the Italian government which protracted the ratification of this agreement and the payment of definite amount to Yugoslavia. In this respect the standpoint of the Italian cominformists is specifically significant. Prior to the Resolution of Informbureau, Togliatti energetically demanded that the fishing question be settled and to conclude the agreement with Yugoslavia as soon as possible. But, following the Resolution of Informbureau, when the agreement was in fact concluded, the Italian cominformists began to attack the Italian government for neglecting Italian interests and that under the pressure of Americans concluded various agreements with Belgrade. The cominformists made especially loud noise in the Italian Senate during the debate on ratification of the Fishing Agreement. At this occasion the morale of cominformists and all other enemies of Yugoslavia, as well as chauvinists, irredentists and imperialists who even try to deny to Yugoslavia the right on Eastern and North-Eastern part of the Adriatic Sea, has once again been clearly manifested.

(POLITIKA, 31 January 1952)

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POLITICAL INTRIGUES IN CONNECTION WITH "THE FREEDOM OF RELIGION"

At different intervals series of articles appear in the foreign press with an anti-Yugoslav content being a part of a premeditated and prepared campaign aimed at determined ends. The so called "religious problem in Yugoslavia" represents a favourite subject. The Vatican paper "Osservatore Romano" and the Roman Catholic organ "Quotidiano" are especially concerned with this matter considering themselves as most competent for defending, according to their point of view, the threatened catholicism in Yugoslavia. In a hypocritical way they lament the fate of "imprisoned clergymen" and "the children who cannot obtain religious instruction". Furthermore, they are irritated by the fact that special catholic newspapers are not being published in Yugoslavia and that schools of theology are not being granted state subsidy.

Under a headline "Nothing new in Yugoslavia", "Quotidiano" published an article claiming that "the persecution of the church continues accompanied by an intensified campaign of the entire press". They also regretfully admitted that "following the release of Stepinac no changes occurred" (maybe "Quotidiano" expected some revolution or all national holiday(!) to take place), as well as that "all seminaries and congregations were dissolved".

It would be unnecessary to refer especially to the writing of "Quotidiano" or "Osservatore" unless they expressed a defined policy of the Vatican which is irreconcilable as regards Yugoslavia. Freedom of religion enjoyed by the citizens of Yugoslavia, non-interference of the state into religious matter of the church, generosity expressed towards Stepinac and other similar facts they pretend to be merely "throwing dust into the eyes" of the people. The Vatican protests against the refusal by the Yugoslav state to grant subsidy for the schools of theology, simultaneously neglecting the fact that a country like the bourgeois and Catholic France most energetically rejected some financial claims by certain schools of theology. Is it necessary for Yugoslavia to do something that France is reluctant to do? It seems as if the answer to this can be found in the same question: Yugoslavia being a socialist country cannot permit anybody to interfere with its internal affairs and as regards the church it has become obvious from the past experience that it gives priority to the interests of the Vatican over the interests of the people. In the past under the auspices of the Vatican cadres were educated so that their attitude was not in accordance with the interests of the people. And is it possible to believe that a people's state would support schools which create cadres whose ideals are not conform with the aspirations of the people's masses? They are very well aware of all those facts, but their object is to find by all means a motive for their anti-Yugoslav campaign connected with the "endangered freedom of religion". They pretend to defend the religion from "the communist regime in Yugoslavia" using that opportunity for slandering Yugoslavia and discrediting of its policy.

(S.) D.M.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, January 26, 1952)

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INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF MACEDONIA

Inaugural session of the Association of Macedonian Teachers was held in Skopje on January 25. Apart from delegates from all parts of Macedonia, this session was also attended by Milisav Mijuskovic, a member of the Central Committee of the Union of Syndicates of Yugoslavia, Spase Kuljan, Assistant Minister in the Council of Education, Science and Culture of PR Macedonia, Misko Bozinovski, Secretary of the Main Committee of the Union of Syndicates of Macedonia, and a number of retired teachers. A report on the role and task of the Association was submitted by Mihailo Jovanovski, Director of the secondary school named after Njegos in Skoplje.

The main task of this Association will consist in care for a further training and improvement of teachers' knowledge in general. It should further influence its members to take an active part in all efforts of this organization directed towards their ideological development. In effect this is a voluntary organization of the general type.

During the discussion it was stated that former syndicate branches of teachers in each district produced satisfactory results despite all deficiencies and difficulties. It was found out that this form of work was quite suitable for the teachers. In the future their work is to be reorganized to some extent especially with regard to the content of their work. Specific conditions in each district should also be taken into consideration in this connection.

Furthermore, this Association is going to devote great attention to the improvement of teaching in general.

Finally, it will take care of the welfare of the teachers and their living conditions which have to be improved too. The observance of the existing laws must also be strengthened.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, January 26, 1952)

"SERMON" BY DON ANTONIO TO THE FAITHFUL AT LAVARIGO

As has previously been reported, Don Antonio Garbin from Gallesano succeeded in collecting 30,000 dinars in a mysterious way allegedly "by persuasion of his faithful". However, later on he was greatly disappointed by the fact that he failed to attain the same results in the neighbouring place called Lavarigo where he also acted as their priest. Therefore he was determined to give them a good lesson. On a Sunday he held a sermon by which all those who attended the Mass were scandalized. He blamed them to have become unfaithful since nothing was contributed to the church. He appealed to them asking for money, oil, flour, and so on. To complete his instructions he also added that an appropriate "commission" to deal with the collection was going to be set up. One must however admit that this priest as some other ones proved to be quite experienced in carrying out such jobs. Upon leaving the church the people grumbled about the priest and his behaviour. As a result some people even decided not to go any more to the church.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, January 22, 1952)

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

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FOURTEEN MORE BULGARIANS ESCAPE TO YUGOSLAVIA

(Nis, January 24)

On the night of the 21st of this month fourteen more Bulgarian citizens escaped to our country. Among them are peasants, workers, school boys and one frontier guard. All those men, as many before them, escaped because of the terror reigning in Bulgaria, one of the Soviet goubernya - as the refugees themselves said.

Ilija Mikolov Ilijev, from the village of Kladerupa, District Belogradcik, was a member of the Bulgarian Communist Party. One day, at the end of last year, a group of militiamen and officials came to his village for compulsory purchase. Ilijev knew that some mischief will happen in the village and that this will not miss him. They asked him to give 60 kilograms of meat or 12,000 leva and some other products in which he was short. They took away a hog which he bred for four members of his family. Around the loaded cart, guarded by militiamen, children were crying. Peasants were protesting. This became almost a demonstration. Few days after this agents of the Bulgarian State Security checked up about those who were involved in this "hostile activity". One of them said to agent Ivan Petkov Gemov that the organizer was Ilijev and he said: "We shall teach him!" To be saved from this, Ilijev escaped.

Ilijev, then spoke about the reduced number of members in the Bulgarian Communist Party. Every day men are quitting the Cominform Party. Ilija Nenkov speaks the same, he was also a member of the CP and together with Ilijev escaped. There were about 70 members of the Party in their village and now there are only 20. Similar case is in other villages. They point out that mainly young men the so-called Cervenkov's men remained, and that the older members were expelled - the followers of the Dimitrov's policy.

Todor Cvetkov Todorov, aged 17 is also in this group. He was born in the village of Radisa in the same District. He lived in the County town of Vrace, as a third grade student of the Vocational School for Mechanics. Three of his uncles escaped to our country in March last year. Since then he became suspected so that the agents of State Security followed him. Since December of last year to the 15th January of this year Todorov was three times called to the Office of State Security at Vrac in the Dimitrov Street. He was there beaten up in order to confess that he collaborates with his uncles and to confess that some other people from his village have relations with Yugoslavia. He knew, as he states, that this was necessary to the Bulgarian State Security to bring him before Court and accuse him as a Yugoslav spy. Then they offered him to sign a "declaration" and to work for the State Security with a monthly salary of 15,000 leva. After beaten him up they told him to think over when they will call him for the fourth time to give a final answer. He answered - by escaping to our country.

(Signed B.Matic)

(POLITIKA, 25 January 1952)

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A LARGE NUMBER OF FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR RETURNED TO OUR COUNTRY DURING THIS LAST YEAR--THEY HAD BEEN LIVING AS DISPLACED PERSONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES SINCE THE WAR AND TODAY THEY ARE LIVING CONTENTLY WITH THEIR FAMILIES

According to data given recently in the People's Assembly by Vice-President of the Government and Minister of the Interior Comrade Aleksandar Rankovic, there are today in foreign countries, particularly in Germany and Austria, about 50,000 Yugoslavs who are being treated as displaced persons. Their situation is very difficult both in the camps and outside of them because they are forced to accept difficult conditions of work in overseas countries and many of them in West Germany are doing all sorts of jobs, particularly smuggling and in speculation. As stated in the People's Assembly by Comrade Rankovic, ever since the end of the war our Government has been making efforts to make possible the return of all the persons who wish to return to our country, not depriving them of their Yugoslav citizenship although it could have done so on the basis of the law. Only some people--open enemies of the new Yugoslavia who even today by their propaganda in foreign countries are preventing many of the uninformed Yugoslav citizens from returning to their homeland--have been deprived of their Yugoslav citizenship.

Despite all the hostile propaganda conducted by various traitors and war criminals--such as Pavelic, Jovanovic, Gavrilovic, Jevdjevic, Djujic, Fotic, Macek, Krek, Boshop Rozman as well as the ex-Generals of the old Yugoslav Army Miograg Damjanovic, Uros Tesanovic, Dimitrije Zivkovic and others--nearly every day people who had been misled are returning to their homeland where they are finding their homes and employment. Normal life and employment are made possible for all of them.

Radio Belgrade last night broadcast statements by three former POWs who had remained abroad after the war as displaced persons and who returned to the homeland last year.

* * *

Ex-General Svetislav Savic, who returned to the country in August of this past year, lives in his one-storey house with a balcony and a small garden situated in the quiet Kajmakcalanska Ulica No. 11. He is an old soldier. He entered the Military Academy in 1899. Today he is already 70 years old. He would like to relate his experiences in POW camps and particularly of the hard days he spent as a displaced person in various homes for ex-generals and ex-colonels of the old Yugoslav Army and in hospitals, but because of sickness he strains himself when he speaks. Obviously he is content to have found his house undamaged, his wife and his grownup children after ten years spent in exile.

"I have three daughters", he said, drawing out his words. "All three are working: one in the Hydro-Meteorological Stations, the second in a paper factory and the third has just recently graduated from Medical School and immediately got a job in Belgrade in a clinic hospital."

Svetislav Savic went into captivity from his post of Director of Adjutant Division in the Ministry of the old Ministry of War and Marine. He had been in several POW camps in Germany and after the war he was transferred to the camp of the international organisation for displaced persons. He stayed the longest in the Foriau camp. During the years of exile the desire to return to his country and his

family got stronger in him. - 5 - He applied to our representatives and was sent to Paris. From Paris, with the help of the Yugoslav Embassy which because of his sickness gave him a companion, he returned to Belgrade without any bother. He has just submitted all the necessary documents and now awaits the question of his pension.

General Savić's daughters have particularly emphasized to a Radio Belgrade correspondent that they have had no difficulty at all, either in school or at work, because of the fact that their father had been away.

* * *

Ex-POW Dragisa Jerenic from the village of Paun near Valjevo now lives at Bojanska Ulice No. 14 together with his family. This is what he has said to a Radio Belgrade correspondent:

"I returned from Germany last April. I was in Germany as a POW. I did not return to the country earlier because of my sickness and also because of the propaganda conducted among the ex-POWs by the enemies of Tito's Yugoslavia.

"As soon as I returned to Belgrade I got a job with the Directorate of Footwear. Later on, as an expert for automobiles, I was transferred to an enterprise for the transportation of timber. That is where I work at the present time. I am quite content with my job.

"During my absence my wife and children had no bother at all because of me. We ex-POWs were told particularly that reprisals against our families were practiced. My monthly earning is now 8,000 dinars which is quite enough to meet the expenditures of my family.

"Generally the impressions which I have gained since my return to the homeland are the finest. Not one of the authorities has even asked me why I did not return to the country before. This is what various followers of Draza Mihailovic and other open enemies of Yugoslavia scared us with in the POW camps. They told us that conditions were terrible here, that the returnees are immediately escorted under fixed bayonets to jails, that the churches are being closed--and, in fact, there is nothing of that. All those who returned together with me immediately got their travel documents, and we all proceeded to our respective homes."

* * *

Milutin Cocic, Firstclass Captain in the old Yugoslav Army, was up to July 19, 1951 in Essen, Germany, in the camp of the international organisation for displaced persons. This is what he has stated to a Radio Belgrade Correspondent:

"Since my return to the country, I have been permanently living in Belgrade at Brace Nedica Ulica No. 17 with my wife, my two children and my old father. I studied engineering before the war and so immediately upon my return I decided to finish the High Technical School; now I am preparing for my final examination. My wife has been working since 1945. In addition to her pay, she is also getting an allowance for the children--3,000 dinars for each child. I have taken a job and am working as a translator and earning 5,000 dinars a month.

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"I may say that on my return to the country I was indeed surprised by the economic progress and construction because when I went into captivity the country was in a bad state."

(POLITIKA - 25th January, 1952)

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NOTE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FPRY TO THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

The most recent provocation by the Budapest Government shows that it endeavours to maintain strained situation on the border (Belgrade, 25th January)

Today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY sent a Note to the Hungarian Legation in Belgrade in which it is said:

"In the frontier sector nine and a half kilometres due northeast of Subotica near Point No. 117, on January 21, 1952 at 1455 hours an Hungarian patrol composed of four soldiers and a person in civilian clothes fired two shots from Hungarian territory aiming at Yugoslav Frontier Guardsman Alil Malisevski, born in 1929 in the village of Pohum in the Struga District, who was standing at the guard post 250 metres inside Yugoslav territory. On that occasion Malisevski was severely wounded in the left side of his chest. When another Yugoslav Frontier Guardsman tried to come to the rescue of Malisevski, the Hungarian soldiers fired a shot at him too. The said Hungarian patrol also fired six shots on another two Yugoslav Frontier Guardsmen who also came to the rescue of their wounded comrade, thus trying to hinder them.

"The mentioned fact obviously shows that this most recent hostile action by the Hungarian agents was prepared in advance and was calculated to kill the said Yugoslav Frontier guardsman.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY notes that the wounding of Yugoslav Frontier Guardsman Alil Malisevski is a part of the recent action carried out by official Hungarian agencies against the FPRY. The forcible occupation of the Yugoslav islet on the Mura River and the rejection of all the peace-loving proposals made by the Yugoslav Government for the settlement of that question are part and parcel of the fixed and planned policy which shows that the Hungarian Government endeavours to continue the provocations and to maintain the strained situation on the Yugoslav-Hungarian border. Such a hostile action of the Hungarian Government also shows the nature of its response to the demand made by the United Nations--in the UN Resolution of December 14 last year--and also the way it respects its international obligations. The responsibility for the consequences which will result from such a nonpeace-loving policy will be borne exclusively by the Hungarian Government.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY most energetically protests over the mentioned insolent and planned-in-advance a aggressive action of the Hungarian agents."

(BORBA - 26th January, 1952)

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ALEKSANDER RANKOVIC RECEIVES CHILEAN MINISTER

(Belgrade 25th. January)

The Vice-President of the Government and Minister of Internal Affairs, Aleksandar Rankovic received M. Ricardo Boizard, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Chilean Republic at ten o'clock today.

(BORBA - 26th. January 1952)

MLADEN IVEKOVIC NOMINATED YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN WESTERN GERMANY

By a decree of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly, comrade Mladen Ivekovi, at present working in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the FPRY to the Federal Republics of Western Germany.

(BORBA - 26th. January 1952)

KARLO MRAGOVIC APPOINTED YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN MEXICO

(Belgrade 25th. January)

By a decree of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, comrade Karlo Mrazovic, until now President of the Praesidium of the Assembly of the People's Republic of Serbia is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the FPRY in Mexico. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 26th. January 1952)

GROUP OF AMERICAN JOURNALISTS ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

A party of American journalists arrived in Belgrade by air last night. Twelve of them are correspondents of newspapers in various parts of the United States, and two are radio-commentators. They will stay in Belgrade until tomorrow afternoon when they leave for Athens. They have already visited France and Italy. During their three week stay in Europe and North Africa they will visit, in addition to the places already mentioned, Turkey, a number of countries in North Africa, Great Britain, and Western Germany.

(BORBA - 26th. January 1952.)

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FROM THE COMINFORM PRACTICE: "PARDONABLE" HERESY OF HARRY POLLITT AND
THE CP OF GREAT BRITAIN: NEW "SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY" AND "CLASSIC WORK"
ON YUGOSLAVIA

When a certain James Klugman "under the orders of the Political Committee of the CP of Great Britain" wrote a book "from Trotsky to Tito" - which was published in England at the end of the last year - the General Secretary of this party, Harry Pollitt, wrote in the columns of the Daily Worker, that this book was one of the most important political works which have appeared in the past years in Great Britain". Impressed, the agitprop of the CP of Great Britain went even further than its Secretary General and baptised Klugman's book as "a classic work" in its "theoretical" organ.

"Under the conditions of existence of the USSR and of genial Stalin," such flows of enthusiasms would be an unforgivable deviation which could not be justified even by business - propagandistic reasons. But it is the question of Yugoslavia! Klugman's "work" enriches the arsenal of anti-Yugoslav, anti-socialist and anti-peaceloving weapons of the Cominform and this moment will exceptionally allow - even now - that with the "classic" Stalin appears another "classic" Klugman. In fact the slanders have remained the same; since those slanders in the letters by Stalin prior to the Resolution in 1948 to Klugman's "genial discoveries" in 1951 hardly anything has changed in "scientific thought" of the Informburo and in its principles and love of truth.

Klugman's book - is nothing else but 200 pages of lies, falsehoods, slanders, forgeries and - stupidities.

In order to prove that Yugoslavia "has become" a capitalistic country at one moment and Trotskyist at another, Klugman referred to the first two really competent and sure places; In the first place he refers to the resolution of the Cominform, then to the minutes of the monstrous anti-Yugoslav judicial farces in Hungary, Albania and Bulgaria, where the interrogation was conducted under the well-tried NKVD - inquisition methods, after which one "confesses" all that he knows and what he does not and that which one has done and has not done. That our country has become "the booty of capitalists" is proved by - Gaston Koblenz of the New York Herald Tribune, and that on the other hand, the CPY is a Trotskyist party - stands as a witness Alexander Worth from the Manchester Guardian!

How great Marxist "discoveries" are reliable "witnesses and proofs"! In such collections of books published by the Cominform it is usual to seek all kinds of "proofs" in "Yugoslavia itself". Therefore Klugman also, without any pang of conscience, according to the already well-tried recipes from the priority country, ascribes to Dr. Neskovic that he in an invented speech for the "Kulaks" demanded that they should be elected in the People's Councils, the PF and co-operatives. Here also this forgery has the objective of strengthening the other "arguments" of very similar value.

The newly-concocted "Cominformist classic", mystic and idealist - who treats spies and their activities as a factor of historical events - has missed however to make use of an exceptional occasion, which - according to the logic of his writing - simply forced itself upon: to make use as an absolute "proof" of the ceaseless attacks of the fourth Internationale (Trotskyist) against Yugoslavia which was particularly strengthened at the time when Klugman was finishing his book, that our country has sailed into Trotskyist waters! This would have been quite in the style of the Informburo and in no way would deviate from the "important" whole.

(Sd.) L.

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THE LANGUAGE OF PROVOCATION AND AGGRESSION

The organ of the CP Hungary Sabad Nep, published in its issue of 23rd January, a long article (4 columns) in which the Hungarian provocateurs refer to the seizure of the Yugoslav island on the River Mura. By its regardless tone and slanderous contents this article can be arrayed in the rich treasury of crimes, provocations, and slanders as well as other method, through which the Hungarian Cominformists are carrying-out a policy of aggressive pressure against Yugoslavia, executing, together with the other condottieri, the directives of the Cominform centre.

In its unprecedented impertinence, the Budapest agency of foreign swashbucklers and provocateurs of tension in the world, after organising an armed raid upon Yugoslav territory and taking a part of it, after refusing to close the incident which it provoked by usual means of international law and practice - is writing now that it has prevented supposedly a "provocation" of international dimensions". The Note, by which the Yugoslav Government attempted to request these international culprits to liquidate this dispute in a peace-loving and mutual way, are named in this article by Sabad Nep as a "provocative bullet fired in the air". On the other hand, the refusal of Yugoslavia to accept the Hungarian note of 18th January, whose basic contents are standardised ill-intentioned anti-Yugoslav slanders, under belittlement of the decisions of the United Nations Organisation and turning a deaf ear to the usual way of manners between the states, are interpreted in the article as "a proof" that the "statement in the Note are true".

This article in the Sabad Nep - as well as the taking of the wounding island of Mura and firing at Yugoslav frontier guards and the serious of Alil Malisevski which happened a few days ago near Subotica - showed that the Hungarian rulers wish to continue with their criminal policy of aggressive pressure towards Yugoslavia.

These aggressive acts of the Hungarian authorities and the continuation of this same policy by Bulgaria throw a definite light on the political line of Cominformist countries, - their intentions and objectives of the HQ in Moscow. Regardless of the resolution which was accepted by the General Assembly of the UN in regard to the Yugoslav demand in reference to the aggressive pressure to which Yugoslavia was subjected by neighbouring countries from the East - the Yugoslav Government and Governments of neighbouring countries which find themselves under Moscow's control, continue with aggressive attacks and even increasing the intensity and their number. They are keeping attention on the Yugoslav border, threatening in this way the international security and peace in the world and the article in Sabad Nep has in fact the objective to sanction future provocations directed against Yugoslavia and international security in general. This article - is a proof of the continuation and sharpening of aggressive pressure of the Soviet bloc against Yugoslavia.

(Sd.) R.

(BORBA - 26th January, 1952).

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INCIDENT CONCERNING BISHOP VOVK AT NOVA MESTA

(Ljubljana, 25th January)

On the 20th January, the Vicar-General and representative of the Ljubljana Bishopric, Anton Vovk, in company with Canon Dr. Kimovac and a clergyman Cempa, travelled by train to the village of Stopice near Novo Mesto because of some religious ceremony.

At the railway station of Novo Mesto, Bishop Vovk was recognised by the sister and some relatives of certain victims who fell in the war as a result of the treacherous activity of some priests from this district. A crowd of 150 people gathered around the relatives and began to insult the Bishop and protest because of the reactionary activities of the clergy. This crowd was directly influenced by facts which came out at the trial held 4 days before of Arch-Deacon Siraj from Trebanj where it was proved that Siraj had denounced supporters of the liberation movement, of whom 4 were executed by the Italians and 9 sent to concentration camps. Besides this, Bishop Vovk is well-known as a person who was connected during the war with the "white guard". During the demonstrations Vovk was wounded slightly and so was Ivan Tavcar, a militia sgt. major who was protecting him. The representatives of authority succeeded in rescuing Vovk from the crowd and in protecting him. The Bishop was given immediate medical attention. Investigations are being made. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 26th January, 1952).

- 12 -

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTION OF WORKERS COUNCILS--SYNDICATE
ORGANISATIONS WILL PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO HAVE THE BEST WORKERS
AND OFFICIALS SELECTED

Djuro Salaj, President of the Central Council of the Federation of the United Labour Syndicates of Yugoslavia, gave his answers to Tanjug's Correspondent regarding some questions on the forthcoming election of Workers Councils. Among other things he answered the following questions:

Q. How do the new elections differ from the earlier ones; wherein lies their significance and what are the syndicates' tasks in conducting the election?

A. As is very obvious in the text of the Instructions on Elections of Workers' Management Agencies on which our syndicates have been very active, this year's elections differ in many details from the earlier ones. It is our mutual wish--and this is what is essential--that much attention be given to the democratic nature of this year's election and that the working collectives be enabled to express their real wishes and their disposition. Considering the elections to be so, every working collective and syndicate organisation will very easily become aware of its tasks.

The technical preparations for the elections will no longer be the primary task of the syndicate organisations but this will be done by the existing workers' management agencies. Because of this, the syndicate branches will be able in the first place to pledge themselves that the really best workers and officials--those who enjoy the most confidence--will be elected to the Workers Councils and Managing Boards. A discussion of the hitherto work of the Workers Councils and the submission of reports on the fulfilled tasks with the supposition that such a discussion will be thorough and well organised would best show the value and who should be elected to the new Workers Councils and Managing Boards.

in no case

There is no doubt at all that the tasks of the syndicates/end with the completion of the elections. Naturally, the practice adopted by some of the branches of the syndicates, to deal at their meetings with those same questions with which the Managing Boards of the workers have to deal, is a wrong one. But, however, this does not mean that the branches of the syndicates are not obligated to extend constant help to the Workers Councils. I would like to particularly emphasize here that the syndicate organisations can, in addition to their constant concern with the education of their members, do the most for the maintaining of a firm link between the Workers Councils and Managing Boards on the one hand and the entire working collectives on the other. One should by no means lose sight of the fact that in the Workers Councils too there exists a danger of bureaucratization which manifests its most dangerous form in the separation of the agencies of management from the working collectives. It appears to me that it is never enough to emphasize and to keep on emphasizing the fact that the enterprises have not been handed over to the managing agencies but rather to the working collectives which have to manage them through the Workers Councils and Managing Boards. By consistently keeping this fact in mind, the syndicate organisations can indeed do a lot towards the killing at the root of all the occurrences of bureaucracy in the new system of management and also towards the future development of the system of management by the workers and raising it to that level which corresponds to the consciousness of our working class and to the new production possibilities. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 26th January, 1952)

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DISCUSSION ON THE SOCIAL PLAN: FINDING OF INTERNAL RESERVES:
CONFERENCE OF ACTIVE PARTY MEMBERS OF BELGRADE

Consultations of Party group on the proposed Social Plan were held in the rooms of the City Committee of CP Serbia for Belgrade the day before yesterday. Dragi Stamenkovic, member of Politbureau of CC CP Serbia submitted a report on the proposed Social Plan and tasks of Party organizations for discussion and execution of the Social Plan.

The report and discussion paid full attention to find out reserves within enterprises, which should be the subject of discussion in individual working collectives.

The purpose of discussions - said comrade Stamenkovic - will certainly be to estimate whether general proportions are evenly and properly divided on enterprises. But he considers that here and there too high rates of accumulations will perhaps be fixed and that social contribution probably has wrongly determined economic prices, but that it would be useless that discussions in enterprises start from this point, before analyzing in details all possibilities for reducing production costs, i.e., if the reserves within the enterprises would not be beforehand disclosed. The reduction of production costs should be found in the still wrong relation between the number of employees and unproductive personnel on one hand and the number of workers who take part in production on the other. At the same time in reduction of spending superfluous quantities of raw materials, fuel, lubricants etc. He emphasized that danger exists from looking only the interests of enterprises through a narrow angle and that Party organizations should fight against such conceptions.

The participants in discussion directed their attention to the question of finding reserves within the enterprises.

(BORBA, 26 January 1952)

EXPANDED SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
FPRY

Expanded session of the Economic Council of the FPRY Government, was held yesterday in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Boris Kidric. The item under discussion was the elaboration of provisions for the application of Social Plan of FPRY for 1952. The session was attended by a number of Economic Council members: Svetozar Vukmanovic, President of the Council for Industry and Building, Osman Karabegovic, President of the Council of Trade, Milentije Popovic, Minister of Finance, Krsto Popivoda, President of the Council of Transport and Communications, Dobrivoje Radosavljevic, People's Deputy, Boris Krajger, Chief Director of the National Bank, Vlatko Begovic, Director of the Chief Office for Planning of the FPRY Government, as well as a number of economic experts.

(BORBA, 26 January 1952)

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DECISION ON INTRODUCTION OF EXTRA PAYMENT FOR ACCOMMODATION

On the basis of Article 4 of the Regulation pertaining to competency for fixing and controlling prices and tariffs (Official Gazette of the FPRY No. 63/50) and in agreement with the Minister of Finance of the FPRY, I issue the following

DECISION
ON INTRODUCTION OF EXTRA PAYMENT FOR ACCOMMODATION

1. In conformity with the Decision fixing the dinar parity (Official Gazette of the FPRY No. 58/51) and for the purpose of covering actual expenses, there is introduced the payment of an extra fee for hotel accommodation services (further in the text referred to as "extra fee for accommodation") in the hotel industry enterprises for accommodation (hotels and night lodgings) as well as in private houses for accommodation.
2. An extra fee for accommodation shall be paid by foreign citizens. The following are exempt from payment of the extra fee for accommodation:
 - a. Foreign citizens employed in departments, institutions and enterprises.
 - b. Foreign citizens who have their fixed place of residence in the FPRY but are not employees of foreign representations.
3. The extra fee for accommodation shall be charged by application of a percentage of 200 (two-hundred percent) on the selling price of hotel accommodation services fixed according to market conditions.

The Director of the Chief Board for Tourist and Hotel Industry of the FPRY may in case of special bigger arrangements reduce the extra fee for accommodation specified in the preceding paragraph to 100 percent.
4. The amounts collected in respect of the extra fee for accommodation shall be used for the requirements of tourism and shall be kept in a special account which will be opened for this purpose with the National Bank of the FPRY.
5. More detailed instructions on the carrying out hereof shall be issued by the Director of the Chief Board for Tourist and Hotel Industry of the FPRY.
6. The present Decision shall apply as of January 1, 1952.

No. 592
Belgrade, January 18, 1952

Minister in the Government of the FPRY
President of the Council for Commerce
(sgd) OSMAN KARABEGOVIĆ

Agreed:
Minister of Finance of the FPRY
(sgd) MILENTIJE POPOVIĆ

(OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FPRY, No. 5,
Item No. 45 - 23rd January, 1952)

- 15 -

TRIAL OF ACCOMPLICES WHO HELPED VARIOUS PEOPLE TO ESCAPE
FROM THE COUNTRY ACROSS THE BORDER

At the end of the last month before the Regional Court of Gorizia a group of people from the district of Ilirska Bistrica was put on trial being charged with assisting various people to escape across the border and organizing these escapes. Security agents succeeded in disclosing these accomplices who earned quite a sum of money in this way.

The chief defendant Alojz Volk from Zarecica whose wife Zora was also involved in this affair was sentenced to 5 years' strict imprisonment, his wife received 20 months' imprisonment and other sentences are ranging as follows: Jozse Bostjancic from Harij, 2 years' imprisonment, Stanko Janko from Topolac, 6 months' imprisonment, Stanko Oblak, 14 months' imprisonment and Jozse Oblak, 1 year's strict imprisonment.

(SLOVENSKI POROCEVALEC, January 18, 1952)

LEADING MOSLEM OFFICIALS DISCUSS MEASURES AGAINST QUACKERY

Members of the Chief Committee of the Moslem Religious Fund and the Supreme Ecclesiastical Moslem Court of Macedonia held a common meeting to discuss decision taken by the Main Committee of the Macedonian People's Front relating to health education of the people, struggle against quackery and future development of Squipetar and Turkish population.

During their discussion it was emphasized that some Moslem priests attempted to carry out speculations at the expense of religious feelings of one part of the population. Hadji Kazim and Murat Vodopik, both from Skoplje, as well as Selim Odja from Bitolj and Seh Saban from the village of Dorfulija, district of Sveti Nikole, abused their position by dealing with quackery, thus preventing the people from seeking medical attention. It was also ascertained that, as a result of such interventions, some people died. Therefore letters were forwarded to all branch offices throughout Macedonia giving necessary instructions as to undertaking appropriate steps to this effect.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, January 20, 1952)

REGARDING THE CELEBRATION OF RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS BY OUR SCHOOL CHILDREN

At the end of the first term, it would be worth while to examine the achieved results and attained experience. In effect there were some unsettled problems which affected the lectures in the last term, so that it will be necessary at the beginning of the second term to see that they are solved.

One of these problems is the question of the celebration of holidays. There is a definite and clearly worded official stand on this which failed to be fully applied in practice, resulting in self-willed absence and thus hindering regular instruction.

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Saturdays

Adventists, for instance, celebrated/apart from Sundays, so that they have two holidays in a week. They justify themselves by claiming that other people celebrate Sundays, so that they are also entitled to celebrate Saturdays; in addition to this, they agree to attend lectures on Sundays. As it is impossible to organize lectures on Sundays, this would mean that Adventists would have two days off a week. As regards Sundays, it was taken as a day of rest for recreation and is not being celebrated as a holiday because of religious reasons. On the basis of this reasoning, other pupils maintain it right to celebrate their Slavas by not coming to school on that day. All this created confusion and discipline suffered, apart from instruction.

There are also similar occurrences in certain enterprises where Adventists refuse to work on Saturdays. This is being tolerated in certain places, so that there are cases of violations of working discipline which are detrimentation to production in general.

Both in schools and in various enterprises estimates of plans can be fulfilled only under the condition of observing discipline. Self-will, irrespective of its motives, creates anarchy, hindering the execution of tasks. The authority has nothing against the freedom of religion which enjoys its support, but only to the extent which does not affect the interests of the community.

Higher authority, such as the federal and republican councils, ignored this, while the Executive Committee of the People's Committee of Belgrade assumed a decisive attitude opposing such a stand. School administration and professors share the views expressed in the decisions of the Executive Committee on the basis of their experience at school.

This problem should also be approached from the pedagogical side, so that the pupils may realize that Sunday is a day of rest and not a holiday.

(20 OKTOBAR, January 22, 1952)

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

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"STORE" STEEL WORKS, AND THE "IDRIJA" MERCURY MINE

The presidency of the syndicate of metallurgical workers of Yugoslavia held their meeting yesterday. The representatives of the chief directorates of metallurgy from all the people's republics were present at this meeting. The meeting was also attended by comrade Djuro Salaj, president of the Central Council of Syndicates in Yugoslavia and comrade Vujâvic from the Economic Council of the FPRY.

The meeting was called to point out some certain occurrences which are appearing in enterprises on the occasion of the discussion of the social plan. Taken in its entirety, the discussion was not only well received but in some collectives it contributed extraordinary examples on how to grasp the essence of the economic plan. After an all-sided analysis and good discussion the working collectives in some enterprises and mines in Slovenia estimated that the rate of accumulation designated for them by the social plan is too low and they requested that the rate be increased. The "Idrija" mercury mine has a rate of 415, and its collective requested that this rate be increased to 480. The "Gustanj" Steel Works proposed that its rate be increased to 261 instead of 215, and the "Store" Steel Works asked that its rate be 265 instead of 215 as designated by the social plan. These proposals were given after calculations were worked up and after a discussion was had which gave concrete proposals on how to increase profitability of operation.

However, in some republics, specifically in Serbia the enterprises have primarily been discussing the social plan and not the concrete elaboration of this plan because calculations have not been worked up as yet.

The discussion of the social plan brought up many questions which the workers councils could not answer. The relation between two enterprises which depend on one another was a specific subject of discussion. This brought up the question as to who would assume the material expenses of one enterprise if the second enterprise on which the first enterprise is dependent does not fulfill its obligations for some reason. Who will assume the damages if they occur; for example, if the enterprise cannot work for two or three days as the result of a break in electricity. At the discussion it was pointed out that the cost of transporting workers represent serious difficulties to the enterprises, specifically for those enterprises which have a thousand or more workers who must according to regulation be reimbursed for expenses exceeding 600 dinars.

The discussion also pointed out some bad tendencies which are appearing in some enterprises. In order to become profitable some enterprises, frequently very justifiably, are abolishing some jobs. In this way the enterprises discontinue their relation with the men who formerly held these jobs. However, in such cases there was not satisfactory attention paid to the condition of these men and to the possibilities of having them transferred to other useful jobs. In the Bor mines there were particularistic tendencies in some departments. Some departments demanded that a social plan be worked up for the department and that the certain income, for whose realization there existed great possibilities, be appropriated only by the department that realized this income and not by the entire enterprise.

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At the end of the discussion , the representative of the Economic Council comrade Vujovic answered a few questions poised by the members of the presidency.

Vujovic emphasized that the proposal of the social plan was given to be discussed for the purpose of discovering errors along with other things. However, the disproportion of our economy does not always offer possibilities to completely satisfy all and at times the justifiable requests of individual enterprises.

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Speech by comrade Djuro Salaj

After the discussion ended, comrade Djuro Salaj in a speech summarised the whole discussion.

He emphasized that in those working collectives where the essence of the social plan was explained in an understandable and comprehensive way to the workers so that the hostile elements cannot succeed with their diabolic intentions of undermining our plan and creating distrust towards our new measures which we now undertake and which we are going to undertake in future on the road of further consolidation of our economy, on the road of further strengthening and developing our socialist democracy. Comrade Salaj in this respect pointed to an example from Slovenia. It is about Jesenice. At the beginning of the explanation of the significance and the prospects of the social plan, as well as our other undertakings in general, the situation was rather difficult. The clergy there lifted up its head. By their hostile activities a part of the intelligentsia in General Directorates found itself in a situation of not having understood properly and adequately the essence of the matter. Among that intelligentsia some conceptions appeared that accumulations, provided in the plan, are too high, at the same time not bearing in mind the fact that Slovenia is our industrially most developed republic. Such conception would have had bad effects had the Party and syndicate organizations not prevented it.

Comrade Salaj then answered to several questions which were put at the morning discussion.

In his further speech comrade Salaj spoke about the authority of syndicate branches and about their work among people's masses.

The discussion showed that it is necessary to pay special attention to the education of workers. Comrade Salaj said that workers should master the economic terminology so that they could understand and in due time debate new measures, which are being introduced. The new plan has been introduced without previously gained experience. The government sets only the basic proportions, and the plan is further being elaborated by the working collectives. The wages of workers will depend, on how much they will be engaged in the execution of the plan, in savings and in reducing the costs of production.

Comrade Salaj emphasized the need of finding out new ways of saving and in connection with this he recommended to the working collectives to raise the productivity of work by introducing better technological processes, by which they and the entire community would gain.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE SOCIAL PLAN: "KREKA" IS TO ACHIEVE AN EXTRA GAIN OF 53 MILLION DINARS

(Tuzla, February 5)

The working council of the colliery "Kreka" recently discussed the Social Plan for 1952. At the meeting a draft calculation was submitted, by which this colliery would run business at a loss of 165 millions. The working council does not agree with such a calculation, made in office, so it proposed that a new one has to be made. The commission, which drafted a new calculation, came to the conclusion that without reserves with which this colliery disposes, it can achieve an extra gain of 53 million dinars.

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New calculations for each branch of the colliery has been made according to the new rate of accumulation and amortization. The working councils of individual branches started the discussion about these proposals, finding out new reserves. The discussions are very lively, and all workers are taking part. In the coal pit "Moluhe" a locomotive has been put into operation instead of a rope railway. By introducing this, 21 working posts have been reduced. In the coal pit "Irac" /Irishman/ a shaft is being dug through which coal from all galleries will be transported. By drilling this shaft 145 working posts will be reduced. In two or three months a gallery will be drilled out which will connect the pits of "Jezero" and "Dreznik" with "Bukinja" where the separation plant is situated. Coal is to be transported directly through the gallery without reloading. This is to reduce about 50 working posts and free two locomotives, 30 wagons and two transport rails for the work on other places.

New calculations of production for 1952 engage the working council and the entire collective of the "Kreka" colliery to find out and look for new reserves. Because, if only 10% of the estimated total of 30% reserve is to be utilized, the colliery will save 400 million dinars,

Signed A.H.

/BORBA, February 6, 1952/

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NEWS FROM ITALY: PUBLIC PROSECUTOR PRESENTS GARIBALDIS AS
TRAITORS

(Lucca, February 6)

The trial against the Italian Garibaldi partisans, who during the war co-operated with the Yugoslav Ninth Corps, is now in its final stage. Public Prosecutor Dr. Agostini speaks already few days. From the opening of his speech it could be seen what attitude will be assumed against Garibaldi partisans. For him the mere fact of collaboration of the Garibaldi partisans with the Yugoslav units represents treason. His speech is not based on the testimony of witnesses during the trial. The Public Prosecutor describes events, not on the facts established in the trial, but as he himself considers.

At yesterday's hearing the Public Prosecutor tried to deny the accusations which were brought before the Court against the Osopi Brigade in respect of collaboration with the Nazis. He also tried to lessen the indictment against Osopi for their betrayal, which resulted in a number of Garibaldini losses killed by Nazi.

The Public Prosecutor is to continue his speech tomorrow.

(POLITIKA, 7 February 1952)

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HENRY WOLF'S LECTURE ON YUGOSLAVIA

(New York, 5th February)

The American journalist and publicist Henry Wolf who visited Yugoslavia last summer has been lecturing on Yugoslavia in various towns of the US. So far he has given 25 talks upon the invitation of various associations, clubs and schools, which sympathise with Yugoslavia and her efforts. He points out the successes she has attained, particularly with regard to economy.

In his lectures Henry Wolf emphasises in the first place, two things - that Yugoslavia is strong because of her independence and desire not to lean on anyone, and that Yugoslavia must be given help in the interests of securing world peace. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 7th February, 1952).

NEW TRACTORS IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

(Sarajevo, 6th February)

Seventy tractors from England arrived at Solit recently for peasant working co-operatives and other agricultural holdings in Bosnia and Hercegovina. By the end of April 50 more tractors will have arrived from France and 10 from Italy. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 7th February, 1952).

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CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE IN THE CHIEF DIRECTORATE FOR
PLANNING-- COMRADE BORIS KIDRIC POINTS OUT CERTAIN NEGATIVE
OCCURRENCES.

In the Chief Directorate for Planning of the Government of the FPRY yesterday a consultative conference was held. The conference was attended by representatives from the several republics and from the federal institutions who are working on the Social Plan as well as by the directors of the Planning Boards of the republics. Comrade Boris Kidric was also present.

Speech by Boris Kidric.

Kidric said in part that the basic task is to ensure national revenue, accumulation and Funds envisaged in the Social Plans of the FPRY and of the several republics. This is the basis of our social and economic development. We shall thereby ensure the building of key objects, our national defense and maintain the living standard at the present-day level. This has precedence over everything else. In 1952 we must complete the construction part of our key objects, and in addition to this we should provide money for buying machinery abroad. When the work of installing the machinery is completed in 1952, and partly in 1953, then indeed we shall have achieved our chief object.

Kidric then pointed out that it is a wrong tendency to reduce accumulation and increase investments outside the plan --because this would just endanger the carrying out of those basic tasks which we have to complete in 1952. In connection with this he referred to the tendency to give precedence to republican particularism over the general needs of the whole of the country. How can one explain an increase in the investments of the republics when they cannot be realized and when this would really imperil our entire plan. This would slow down the carrying out of the plan of completing the key objects, and the completion of key objects would make it possible for us in the coming years to pay more attention to other investment projects.

In the drawing up of the plan attention must be paid to the fact that the wages and salaries fund cannot be increased.

Replying to some questions which were asked during the discussion, Kidric said that should there be a reduction in the accumulation in the republics because of change of prices (for example reduction of accumulation in the case of petroleum products), then this must be taken into account. And the republics must fight for realization of the envisaged accumulations. In this respect our working class has in its practice in some cases gone further than our planning agencies, emphasized Kidric. Namely, some of the working collectives have themselves proposed a higher rate of accumulation for their enterprises than the rate envisaged by the planning agencies, and some of the planning agencies are still in favour of the lower rate which was originally proposed. This means that although it is a question of the wages fund of the workers themselves, the workers say that they can give more to the community and ask that the rate of accumulation and Funds be increased.

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Kidric recommended that those who are working on the Social Plan should meet more often and compare the results which they have achieved with the basic tasks under the Federal Social Plan. In this way many of the things would be detected, and this helps proper drawing up of the plan.

Kidric then emphasized that the Federal Social Plan and the Social Plans of the republics must be adopted by the People's Assembly by the first of April. This means that the drawing up of the plans must be completed by February the tenth in order that the plans of the republics could be announced in time. Moreover, the Workers's Councils in the factories must carry on a discussion t! on the basis of the draft plans.

Speaking about the functioning of the new system, Kidric particularly emphasized the need of saving economic automatism from being distorted. Namely, there exist bureaucratic tendencies in the federal councils (ministries-Ed) and in the councils of the republics to break up automatism. These tendencies are being manifested by the fact that some of the councils wish to fix by themselves individual rates for various work sites. This would mean returning to the old practice, to the old method of distribution, to the bureaucratic way of fixing plans, etc. However, there is nothing of this any more.

There is also a tendency to adopt the old method of work in squaring of accounts between the bank and the economic enterprises. This tendency has found support also in the fact that opinion prevails that the bank should charge interest on the gross balance every month or every three months. However, this would have negative consequences: on the one hand, there may occur the tendency of bureaucratic procedure by the bank, and the bank would thus become a boss of the enterprise instead of the Workers's Council being the boss. This is one of the things behind this tendency. (two sentences incomprehensible because of confused type)..... However, we are not interested in unfinished articles in the enterprises, that is a matter of the enterprise itself. We are interested in national revenue. In other words, the bank will reckon up the wages fund only on the basis of what figures in its books as realized national revenue. Consequently, the so-called gross balance will be taken into account only when an enterprise asks for a credit higher than its working capital, and naturally in such a case the bank has the right to look through the business dealings of the enterprise because it gives the credit on its own risk.

In conclusion Kidric spoke about agriculture and about the irregularities in collection of tax.

(BORBA, Feb. 7, 1952.)

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AGREEMENT ON UNO TECHNICAL AID FOR YUGOSLAVIA

(Paris, 6th February)

The fourth supplementary agreement on technical aid was signed in Paris today between the government of the FPRY and UNO, as well as the agreement between the government of the FPRY and the UNO International Organization for Civil Aviation.

According to the fourth supplementary agreement which was signed on behalf of the FPRY by the director of the Bureau of Technical Aid, engineer Ljubomir Barbaric, and on behalf of UNO by Martinez Cabanaz, UNO assistant director of technical aid, Yugoslavia will get 15 experts on various branches of industry and agriculture, as well as on health services.

The basic agreement on technical aid for Yugoslavia and the first supplementary agreement by which Yugoslavia gets four scholarships and one expert, were signed on behalf of UN international Organization for Civil Aviation by its president, Edward Marlin, and on behalf of Yugoslavia by Ratko Plejic, counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY.

(BORBA, 7th February, 1951)

PROTESTS AS A RESULT OF HUNGARIAN PROVOCATIONS

(Belgrade, 6th February 1952)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Kardelj are daily receiving numerous telegrams from the Front organizations and working collectives in our country protesting at the provocations which our border neighbours are committing on our borders, specifically the provocations by the Hungarian border agencies which have recently forcefully occupied an islet on the Mura river.

The numerous telegrams received from the Front organizations from the town of Cakovec as well as from the members of the Veterans Federation and working collectives of that town expressed their deepest feelings of disgust and abhorrence against the criminal acts committed by the Hungarian, Bulgarian, and the other Cominform frontier officials. The Frontists and workers of Cakovec emphasized that they cannot very easily pass up the fact that along our borders their innocent comrades, sons and brothers are being killed, the ones in whom our people placed confidence that they would watchfully stand guarding our homeland.

The Frontists of Cakovec said, "this conduct by the Cominform countries will not frighten us or prevent us from building a socialist society, on the contrary it is driving us into the compact ranks of the Front and making us determined fighters for the building of socialism under the flag of our Party and Comrade Tito".

Protest telegrams were also sent by the populace of the village of Mali Idjos, the Hungarian workers and peasants

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from Torda, by the members of the Hungarian cultural-artistic society "Jozef Atila" from Velika Kikinda, from the Frontists of the agricultural farm "Pobeda" from Njegusevo and many others. All of these people unanimously demand that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FFRY send a protest to the competent organs of the UN.

(BORBA - 7 th February 1952)

RUMANIAN BORDER GUARDS ESCAPE TO OUR COUNTRY

On February 3rd, two Rumanian border guards, Ticav Joana Ivan and Pop Vasile Ralin, escaped from Rumania to Yugoslavia. They claimed that they decided to escape because of the terror and intolerable conditions in the Rumanian army.

The Rumanian soldiers crossed the Yugoslav border northeast of the village of Sündjan, near the boundary mark A-175.

Ticav Joana Ivan was born in 1929 in the village of Klot, district of Djesin, and Pop Vasile Ralin was born the same year in the village of Popisen, district of Lugos. Both of the soldiers were in the seventh squad of the Third battalion, Fourth Border Regiment. (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 7th February 1952)

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THE PLACE AND TASK OF THE SYNDICATES IN THE NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM:
THE EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF THE SYNDICATES

By the laws concerning management of enterprises by workers collectives, planned management of national economy and by the draft of the Social Plan for this year, which is now being publicly discussed, our working class is realising now the principles of scientific socialism, the production and distribution should be managed directly by direct producers.

After a period of one year since the creation of Workers' Councils in which period the Workers' Councils and Executive Committees and Workers' Collectives gained the most vital economic knowledge and practical experience of management in the framework of the existing economic system, the new method of managing production and distribution is now being introduced, which gives to the workers' management a much fuller economic essence and which means an important revolutionary step forward in the further development of the rights and duties of workers' collectives.

The new way of managing and distributing created accumulation is not only important from the economic point of view but also from the educational and moral one. The independence of the workers' collectives will no doubt be expressed on the consciousness of the workers and employees, develop new characteristics and increase responsibility and courage. At the same time the new economic system will influence the strengthening of collective consciousness and solidarity of the working class.

However, the new system, hides within it a number of dangers of all sorts of negative appearances, such as, for example, small owners and particularist tendencies, attitude and acts of individuals: workers' agents of management, as if the enterprise has become the property of the collective which can independently dispose of with this property given to its management, then the tendency to separate the interests of the collective from the interests of society, the hiding of productive reserve during the elaboration of the Social Plan, in order to decrease the obligations towards the community and to obtain in this way later unjustified high profits, the unjust distribution of working places, norms and wages in favour of individual groups of workers to the detriment of the others as well as other similar appearances which might occur as the result either of low consciousness or in alertness towards the activities of the remnants of class enemies, or because of insufficient knowledge.

For successful management of enterprises high consciousness of workers is necessary, a certain level of general education and corresponding economic knowledge. Our working class is sufficiently politically mature and for the hitherto struggle in economic building has gained so much experience that it was capable of taking over the direct management of enterprises. But management can be better or weaker, it can be better tomorrow than today, and the general tendency is to work better tomorrow than today, that the workers' management should continually improve, and be increasingly successful day by day. This is the vital interest of every collective and of our socialist community in general.

The educational and cultural work gains both in importance and volume. And mainly for two reasons.

In the first place, under conditions of the workers' management, the syndicates have the possibility to concentrate their activities on that which is most important in their work - on political and ideological, cultural, general cultural and educational work;

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Thus, a right cultural and education work of the syndicates enables in conditions of the new economic system the solution of other problems too, because if they make capable the working class and raise its level of consciousness to manage successfully, than it will be capable of solving independently and in the best way possible the problem of wages and working conditions, hygienic and technical protection, holidays and other life and working conditions. The syndicates have the task of helping the working class by ideological and political education in order that it might on the whole and concretely comprehend the essence of the workers' management and its new function in society. Only by right and all-round political work, ideological and cultural development of the working class, the economic interest, which is ensured by the new system, will get also a full moral essence.

In the framework of all these tasks, economic education has its particular position although it has also a broadly developed political, ideological and general educational duty. Therefore it is quite comprehensible why the imparting of economic knowledge to the working class represents in a certain sense a new and characteristic task, but it must not be in any case considered as isolated from the whole system of the education of workers. Broad economic education of the masses, making acquainted the workers with the foundations of political economy and with complete problems and with the economic situation of our country and individual enterprises, as well as the organisational forms and methods of management - will enable the workers' collectives to manage successfully enterprises and develop their own creative power and initiative to the benefit of individuals and of the workers' collective and the whole community. Therefore economic education must pass the limits of the workers agents of management and to encompass, in the first period, a broader circle of more progressive workers and employees and finally encompass all the workers. Economic knowledge which they will give will help them to orientate themselves in the right way in economic building of our country and with this knowledge they can participate directly with the management of the enterprise. There is no need whatsoever, and not even possibilities that although such tendencies and attempts exist in different quarters - that direct producers gain professional knowledge from the region of financial and commercial activities and become to a certain extent experts in all the work in connection with management. Therefore, direct producers should encompass economic enterprises, they should have basic knowledge, their duty is to gain so much knowledge in order that they can manage with the help of experts, and not to act as substitutes for them, they should concentrate and control the technical administrative apparatus of the enterprises but not to execute their activities.

Not only the creation of workers' agents of management has introduced certain changes in the cultural and educational work, but also new economic measures which are now being introduced, namely the new stage in the development of workers' self-management influences the volume and essence of this work. In regard to the independence of producers, the moral qualifications of individuals never played such a role as now. The economic mechanism and the more free acting of economic laws demand a certain firmness and agility in which field the syndical organisations will have to do a great deal. The democratisation of the whole life, which has its expressive forms in the economic life of the country demand unavoidably greater knowledge, more developed cultural and spiritual life and will necessarily result in the increase of cultural needs of the workers.

The syndical organisations should consider as their permanent task, inseparable from their total activities, the satisfying of the increased needs for culture and social life of workers and employees. The organisation of re-creation and rest of the workers, the development of social, cultural and artistic life of the working class is not of secondary importance. The development of the cultural and social life can be executed successfully through physical culture and sport,

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cultural-artistic activities, excursions, organisation of annual and weekly holidays, both independently and in co-operation with state cultural institutions and social organisations.

The cultural and education activities of the syndicates become most closely linked up with the activities of the syndicates in all sectors and are an important factor in the further development of democracy, a pre-requisite and at the same time the result of the people's self-government.

(Sd.) IVAN BOZICEVIC

(BORBA - 7 th February, 1952).

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PARTICIPATION OF OUR COUNTRY IN INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

This year 19 international fairs will be held throughout the world. Our producing enterprises will take part at some of these fairs. It is sure that we shall participate at fairs in New Delhi (India), Karachi (Pakistan), Utrecht (Holand), then in Milano, Brussel and Paris. The participation of our enterprises in these fairs will mainly bear commercial character, because goods exposed can be sold on foreign markets. At the fairs in Utrecht, Brussel and Paris special sections will be set up to acquaint visitors with the tourist possibilities of our country.

For the first time in this year Yugoslavia will take part at the fairs in New Delhi and Karachi. Industrial establishments alone are to expose their products at the fair in New Delhi. The steam boiler factory from Zagreb will expose a model of a steam boiler, and the factory "Mihailo Pupin" from Belgrade three telephone switch boards, ball-bearing industry from Belgrade its newest products, while the factory "Rade Koncar" from Zagreb various electric motors. The Macedonian enterprises will be represented in New Delhi by the "Tito" factory with its centrifugal pumps.

At the fair in Karachi, in addition to the products exhibited at the New Delhi fair; our watches, manometers, hygometers, safety matches, various hemical products, enamel wares, various kinds of marble, geographical maps, globes and other goods will be exposed. At this fair our country shall have a special and a very attractive pavillion designed by the Rector of the Academy for Applied Arts in Zagreb, Djuko Kovuric.

(BORBA, -7 February 1952)